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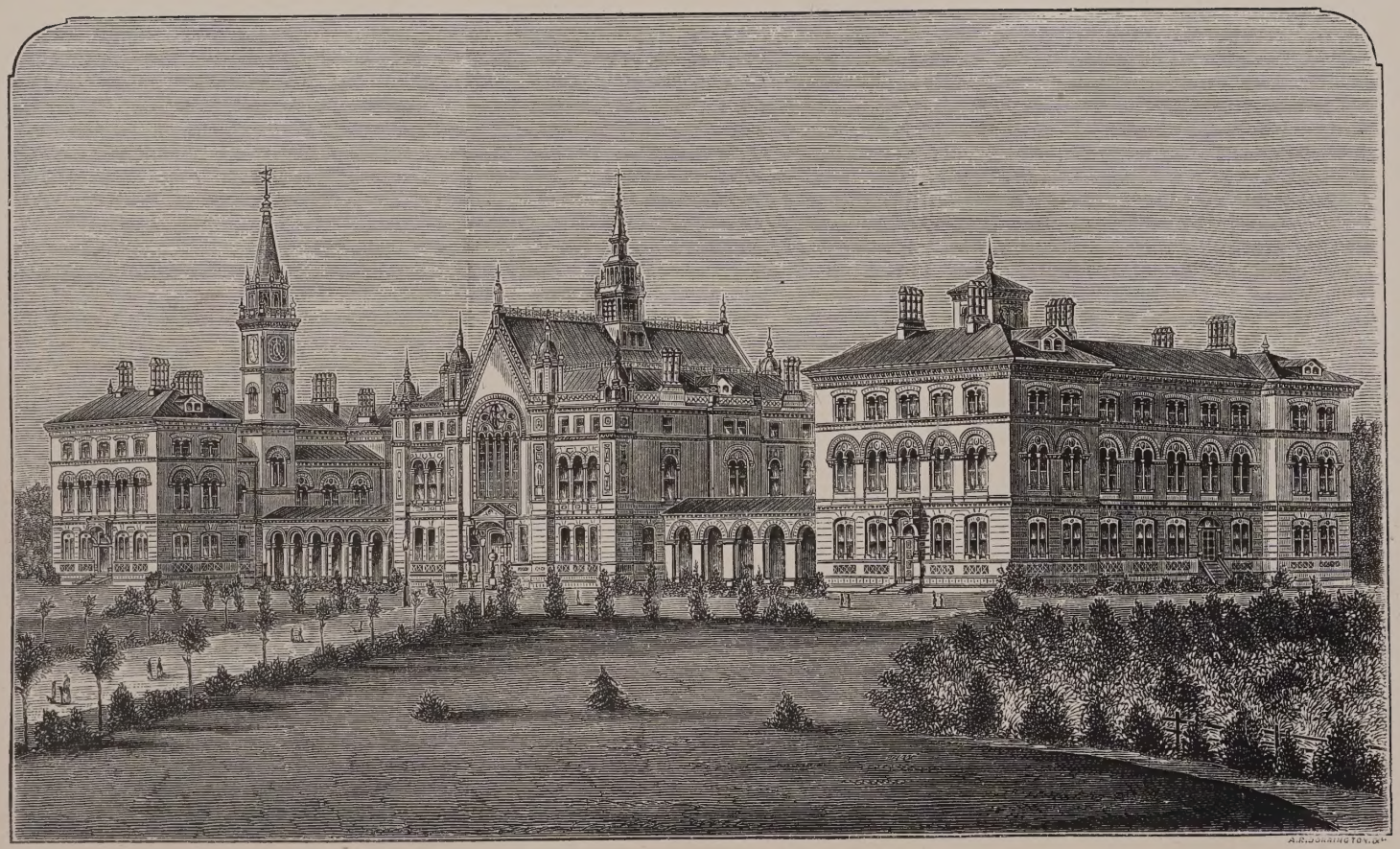

DULWICH COLLEGE, 1875.

Ye PARISH OF CAMERWELL.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

PARISH OF CAMBERWELL,

ITS

History and Antiquities.

BY

WILLIAM HARNETT BLANCH.

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TO

ROBERT ALEXANDER GRAY, ESQ.,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND DEPUTY LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

My Dear Sir :

Your kind consent to allow me to associate your name with the following pages, is but one more added to the numerous acts of kindness which I have received at your hands.

Although there are many who would gladly testify that during 60 years' residence in Camberwell, your "daily pleasure's been in doing good," no one can more truly appreciate your high character and proverbial generosity than

Your ever obliged and obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARNETT BLANCH.

PREFACE.

A PREFACE is too often merely a medium for apology. Whilst regretting its necessity in my case, and condemning the practice in others, I am compelled nevertheless to thrust myself upon the indulgence of my subscribers, and ask forgiveness for the delay which has taken place in the publication of the present volume—a delay which has been caused by a desire on my part to enlarge the basis of my original design, and so present to my subscribers a more complete local history than I had originally contemplated.

Further apology I shall not make: for the support which I have received from the local gentry—embracing all shades of opinion and religious belief—is ample justification, if any were needed, for the compilation of such a work.

It is not in any way an ambitious book, but simply a collection of facts concerning a parish with which I am officially associated, and where my family have long been resident. My connection with the local press a few years since gave me perhaps the first idea of getting materials together for a local history, and my subsequent official position brought to my hand statistics showing the wonderful changes which had recently come over the Parish of Camberwell. I was further encouraged to proceed from the fact that, beyond the slight sketch of Camberwell given by Lysons, in his Environs of London, and by Manning and Bray, and by Brayley, in their County Histories, there had only been one attempt to chronicle local events, and bring Old Camberwell out of the obscurity to which time and negligence had consigned it. Of Mr. Douglas Allport's able Collections concerning Camberwell, published in 1841, I desire to speak in terms of the highest praise. As a local history it will ever be regarded as a book of the greatest authority. It is, however, now rarely met with, and on application to the representatives of Mr. Allport's family, I at once received permission to copy such of the illustrations in Mr. Douglas Allport's book as I might like to select—a permission which has been made use of in a few instances. I have also made slight use of materials found in the County Histories, and in minor publications; but by far the greater portion of the following compilation is from original documents.

I have received during the past three years—that is, from the time it became known that I was engaged upon the work—the most liberal, and indeed unlooked-for, assistance.

I am also largely indebted to many old residents for books and prints

placed at my disposal, and my thanks are eminently due and are hereby offered to the following :

Messrs. Philip Stephen King (De Crespigny Park), G. W. Marsden (Camberwell Grove), George Aug. Griffith (Lyndhurst Road), J. J. Closs (Camberwell Green), Edward Burls (North Terrace), Dr. Webster, J. P. (Dulwich), Mrs. Lilley (Rye Hill Park), W. Shoults (Camberwell Grove), James Henderson (Adon Mount, Lordship Lane), Mrs. Lines (Camberwell Grove), G. S. Mansell (Walnut Tree Villa, East Dulwich), Perceval Alleyn Nairne (The Glebe, Camberwell), Charles Stevens, Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Robert Vincent (Camberwell Road), George Murphy (Church Street, Camberwell)—and many others.

For active literary assistance I am under great obligation to Mr. Arthur Bott, F.G.S., for his able and exhaustive chapter on the Geology of Camberwell, whilst I desire also to acknowledge the valuable assistance from Mr. E. H. Bramley, whose facile pen will be recognised in many happy descriptive sketches. To Mr. W. F. Noble I am indebted for his diligent and successful researches at the British Museum and Public Record Office ; for his accurate transcript of documents unintelligible to any but an expert ; and for his intelligent and hearty co-operation at all times, more particularly for his companionship, when, through the courtesy of the Vicar, I was enabled to spend my 1874 vacation in the vestry of the church, for the purpose of making extracts from the Parish Register.

I am anxious also to place on record the assistance I have received from Sir T. Duffus Hardy, of the Public Record Office, through whose courtesy I have been enabled to place before the reader much original information concerning old Camberwell. My thanks are likewise due to the Secretary of the Post Office ; Mr. Purdy, the principal of the statistical department of the Local Government Board, and to Mr. Overall, the courteous Librarian of the Guildhall Library.

To Mr. J. G. Thompson, of St. Mary's College, Peckham, who notwithstanding many onerous duties, has found time to afford me considerable assistance, I owe a special meed of thanks.

To Mr. T. C. Noble, author of Memorials of Temple Bar, I am under considerable obligation for many valuable notes concerning this district ; whilst to Mr. G. Steinman Steinman, author of the History of Croydon and other works, I am indebted for much interesting information, and his papers in the Coll. Top. et Gen. on the Camberwell Register and Old St. Giles's Church, have been of great service to me ; to Mr. T. P. Shonfeld I am indebted for many nights of "honest toil," and more especially for assistance rendered in the statistical portions of the work ; whilst I must not omit to mention that I received many valuable hints from gentlemen who treasure up the legendary lore of a limited district, amongst whom may be mentioned Mr. J. Innes, of Cold Harbour Lane. To the Master of Dulwich College, I owe not only a debt of gratitude but a word of apology, for through his readiness to assist me at all times in my researches, I have been sometimes led, owing

to my official engagements, to trouble him at times and seasons which must necessarily have been highly inconvenient.

The account of Dulwich College, considering the great interest of the subject, will perhaps be considered disproportionately brief, for I had somewhat exceeded my proposed number of pages, before reaching that important chapter of local history. Many original documents concerning the history of the College in the eighteenth century have been held over for publication on a future occasion.

In the slight sketch now given, I have endeavoured to steer clear of controversy, but I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without protesting, as a resident of the parish of Camberwell, against the wild *ex parte* statements recently made concerning the interest of Camberwell in Alleyn's foundation. The gentlemen who indulge in these random statements are not content with an endeavour to prove that St. Luke's parish is entitled to a much larger share of the College funds than it has hitherto received, but a large amount of superfluous energy is thrown away in showing that Camberwell is at the best but an interloper—a sort of *arrière pensée* of Edward Alleyn—a district which by the mere matter of accident only has managed to catch a few crumbs, which ought never to have been swept off the table of the three parishes (St. Botolph, St. Saviour, and St. Luke) "solely entitled for ever" to receive Alleyn's bounty.

Now this is certainly delightfully novel. Camberwell, where the autumn of Alleyn's life was spent, where he bought land and houses, and built his College—where he was recognised not as an actor, but as a gentleman of property, and a lord of the manor—where he was married to Constance Donne, and where all that was mortal of his "dear sweet harte and loving mouse" was laid to rest, and where his own bones now remain,—has no connection with Alleyn, his history, or his foundation! But if it be conceded for the nonce that Camberwell had but slight association with Alleyn, what shall we say of St. Luke's? The great claims now advanced by our friends "on the other side of the water" are based on the fact that Alleyn was proprietor of a theatre in that parish, which said theatre tumbled to pieces shortly after Alleyn's death. Now this may or may not constitute a stronger claim upon Alleyn's bounty than the Camberwell associations I have mentioned, but it does appear to me that there is only one of the four "interested" parishes which has but a slight claim upon Alleyn's estate, and that is the parish of St. Luke's; and this is perhaps the reason that so great an outcry is necessary to preserve the status of that parish as a beneficiary.

Not long since what may be termed "St. Luke's views" were represented in a tract called "The History of Dulwich College, with a short Biography of its Founder," by Frederick Hovenden. In perusing Mr. Hovenden's History we learn for the first time that "the marriage of Alleyn's mother to a player and haberdasher named Browne was probably *the cause of the existence of the present Dulwich College.*" I never pass the splendid College

buildings now, but I think of poor Browne, the husband of Alleyn's mother, the actor and haberdasher, "the cause of the existence of Dulwich College!!"

Mr. Hovenden further informs us that in the year 1613 Alleyn entered into a contract with one "Ben Johnson" for the erection of a "chappell, a schoole house, and twelve almshowses,"—a fact which is doubtless known to Mr. Hovenden exclusively. It is, however, more than probable that Mr. Hovenden here alludes to the contract with John Benson, which is so like "Ben Johnson" that it really seems hypercritical to call attention to the discrepancy; but then Mr. Hovenden is an elective Governor of Dulwich College for the Parish of St. Luke—the author of a "History" of the College —a great discoverer of mares' nests, and an accepted authority on Dulwich College *north* of the Thames.

It is difficult to persuade oneself that the author of this pamphlet ever read the documents upon which he founds his claim for the parish of St. Luke.

Let me state a few facts derived from those documents.

In 1613 Alleyn commenced the erection of his college at Dulwich, in the parish of Camberwell.

In 1616 his chapel was consecrated, and the rest of the buildings at least partially occupied.

In 1619 he obtained letters patent perpetuating his endowment.

Now it is not till September, 1619, in the deed of foundation, that the first allusion is made by Alleyn to the three outlying parishes. In that deed he does at length give a special interest to the four parishes (*i.e.*, Camberwell, as well as the others) in the eleemosynary benefits of the charity. But the meaning which he attached to this privilege is made quite evident by the fact that he proceeded himself to admit "foreigners," *i.e.*, boys other than his twelve poor scholars, to his new school.

Moreover, his statutes—to which Mr. Hovenden is glad enough to appeal on behalf of the "assistants"—while they limit the poor scholars to three from each parish, give a free education to all Dulwich boys, and establish a perfectly open school in Dulwich for eighty boys without any restriction of birth or residence, except so far as the Dulwich boys and the free scholars are concerned.

Then again as to the "assistants," whom Mr. Hovenden supposes to have formed a sort of Governing Board, with almost absolute power, they are not even mentioned till 1626, seven or eight years after Alleyn's College had been in full working order.

The object of their appointment was obviously to provide that security which is now obtained by the publicity of trust accounts against malversation of the funds by the actual recipients. Accordingly they were to be summoned only to the half-yearly audits, to the election of a new warden, and to act as assessors in certain possible, though not very probable, cases of appeal. But they were secured (as Alleyn thought) against all opportunity of undue interference in the administration by the addition, under these same statutes, of six "Junior Fellows" to the resident members, "every one of them to have

his voice as the fower senior fellowes have," so that they had only six votes as against twelve or (in case of the vacancy of the wardenship) eleven votes of the resident members. Such at any rate was Alleyn's intention.

But one more choice extract, and I must leave Mr. Hovenden. "Need more be added to show that it was Alleyn's intention to benefit these three parishes, and that the small benefits he threw into Camberwell Parish were from the accident of his building the College there, the property being about that time in the market, and that it was his expressed condition that the vested interest should solely lie in these three parishes for ever."

Now I am quite at a loss to understand how Alleyn could have purchased the property unless it had been in the market for sale; and with respect to the "accident" of building his College at Dulwich, it may be remarked that but for the "accident" of his owning a theatre in St. Giles, Cripplegate, the modern parish of St. Luke's would have known nothing of Dulwich College.

On the other hand, Alleyn had been purchasing land at Dulwich for several years before he commenced the College, and nothing was more natural than that he should erect his building on his own land, and in the vicinity of his fine old manor house, and should devote his wealth primarily and specially to the benefit of his own tenants and neighbours.

It is an exceedingly painful duty thus to call attention to inaccurate and unfair statements made by a gentleman occupying a prominent public position; but as representing the parish of Camberwell in this matter, I am compelled to notice them. When a Governor of Dulwich College, who ought to be better informed than the ordinary run of folk, puts his name to a document, common courtesy at once enlists our attention, and demands criticism.

There are many omissions to be regretted in the present volume, amongst which may be mentioned the "health statistics" of the district, which, under the able supervision of Dr. Bristowe, the Medical Officer of Health, are now presented to us with so much completeness. This chapter would also have enabled me to do justice to the time and labour given to sanitary reform in this parish by Mr. Andrew Middlemass, the late Chairman of the Sanitary Committee; but I trust that an opportunity will be afforded me at no distant day to supply the information now unavoidably omitted.

One word respecting the illustrations. For the purpose of giving fac-similes of old documents and prints, I have availed myself largely of the services of Mr. Griggs, Hanover Street, Peckham, and it is mainly through his intelligent co-operation that I have been enabled to place before my readers so many interesting relics of old Camberwell. The photographs by Mr. Garrett Cocking, Queen's Road, Peckham, and the London Stereoscopic Company, speak for themselves; whilst the wood-engravings of Mr. Dorrington, of Fleet Street, have been executed with great care. Some of the illustrations originally announced do not appear in the present volume, but in their place are others of perhaps greater interest.

I desire also to bear testimony to the courtesy which I have experienced from Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., printers, whose work has been executed in their usual first-class manner.

In conclusion, I must thank my numerous subscribers for the confidence so generously accorded me, without which I could not have progressed very far with my self-imposed labours; and I should be wanting in common gratitude were I to omit mention of the untiring zeal and devotion of one "nearer yet and dearer than all other," who has, notwithstanding the many and manifold claims of a domestic character, found time to undertake a great part of the correspondence, and to make hundreds of calls for the purpose of collecting information for this volume.

WILLIAM HARNETT BLANCH.

May, 1875.

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Ye PARISH OF CAMERWELL.

GENERAL SURVEY.

DOMESDAY BOOK supplies us with the earliest reliable record of this parish. At that time there was a church and consequently a congregation of people at Camberwell. The church was probably built about the seventh century,* but no one can assert with any exactness at what period the Parish of Camberwell became a habitable spot. Antiquaries generally agree, that the space between the hills of Camberwell and the rising ground of Deptford and Clapham, and as high up as Lambeth, was originally a vast bay or lake overflowed by the tide, and at low water a sandy plain, and that when the Romans fixed themselves in England, they improved it by banking against the Thames and by draining. Roman utensils have been found in various parts of south London,† which Dr. Whitaker considers ample evidence that the wonderful work of embanking the river was projected and executed by the Romans. During the excavations made by the Grand Surrey Canal Company in 1809, a Roman causeway was discovered strengthened and supported by stout piles of timber. It ran in a north-easterly direction from the Kent Road to the Thames at Rotherhithe ; was about fifteen feet wide, and extended about 250 yards.‡ Mr. Bray, the county historian, had a handsome pen-tray made out of one of the oak piles, and presented it to the late Mr. Samuel I. Lilley, of Peckham, for assistance rendered in connection with the county history.

This interesting morsel of antiquity bore the following inscription :—"Cut out of an oak pile in a causeway through Camberwell marshes probably made by the Romans : discovered 1809."

A curious description of Roman London is given in a letter to Hearne the antiquary, in 1714, from the ingenious and elaborate Mr. John Bagford,§ from which we extract the following :—"When the Romans first came into this island they landed near Dover, and from thence proceeded by easy journeys towards this city, raising their military ways, and at every ten miles' distance fixing their stations or camps. At Peckham, of late years, was dug up in the middle of the highway, a famous glass urn, which I more willingly took notice of, because urns of this kind are scarce, and are not commonly seen. Much about the same time, not far from St. Thomas à Watering, in a garden near the road, was dug up an ancient Janus's head in marble. Many other Roman antiquities have been found on the edge of Blackheath, particularly in that part near the town of Leusum. On the left hand of Kent Street, in the road to London, in the garden ground (which was a Roman military way, and is commonly made use of upon an extraordinary cavalcade, as it was particularly upon the entrance

* See "St. Giles's Church."
† Peckham, Old Kent Road, Kennington, St. George's Fields, High Street, Southwark.
‡ Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surrey.
§ Hughson's London. Vol. i. p. 36.

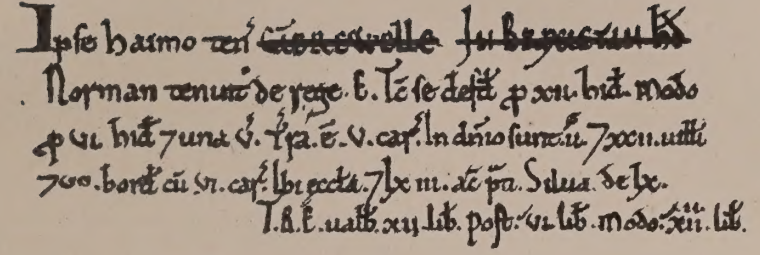
of King Charles II. at his return from Holland, and at such time is layed open) they have found in digging, several Roman antiquities, with many of their coins, both in silver and brass. I have been the more particular on this subject, to show that the Romans were much, and had their several stations, in Surry, and left many remains behind them for future ages to admire."

In 1690 a Janus's head in marble was discovered near St. Thomas à Watering, in the Kent Road. "I am apt," says Dr. Harris,* "to fancy it to have been the very *Deus terminus* which was placed near the ferry at Lambeth, where the Roman ways parted. Montfaucon, in his travels, tells us where there were several cross ways in old Rome, called Jani, where there stood a statue of Janus, usually with two, but sometimes with three or more faces." Defoe, however, writing in 1742, in describing the Roman military way leading from the horse-ferry at Lambeth, says: "At the end of Kent Street there was a very strong fortification of stone, the foundations of which were dug up in the year 1685; this ran across a garden about a quarter of a mile from the Stone's-End. In digging up this foundation, there appeared two ancient pillars of a large gate; upon each of them had been placed heads with two faces curiously cut in stone, one of which was taken up, but the other, lying in a quicksand from whence the springs flowed out freely, was rendered more difficult to be taken up; and the curiosity of the people being not very great, they contented themselves with getting up one of the heads, which was placed over the gardener's door, where it remained for several years, until it was known to the learned Dr. Woodward, who purchased it and kept it in his valuable collection of curiosities."† It would appear from this that the heads when discovered retained their original position on the piers of a Roman gateway. The great temple erected to Janus by the Romans was always open, we are told, in a time of war, and it was only closed three times in 700 years, the Romans during that period being continually fighting in some portion of the globe.

With respect to the Thames embankment, there can be no doubt, according to an eminent antiquary‡ that the work was commenced by the ancient Britons long before the advent of the Romans. "The Romans must have continued the work during the four or five centuries of their dominion in Britain; but that it was not complete in anything like its present form until after the Norman conquest, is clearly shown by historical evidence. It is asserted that should the earthen wall of the river burst its banks, the town of Peckham and much of the surrounding country would be entirely submerged. The various reyes and rises, such as Peckham Rye, &c., were islets in the great estuary of the Thames." Residents of Peckham have been somewhat alarmed of late at the construction of the monster reservoir on the heights of Nunhead, capable of holding 80,000,000 gallons of water, but the danger of being washed out of existence by the friendly streak of water close by, perhaps never before presented itself to their mind.

The learned antiquary, Sir William Dugdale, gives some account§ of the marshes in the suburbs of London. It appears that in the 22nd Henry VI. (1443), Sir John Burcestre, Knight, Richard Bamone, Richard Combe, William Oxburne, Adam Lynelord, John Martin, John Malton, and William Kyrton, were assigned to view all those banks on the side of the Thames and marshes adjoining, "as well within the Lordships of South Lambehithe, North Lambhithe, Lambhithe Marshe, and Parysh Garden, as in Southwerk, Bermundsey, Rotherhithe, Depford-stronde, Peckham, Hacham, Camerwell, and Newyngton, in the counties of Surrey and Kent, which were at that time broken and in decay, and to take order for the repair of them; as also to make the necessary laws and ordinances for the safeguard and preservation of

* Hist. of Kent.
† See Allport, Collections, &c., 27.
‡ Mark Anthony Lower.
§ History of Embanking and Drayning, p. 67.



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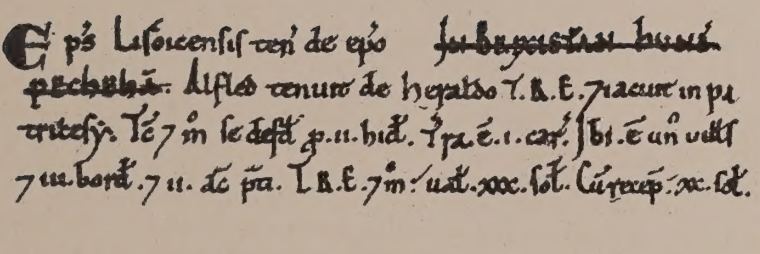
T.R.E. ualb. xx lib. post. vi lib. modo. xii. lib.



Epc Lesoicensis ten' de epo ~~Iu hapuestau huus~~
~~pechehā~~. Alfled tenuit de hyealdo T.R.E. 7 iacuit in pa
ritesy. Te 7 m se defd p. ii. hid. Tra. E. i. car. Sbi. E un uills
7 iii. bord. 7 ii. de pa. T.R.E. 7 m: ual. xxx. sol. Cu recep: xx. sol.

EXTRACTS FROM DOMESDAY BOOK RELATING TO CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.

Fac-simile.

W. Griggs, Photo lith.

them, according to the Laws and Customes of Romeney Marsh; and, moreover, to imprest so many diggers and labourers to be imployed therein upon competent salaryes, as shall be necessary in respect of the great necessity at that time for the speedy dispatch of that work." Commissions were also issued for the same purpose in the 25th, 31st, and 33rd of Henry VI., and in the 5th and 14th of Edward IV.

Numerous plans have at various times been proposed for the embankment of the Thames, some including railways, arcades, terraces, promenades, &c. More than a century and a half ago Sir Christopher Wren designed "a commodious quay on the whole bank of the river, from Blackfriars to the Tower;" and in 1845 John Martin, the painter, designed a railway along both sides of the Thames, with an open walk from Hungerford to the Tower, and from Vauxhall to Deptford.

The fac-simile of those portions of the Domesday Book* relating to Camberwell is elsewhere given, but as the characters there used may be unintelligible to a portion of our readers, we transcribe the paragraphs into more modern type.

Camberwell is mentioned as follows:—

"TERRA HAIMONIS VICECOMIT'
IN BRIXISTAN H'D.

Ipse Haimo ten' Ca'brewelle. Norman tenuit de rege E. T'c se def'd p xij hid. Modo p vi hid. & una v' Tra e' v. car. In d'nio sunt ii^{æ} & xxij vill'i & vij bord' cu' vi car.' Ibi æccl'a & lxiij ac' p'ti. Silua de lx porc' T. R. E. ual'b' xij lib' post vi lib' Modo $\frac{ii}{xii}$ lib."

THE LAND OF HAIMO THE VISCOUNT.
IN BRIXTON HUNDRED.

Haimo himself holds CA'BREWELLE. Norman held it of Edward the Confessor. It was then taxed for 12 hides.† Now for 6 hides and 1 virgate. There are 6 caru-

* This curious and interesting statistical record, which has been characterized by Spelman as "not only the most ancient, but beyond dispute the most noble monument of Britain," and which Hume styles "the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation" ["Monumentum totius Britanniæ, non dico antiquissimum, sed absque controversiâ augustissimum"], includes an account of the state and value of the landed property throughout nearly the whole of England at the close of the eleventh century. It was collected and arranged under the direction of commissioners especially appointed for the purpose, who completed their task in 1086, and the fruit of whose labours was the compilation of the two invaluable volumes, appropriately entitled the Domesday Book: or, Book of Judgment.

Holinshed gives the following account of Domesday Book:—"The king (William the Conqueror), having at length obtained some rest from wars, practised by sundrie meanes to inrich his coffers, and therefore raised a tribute throughout the whole kingdome; for the better levieing whereof, he appointed all the subiects of his realme to be numbred; all the cities, townes, villages, and hamlets to be registered; all the abbies, monasteries, and priories to be recorded. Moreover he caused a certificat to be taken of eurie man's substance, and what he might dispend by the yeare: he also caused their names to be written which held knight's fees, and were bound thereby to serve him in the wars. Likewise he took a note of euerie yoke of oxen, and what number of plough lands, and how manie bondmen were within the realme. This certificat being made and brought unto him, gaue him full vnderstanding what wealth remained among the English people, thereupon he raised his tribute, taking six shillings for euerie hide of land throughout this realme, which amounted to a great masse of monie, when it was all brought together into his excheker."

For the execution of the Survey, Commissioners, called king's Justiciaries or Legati Regis, were appointed to go into each county. "The Inquisitors," according to Sir Henry Ellis, "upon the oath of the Sheriffs, the Lords of each Manor, the Presbyters of every Church, the Reves of every Hundred, the Bailiff and six Villans of every village were to enquire into the name of the place, who held it at the time of King Edward, who was the present possessor, how many hides in the manor, how many carucates in demesne, how many homagers, how many villans, how many cotarii, how many servi, what free men, how many tenants in socage, what quantity of wood, how much meadow and pasture, what mills and fish ponds, how much added or taken away, what the gross value in King Edward's time, what the present value, and how much each free man or soch-man had or has. All this was to be triply estimated; first, as the estate was held in the time of the Confessor; then, as it was bestowed by King William; and thirdly, as its value stood at the formation of the Survey. The jurors were moreover to state whether any advance could be made in the value."

† The hide was a very old denomination of land among the Saxons. The quantity of a hide, remarks Bishop Kennett, "was never expressly determined. The Dialogus de Scaccario makes it 100 acres. The Malmsbury manuscript, cited by Spelman, computes it at 96 acres; one hide, four virgates, and every virgate four acres. And yet the history of the foundation of the Abbey of Battle makes eight virgates go to one hide. But Polydore Vergil blunders most, who reduces a hide to 20 acres. The truth seems to be, that a hide, a yard land, a knight's fee, &c., contained no certain number of acres, but varied according to different places. In the Domesday Inquisition, the first inquiry was, 'How many hides?'"—Gloss. Par. Antiq.

A virgate was the fourth part of one carucate or hide.

cates of arable land.* Two are in demesne ; and there are 22 villains,† and 7 bordars,‡ with 6 carucates. There is a church ; and there are 63 acres of meadow. The wood yields 60 swine.§ In the time of King Edward it was valued at £12 ; afterwards at £6, and now at £14.

The following concerns Peckham :‖ —

Ep's Lisoicensis ten.' de epo' PECHEHA' Alfled tenuit de Heraldo T. R. E. & iacuit in Patricey. T'c & mo' se def'd p ii hid. T'ra e' i car' Ibi e' un' uill'i, & iii bord' & ii ac' p' ti. T. R. E. & mo' ual xxx sol. Cu recep.' xx sol'.

The Bishop of Lisieux holds of (Odo) the Bishop (of Baieux ¶) Pecheham which Alfleda held of Harold, in the time of King Edward, when it was included in Patricesy. It was assessed then as at present at 2 hides. The arable land is one carucate. There are 1 villan and 3 bordars, and 2 acres of meadow. It is valued at thirty shillings, as it was in the time of King Edward ; but when received at twenty shillings.

It appears from the above that Peckham formed a part of Battersea Manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and this statement corresponds with the account of that manor among the lands of the Abbot of Westminster, in the Domesday Book, where it is mentioned that the Bishop of Lisieux held two hides, of which the church at Westminster was seized in the reign of King William, but was afterwards disseized by the Bishop of Baieux. William II. made over to Archbishop Anselm the profits and revenues of his manor of Petteham, then valued at thirty pounds per

* "What, and how much a Plough land is, Sir Edward Coke in his Ninth part, in Low's case, and upon Littleton, telleth us, and saith, That a Carue or Hide of land, or a Plough land, which is all one, is not of any certain content, but so much as one Plough may Plough in one year ; and so in some counties it is more, and in some other it is less (according to the heaviness of their Soil) and differences arising from several presentments, what shall be conceived a Plough-land, an order of explanation was made that 100 acres should be ten esteemed and one Peny an Acre for all more. 1 Oct. 16 Jac. And afterwards upon the same difference 80 acres was to be accounted a Plough land, and so proportionably to be charged for mending the Highways.

"And of the same opinion was Judge Prisot, 35 Hen. vi. 29, where he saith, That a carue of Land is greater in one Country than another, for that a Plough may plough more in one County than another.

"And yet some others do make a difference between an Hide of land and a Carue or Plough land. For they say that an Hide of land doth contain four Plough lands, whereas a Carue or Plough land containeth but 120 acres ; and every Plough land or Carue is four yard land (in Latin called *Quatrona terræ*), every yard land containeth 30 acres. But a Plough land or Carue is called in Latin Carucata terræ, that is, *quantum aratrum arare potest in estivo tempore*. And yet this definition or description of Carucata terræ showeth, that it is not of any certain amount." The Country Justice, by Michael Dalton, 1705.

† "These villeins, belonging principally to Lords of Manors, were either villeins *regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor or land ; or else they were *in gross*, or at large, that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. They could not leave their lord without his permission ; but if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action like beasts or other chattels. They held indeed small portions of land, by way of sustaining themselves and families ; but it was at the mere will of the lord, who might dispossess them whenever he pleased ; and it was upon villein services, that is, to carry out dung, to hedge and ditch the lord's demesnes, and any other the meanest offices. And these services were not only base, but uncertain as to their time and quantity. A villein could acquire no property, either in lands or goods ; but if he purchased either, the lord might enter upon them, oust the villein, and seize them to his own use."—See Blackstone, Comm. vol. ii, pp. 92—96.

‡ The bordarii of the Survey are called by Coke, "boors holding a little house, with some land of husbandry, bigger than a cottage." Bishop Kennett says, "The bordarii often mentioned in the Domesday inquisition, were distinct from the servi and villani, and seem to be those of a less servile condition, who had a bord or cottage with a small parcel of land allowed to them, on condition they should supply the lord with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions for his *board* and entertainment"—Gloss. Par. Antiq.

§ "The wood yields 60 swine." When the woods of a manor are said to have furnished the lord with so many hogs *de pasnagio*, it is to be understood of swine fatted with the mast and acorns : and implies, in proportion to their number, that those woods abounded with beech and oak. This was a usual method of stating the quantity of wood upon an estate : which leads us to suppose that the woods were considered as of no other value than to afford pannage for hogs : indeed, a wood that yielded neither acorn nor beech mast is in the survey called *silvo infructuoso*. In the Saxon and early Norman times the wealth of the agriculturists consisted, in no small degree, in his droves of swine ; for bacon was the general viand of the people, and even the table of the feudal lord was usually loaded with the favourite joints furnished by the porcarius, or swineherd. Dr. Whitaker remarks that, "though the hog would of course be put up to fatten at that time as at present, he was in his general habits more of a wild animal than now, feeding, as his snout imports, upon roots, mast, &c., and very far from the filthy impounded glutton to which we have degraded him."

‖ The district of Dulwich is not mentioned.

¶ The Bishop of Baieux was the son of Thurston de Bastenburg, a Norman, who, having been present at the battle of Hastings, was, for that and other services, rewarded with large grants of land, both in Kent and Surrey.

annum, for seven years, by way of security for a loan of two hundred marks of silver, which he had borrowed of the church of Canterbury.* The mortgage appears to have been paid off, as his successor, Henry I., gave both Camberwell and Peckham to his natural son, Robert Earl of Gloucester.

The manor of Dulwich was given to Bermondsey Abbey in 1127, and it remained in possession of the abbey till the dissolution of the monasteries, when it was granted to the Calton family, who sold it to Edward Alleyne, the founder of Dulwich College.

It has already been shown that in the eleventh century there was a church at Camberwell, and it is fair to assume therefore that it contained a few families of note even at that remote period. A century later mention is made of eight knight's fees in Camerwell and Hechesh'm, four of which were in the first-named place.† Estimating therefore each knight's fee at twenty pounds, which is the value commonly assigned to it, Camberwell must have increased very considerably in importance since the Conqueror's survey was made.‡ In the fourteenth century, a capital messuage of the annual value of six shillings and eightpence is mentioned, and buildings in Camerwelle and Peckham are several times alluded to, and it will be seen on reference to the subsidies granted by Parliament to Edward III., that in the early part of the fourteenth century fifty-five persons were assessed within the villages of Camerwell and Peckham, the aggregate amount levied on the parish amounting to £4 16*s.* 7*d.*§ The names given in this subsidy form the earliest muster roll of Camberwell and Peckham residents yet published, and some of the families there mentioned can be traced through Camberwell history for hundreds of years Stephen de Bekewell,‖ French, Baker,¶ Ode, Forde, Dovedale,** and Bretynghurst †† appear as residents of yesterday, so recently do some of their names occur upon the pages of local history.

In subsequent subsidies during the long reign of Edward III. the contribution of this parish is generally put down at 100 shillings.‡‡

The subsidies of the reign of Henry VIII. illustrate in a remarkable degree the increasing importance of the place, for the number of persons assessed was about 100 against 55 in the reign of Edward III ; and many families of wealth and repute had bought land and built mansions within it. The Skinners, Scotts,§§ Muschamps,

* Holinshed, Chron. ii. 22.

† "A knight's fee is properly to be esteemed according to the quality and not according to the quantity of the land; that is to say, by the value, and not by the content. And antiquity thought that twenty-pound land was sufficient to maintain the degree of a knight."—Coke.

‡ Allport, Collections, &c., p. 57.

§ Money at this time is generally estimated at thirty times its present value.

‖ In 1307, the 35th Edward I., Robert de Bekewell died, seised of the manor of Camberwell, held of the heir of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, by the service of half a knight's fee, consisting of a capital messuage, value 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; a windmill, 10*s.*; a wood, 6*s.* 8*d.*; 221 acres of arable land, at 6*d.* an acre; 26 of meadow, at 2*s.*; 26 of pasture, at 3*d.*; rents of assise, £9 11*s.* 3*d.*; customary works, 20*s*; perquisites of courts, 6*d.*—in all, £20 4*s.* 1*d.* Stephen de Bekewell, his son and heir, held this estate in the 8th of Edward II.; and in the 43rd Edward III. it belonged to Henry de Bekewell; for in that year Thomas Doleshill, or Dolsley, died, seised (jointly with his wife Joan) of the manor of Peckham, held of Henry de Bekewell by the service of 5*s.* 10*d.* a year, to be paid at his manor of Camberwell.

¶ The Bakers at one time held the manor of Basing in Peckham.

** Douedale Manor, since corrupted into Dowdale and Dowlas, belonged originally to a family of that name. John de Ovedale married Isabella, sister of Thomas de Tychesey, who in 1297 died seised of considerable land in Camberwell.

†† The manor of Bredinghurst was named after this family. In the 9th Edward III., Johanna, wife of Robert de Bretinghurst, died seised of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Camberwell and Peckham, by the service of paying 10*s.* every thirty-two weeks to the ward of Dover Castle.—Calend. Inquis. Post Mort., vol. ii. p. 65.

‡‡ A curious instance of legislative error, based upon an exaggerated estimate of the number of parishes, occurred at this time. The Parliament of 1371 granted Edward III. a certain subsidy, to raise which it was estimated that an assessment of the average rate of £1 2*s.* 4*d.* upon each parish would be sufficient; but it was found when the rate was actually levied that the number of parishes had been taken to be five times more numerous than was really the case, so that the rate had eventually to be raised to £5 16*s.* on each.

§§ John Scott was made baron of the Exchequer in 1529. The manor of Camberwell-Buckingham granted to the Scotts by Henry VIII. ultimately descended to the Cocks. The Muschamps belonged to Peckham. The Bowyer family are now represented by Sir William Bowyer Smijth, of Hill Hall, Essex. John Webster is described in a document of the time as of "Peckham Rie," and Henley, Monck, Hamond, and Pike are names which appear in the church register for nearly 300 years.

Bowyers, Drapers, Delves, and Doves, first appear as residents; and the following names of the inferior gentry are also mentioned: Munck, Starkie, Hamond, Webster, Henley, and Pike.

During Elizabeth's reign mention is made of Thomas Calton, brother of Sir Francis, who held the Dulwich Manor, which he subsequently sold to Edward Alleyn. In the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth Thomas Calton was assessed at £3 for his land at Dulwich, and about the same time the Gardiners and Grymes appear as Peckham residents. The reign of James I. introduces us to the Milburys of Camberwell, at whose house the Jesuits were secretly housed; to the Budders of Dulwich, to the Swingfields of Peckham, and to Edward Alleyn, whose land at Dulwich was assessed at £20.

As showing the relative importance of Dulwich compared with the remaining portion of the parish, it may be mentioned that in a subsidy granted to James I. the sum of £4 6*s.* 8*d.* was collected in Camberwell and Peckham, and 15*s.* 8*d.* in the hamlet of Dulwich. The troublous times of Charles I. were severely felt in Camberwell, for not only were some of the Parliamentary troops found at Dulwich College, but fighting took place in the streets of Camberwell,* and many of the leading residents, through espousing the cause of the king, had their property confiscated. Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, who was a warm adherent of the Stuarts, was a notable sufferer, and the mob were so exasperated against him that they were with difficulty restrained from destroying his beautiful mansion at Peckham.

The hearth-tax of the 15th Charles II. tells us something of the relative size of the residences of the local gentry of that day. Sir Edmund Bowyer was assessed for 20 hearths; John Scott, Esq., 17; Mr. Delves, 10; Mr. ffox, 13; Doctor Parr (vicar), 10; and Dulwich College, 33.

The earliest poor rate† (1697) which has come under our notice illustrates in a remarkable manner the great increase which had taken place in the number of residents. The total number of assessments then amounted to 233, divided as follows: Camberwell, 88; Peckham, 103; and Dulwich 42, and the total amount of the rate at 3*d.* in the £ was £72 18*s.*, divided as follows: Camberwell, £31 7*s.* 9*d.*; Peckham, £30 9*s.* 3*d.*; and Dulwich, £11 1*s.*

Sir Thomas Trevor whose name appears in this rate was afterwards raised to the peerage and appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The De Crespignys appear in local records about 1740; the Spurlings a few years earlier, and the Shards of Peckham about the same time as the Spurlings; the Puckles came to Camberwell about the middle of the eighteenth century. Dr. Lettsom, whose splendid "villa" is elsewhere described, was a power in the parish at the beginning of the present century.

The state of society in Camberwell at the end of the eighteenth century is thus described by Dr. Lettsom in his "Village Society":—"In Camberwell village there are few poor inhabitants and not many overgrown fortunes. Among those who may be deemed of the superior class a general equality prevails, both as to exterior appearance and mental cultivation. They consist chiefly of respectable merchants and tradesmen, and of those holding eligible situations in the public offices."

The rural character of Camberwell at the latter part of the eighteenth century may

* The following entry occurs in the church register;—"1647. Aug. 1. The same day was buryed a man that was killed upon the highway by the souldgers."

† In this rate Anthony Bowyer was assessed at £136; Dr. Tipping, the vicar, £100; William Scott, £86; Thomas Allen, £110; John Jackson, £125; Richard ffloyde, £151; Sir Thomas Trevor, £60; Nicholas Abbis, £146; Widow Nash, £206; Thomas Alleyn, £66; John Alleyn, £43; and Dulwich College, £25.

be gathered from the fact that the "trees and hedges of the village" are alluded to in the vestry minutes; and in 1782 caterpillars so abounded in the parish that the overseers spent £10 in "apprehending" them, at the rate of 6*d.* per bushel. The caterpillars were described as being "dangerous to the public in general."

The churchwardens' accounts of the past century contain numerous entries showing that hedgehogs were more numerous than ratepayers, and 4*d.* (alive or dead) was the price put upon the animal. Polecats were also a terrible trouble to the local authorities and 1*s.* was paid for each one destroyed. And even sparrows were regarded by the Camberwell farmers as deadly enemies, and 3*d.* a dozen was paid by the churchwardens for sparrows' heads! If report is to be credited, these sparrows' heads after being paid for and thrown away, came to the tally again with wonderful regularity!

The churchwardens and overseers of a parish are of course exceptionably shrewd individuals at all times; but it reveals a very high order of intelligence when a man is able to detect a Camberwell pole-cat or hedgehog, from one caught in a neighbouring parish. Perhaps the Camberwell animals, like the "Camberwell beauty," had some peculiar excellence, or distinguishing mark, or it may be that they were more civilised than their brethren in other parts!

In 1797 the residents were, it appears,* "much troubled by hogs being suffered to range at large in the roads," and a committee was formed "to inquire what steps could be taken" to abate the evil, when it was resolved, "That notices be sent to the parishioners, and others stuck up, to prevent hogs being at large in the roads, and that 5*s.* reward be paid by the churchwardens for information of owners who are to be indited at the expense of the parish."

The hogs of Camberwell are mentioned in Domesday Book in the 11th century, and at the close of the 18th they are still found laying claim even to the king's highway! There was evidently no sanitary committee in those days.

The great changes which have come over Camberwell since the commencement of the present century are fully recorded elsewhere. From a straggling suburban parish of about 4,000 inhabitants, Camberwell has become a congeries of streets, part of the great metropolis itself. Bricks and mortar, and universal stucco, have invaded the place, and green fields and hedge rows are fast deserting us. In describing the parish in the middle of the past century, a writer† quaintly remarks—"The spirit of building which has been so prevalent for some years past, appears equally to have affected this part with any other round the metropolis; for between Newington Butts and Camberwell several new streets have been formed, and a prodigious number of new buildings erected." Another writer‡ remarks, that "Camberwell is a very pleasant village, of rather a straggling form, but there are many good buildings in it, inhabited by the merchants and gentry of London."

Of recent years Camberwell has opened its arms not only to the mechanics driven out of other parts, but to the "noble army of clerks." Considerably more than half

* V. M., June 22nd, 1797.

Stow, alluding to the enclosures of the common fields, by means of hedges and ditches, which were destroyed by the Londoners 6th Henry VIII., remarks:—"But afterward wee saw the thing in worse case than ever, by means of inclosure for gardens, wherein are builded many faire summer houses; and, as in other places of the suburbs, some of them like midsummer pageants, with towers, turrets, and chimney-pots, not so much for use or profit, as for show and pleasure, and bewraying the vanitie of men's minds, much unlike the disposition of the ancient citizens, who delighted in the building of hospitals and almshouses for the poore, and therein both employed their wit and spent their wealth, in preferment of the common commoditie of this our citie." Stow gives the following distich made in ridicule of some of the houses built in his day:—

"Kirbie's Castle, and Fisher's Folly,
Spinda's Pleasure, and Megses Glory."

† The Traveller.

‡ Harrison, History of London, p. 557.

the houses are now let either at weekly or monthly rentals.* The local gentry are gradually being driven into Dulwich ; and the market gardens, for which the parish was once famous, have given place to the manufacture of size and soap ; to monster gasometers, and to other "outward and visible signs" of inevitable nastiness.

* In the neighbouring parish of Lambeth there is an annual increase in the percentage of houses above £40. The qualification for a vestryman in that parish has in consequence of the fact that more than one-sixth of the houses are now let at £40 and upwards, been increased from £25 to £40.

GEOLOGY OF CAMBERWELL.

IN order to give the reader an intelligible view of the geology of Camberwell, it will be necessary to offer some remarks upon what is called the London basin, of which the parish of Camberwell forms a part; we shall then proceed to enter more into detail, with regard to the special district under consideration.

London, as our reader is aware, is situated in a valley, bounded on the north by Hampstead Hill, which rises about 430 ft. above the Thames, and on the south by a range of hills, of which Norwood, the highest, is 353 ft. above that level.* This valley gives unmistakable evidence of having been formed by erosion and denudation; for there is a sandy bed (fig. 1) lying nearly horizontally, about 100 ft. beneath the top of the London Clay at Highgate and Hampstead Heath, and a bed of exactly the same character, very near the summit of Norwood Hill; this bed has not been found anywhere between these two places. We conclude, therefore, that these two patches of sand are all that are left of one bed which stretched right across London; which bed, with many beneath it, have all been worn and washed away by some current of water running east and west and forming the valley of the Thames. If we proceed to the north or the south of the hills bounding the Thames valley, we come at Ware, Hatfield and Watford on the north, and Croydon, Epsom, and Leatherhead on the south, upon ranges of chalk hills; and borings and sections at various places reveal to us the fact that these chalk hills are the outcrop of a thick bed of chalk, which underlies the whole of the country between these points. The depth at which the chalk is reached, in those parts nearly on a level with the river Thames, averages from about 100 ft. to 120 ft.

As the only spot at which the chalk comes to the surface, near the parish of Camber well, is to the east at Loampit-hill, Lewisham, it is not intended further to describe that formation, than to state that it was formed at the bottom of a deep sea, such as the Atlantic Ocean; which opinion has, of late, been confirmed by the ocean dredgings, which have been made by Dr. Carpenter and others. The ooze or mud, which has been obtained in this manner from the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, has been carefully examined beneath the microscope, and has been found to be composed, chiefly, of minute shells or fragments of minute shells belonging to the group called *Foraminifera;* these shells are identical with those which, Professor Ehrenberg has shown, compose the great mass of the chalk strata. Nor is this all; a great number of types of animal life were met with in these dredgings, distinctly characteristic of the fauna which lived in the cretaceous sea: and the most remarkable discovery of all was the finding a siliceous sponge (*i.e.*, a sponge, the skeleton of which is composed, not of horn, as in the ordinary sponge, but of silex or flint) which represents a large group of chalk fossils called Ventriculites (little bag stones).

* Prestwich, The Ground beneath Us, p. 35.

The strata (*stratum*, a layer or bed) overlying the chalk in the London basin are as follows :

Post Tertiary or Quaternary . . .	6. Beds of Peat. 5. Yellow clay (brick earth). Sand and gravel.
Eocene* . . .	4. London clay. 3. Oldhaven and Blackheath Beds. 2. Woolwich Beds. 1. Thanet Beds.
Chalk.	

As these deposits are to be found in the parish of Camberwell, we shall therefore now confine our remarks to the geology of this district.

Within the last fourteen years great light has been thrown upon the subject in hand by the excavations which were made for the construction of the Southern High Level Sewer, main line and Effra branch ; the main line being carried through Deptford Broadway, Queen's Road, Peckham, Eastwood's brickfield, Hanover Park, Hanover Street, across Lyndhurst Road, Denman Road, across Camberwell Grove through Cold-harbour Lane, Stockwell Green, Stockwell Private Road, ending at the Plough Inn, Clapham : the Effra branch diverging from the main line near St. Mary's Church, crossing Pecham Rye, close by the fountain, crossing Lordship Lane, being carried as a tunnel under the Five-fields at Dulwich, crossing Dulwich and Herne Hill to Brixton.

The following sections were taken during the progress of the works.

Along the main line :

Queen's Road, Peckham ; Eastwood's brickfield, Peckham ; Denman Road, Lyndhurst Road ; De Crespigny Park, Camberwell ; Lilford Road, Cold-harbour Lane.

The total length of the main line sewer, commencing at Deptford Creek, and terminating at Clapham Common, is 5 miles 1850 feet ; and the ground gradually rises from east to west ; at Clapham being about 60 feet above the level of the river Thames.

Along the Effra branch :

Nunhead brickyard ; Five-fields, Dulwich ; 1st East Shaft, 2nd Main Shaft, 3rd West Shaft.

Section No. 1.† Queen's Road, Peckham.

	Made ground	3 ft.
Valley Drift . . .	Brown clay and sand	9 „
	Grey sandy clay	4 „
	Dark grey clay	13 „
Woolwich Beds . .	Woolwich clay (very shelly) . . .	2 „
		31

Section No. 2. Eastwood's Brickfield, Peckham.

		ft.	in.
	Mould	2	6
Valley Drift . . .	Yellow clayey sand	11	3
	Yellow sandy clay	4	0
	Light brown clay with a little sand . .	4	0
		21	9

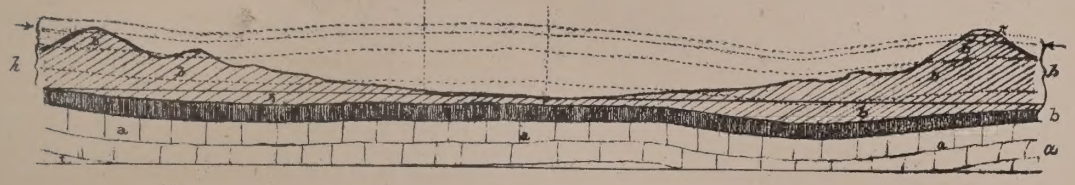
* Gr. *eos*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent ; so called because the fossils found in these beds show a perceptible approach to existing species.

† Sections Nos. 1 to 5. Proc. Geol. Association, vol. i. pp. 329, 330.

Section across the Thames Valley from Hampstead to Norwood. Fig: 1.

S. N.

Norwood. Camberwell. The Thames. Hampstead.



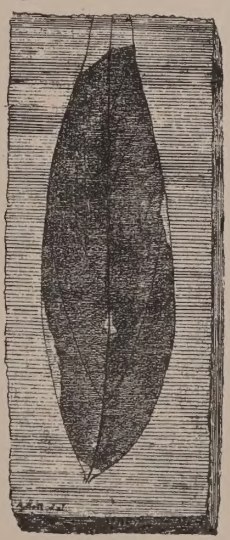
a. Chalk. b { (3) Oldhaven (2) Woolwich and Reading, (1) Thanet Beds } h. London Clay. k. Lower Bagshot sands.

The Post-Tertiary deposits sands and gravels, brick-earth, beds of sand and peat are too thin to be shewn.

2.

(reduced)

3.



(reduced)

A. Bott. del. W. Griggs, Photo-lith.

Fossil leaves from Clay-beds Woolwich Beds Dulwich.

Section No. 3. Denman Road, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham.

		ft.	in.
	Made ground	2	0
Valley Drift (22 ft.)	Yellow clay (brick-earth)	2	0
	Sand and gravel	2	0
	Greenish mottled sandy clay	18	6
Woolwich Beds	Woolwich clay (very shelly)	3	6
	Clayey green sand with a few shells	5	6
		33	6

Section No. 4. De Crespigny Park, Camberwell.

		ft.	in.
	Made ground	2	0
Valley Drift (25ft. 3in.)	Brick-earth clay	7	0
	Sand, with a little gravel	0	6
	Sandy clay	6	0
	Fine gravel, sand and water	3	0
	Gravel	7	9
	Loamy yellow clay	1	0
London clay	Blue clay	3	0
		30	3

Section No. 5. Lilford Road, Cold-harbour Lane.

Valley Drift	Loamy gravel and sand	2 ft.
	Sand and gravel	3 „
	Coarse gravel and water	20 „
		25 0

Section No. 6.* Through Nunhead Green.

London clay	Clay, about	8 ft.
	Basement bed, pebbles	12 in. or 18 in.
Woolwich Beds	Sands.	

Section No. 7.† Nunhead Brickyard.

(Section about 40 ft. long and 6 ft. or 7 ft. deep.)

	Soil.
London clay	A little brown clay at one part only.
	Basement bed. An irregular clayey pebble-bed, 1 ft. to 2 ft. in thickness, lying irregularly on,
Woolwich Beds	Sand, with layers of clay.

In the works for the Southern High Level Sewer, across Peckham Rye, near where the fountain now stands, the Paludina bed (Woolwich Beds) was cut through. This bed is a pale grey clayey limestone, mostly crowded with the shells of Paludina lenta (Fig. 5); here, the shells were massed in one continuous floor in the middle of the bed, causing it to split, when struck with the hammer, along the line of fossils. The position of this bed, in the Woolwich series, is clearly shown in the following sections at the "Five-fields," Dulwich. This bed was also cut through, in the main line excavation about half way between Sections Nos. 3 and 4; here the Paludinæ were not so numerous as at Peckham Rye; but they were of larger size, and what is of great interest, numerous impressions of the operculum (Lat. a cover, or lid) or horny door, so well known in the periwinkle (Littorina), were found in the bed a little above the line of the Paludinæ themselves. This would seem to show that the

* Memoirs of the Geological Survey. Geology of the London basin, Part i. p. 131. W. Whitaker, B.A.

† Memoirs Geol. Survey. Geol. London Basin, Part i. p. 131. W. Whitaker.

Paludinæ had died upon the spot, where they were living, before a fresh deposition of clay or mud took place (the shells are almost invariably filled with the clay), their bodies had decomposed and the opercula had floated away and had been deposited elsewhere.

The Effra Branch of the Southern High Level Sewer was carried as a tunnel beneath the "Five-fields," Dulwich, and the following sections (Nos. 8, 9, 10)* were taken of the beds passed through in the shafts that were sunk.

Section No. 8. Five-fields, Dulwich (East shaft.)

		ft.	in.
	Soil	0	9
London clay	Loamy clay	6	10
Woolwich Beds (about 28 ft. 6 in.)	Red sand	5	6
	Black clay, with leaves, lignite, &c.	2	2
	Blue clay „	1	10
	Dark clay „	1	6
	Paludina Bed	0	8
	Band containing broken cyrenæ	1	0
	Oyster bed	1	0
	Blue clay with leaves	1	8
	Dark sand	2	4
	Blue clay with leaves	1	6
	Dark sand	9	3
	Hard shelly rock (bottom).		
		36	0

Section No. 9. Five-fields, Dulwich (Main shaft.)

		ft.	in.
	Soil	0	9
London clay	Loamy clay	12	0
Woolwich Beds (about 53 ft.)	Mottled clays	8	0
	Mottled sands	4	6
	Clay, with cyrenæ	6	0
	Paludina bed	0	9
	Sandy clay	3	0
	Oyster bed, sandy	1	8
	Dark blue clay, with leaves	4	0
	Green sand with comminuted shells	7	0
	Very hard, tough and rather coarse sandstone (greatest thickness)	4	0
	Dark blue clay, with leaves, lignite, shells, and bone	14	0
		65	8

Section No. 10. Five-fields, Dulwich (West shaft).

		ft.	in.
	Soil	0	9
London clay	Loamy clay	9	3
Woolwich Beds (about 28½ ft.)	Dark clay	2	0
	Paludina bed	0	6
	Light sandy clay, with leaves	1	10
	Blue clay, with oysters	3	0
	Dark sand	0	8
	Yellow sand	2	0
	Blue clay, with leaves	2	6
	Dark loamy sand	0	8
	Blue clay, with thin layers of sand	9	0
	Running sand, with water	4	0
	Light coloured loamy clay	2	6
	Hard shelly rock (bottom).		
		38	8

* Proc. Geologists' Association, vol. i. pp. 114, 115.

At a brickyard about a quarter of a mile south-east of Brockwell Hall, Dulwich, there is a long section, partly hidden by fallen masses of London clay; the following beds being shown in the middle :—

Section No. 11.*

London clay	Stiff brown, roughly laminated, and jointed (so as to break up into cuboidal pieces), rather sandy towards the base, where there are a few flint pebbles, and some green grains.	
Oldhaven Beds (?)	Buff sands with shells, 6 in. to 9 in.	
Woolwich Beds	Light coloured sand, with many thin layers of clay, evenly bedded, 6 ft. visible.	

Besides the sections above given, we are also in possession of others in the parish, which it may be well to mention :—

Section No. 12.† Marlborough House, Peckham (1841).

Valley Drift (20 ft.)	Gravel	3 ft.
	Bright loam and sand	14 „
	Sandy gravel	3 „
Woolwich Beds	Yellow, soapy clay, marbled with light blue	20 „
Thanet Beds	Green sand and clay, and quicksand	40 „
	Dark grey sand, yielding water, strongly impregnated with copper (?)	16 „
	Greenish sand	2 „
	Slate-coloured clay and dark heavy sand	2 „
Chalk with flints, water at		123 „
		223 „

Section No. 13.‡ At the foot of Herne Hill, Dulwich.

		ft.	in.
Soil, &c. (10 ft.)	Gravel	1	6
	Black mould	8	6
London clay	Blue clay with pyrites and selenite	43	0
	Sand yielding plenty of water		
		53	0

Section No. 14.§ Champion Hill, Dulwich.

	To chalk	210 ft.
	In chalk	298 „
		508 „

Section No. 15.‖ Dulwich Mineral Wells.

London clay	Clay with vegetable substances	20 „
	Clay with pyrites and septaria	20 „
		40 „

Section No. 16.¶ Forest Hill (J. Walter's, Esq.)

	To chalk	300 „

Section No. 17.** Grove Lane, Camberwell.

	Gravel, clay, and sand	60 „
London clay (?)	Dark cindery, friable, earthy matter (decomposed pyrites)	31 „
	Peacock coal (lignite ?) 6 in. clay	
		91 „

* Memoirs Geol. Surrey. Geology of London Basin. W. Whitaker, Part i. p. 133.

† Allport, Collections Illustrative of the Geology, &c., of Camberwell, p. 8.

‡ Allport, Collections Illustrative of the Geology, &c., of Camberwell, p. 7.

§ Mylne, Sections of the London Strata.

‖ Phil. Trans., vol. xli. p. 835.

¶ Allport, Collections Illustrative of the Geology &c., of Camberwell, p. 5.

** Ibid., p. 8.

Section No. 18.* Near Church Street, Camberwell.

To chalk	105 ft.

Section No. 19.† Camberwell Grove (Mr. Wynne's).

	ft.	in.
To chalk	208	0
In chalk	300	6
	508	6

(Water rose to 90 ft. below the surface.)

A section of the beds above the chalk at Loam-pit Hill, near Lewisham, though not in the parish of Camberwell, has been added, for the purpose of comparison.

Section No. 20.‡ Loam-pit Hill, near Lewisham (showing the succession of beds from the chalk to the Oldhaven and Blackheath Beds):

Oldhaven and Blackheath Beds	Pebble bed	
Woolwich Beds . .	Fine sand, yellow and iron shot . .	10 ft.
	Loam and plastic clay with pyrites and leaves	10 „
	Sands, yellow.	3 „
	Clay, lead-coloured, with leaves . .	2 „
	Clay, brownish, with cyrenæ . . .	6 „
	Clay, in three beds; the upper and lower contain cyrenæ, and the middle oysters	3 „
	Loam and sand; upper part cream-coloured, with nodules of friable marl, lower part sandy and iron-shot	4 „
Thanet Beds . .	Ferruginous sand, with flint pebbles .	12 „
	Green sand, coarse and pebbly . .	5 „
	Sand, ash-coloured, slightly micaceous	35 „
	Green sand, with green-coated flints .	1 „
Chalk, with beds and nodules of black flint.		

From these sections it will be seen that the chalk which, as we have before stated, underlies the whole of the London area, is covered with clays of varying thickness. The water which falls upon the exposed surfaces of the chalk at its outcrop, percolates through, to the lowest part of the chalk beneath London; the clay above, being impermeable, prevents the water rising, except in any places where borings or wells are made, and there most abundant supplies of water are found (as in Section No. 19). On the other hand, the surface springs, which were formerly very abundant at a depth of 10 ft. or 12 ft., and the springs, which supplied the wells in the neighbourhood of Peckham, which seldom were of a greater depth than from 25 ft. to 30 ft., have in almost all cases been dried up, by the cuttings through the beds of clay, which lay beneath and which retained them; in the excavations for the Southern High Level Sewer.

I. Thanet Beds.

Of the strata which lie above the chalk the next in ascending order, and therefore the oldest beds of the Tertiary system or epoch, are the Thanet Sands, as they have been called by Mr. Prestwich,§ from their occurrence in the Isle of Thanet and the immediately adjoining district. The word "Beds," instead of "Sands," has been suggested by Mr. Whitaker, as a more applicable term, as sometimes there is a large proportion of clay in the formation.|| The reader will observe that these "Beds" were cut through in Section No. 12.

* Mylne, Sections of the London Strata.
† Simpson MS. in Library Inst. Civ. Engineers.
‡ Prof. Phillips, Geol. Oxford and the Valley of the Thames.
§ Quarterly Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. viii. p. 239.
|| Whitaker, Memoir Geol. Survey, vol. iv. part i. p. 55.

The mineral structure of the Thanet Beds consists essentially of a base of fine light-coloured quartzose sand, mixed, in its lower beds more especially, with more or less argillaceous or clayey matter. The following two characteristics are worthy of note: First; these beds never contain layers or beds of rounded black flint-pebbles, so common in the beds above, nor do they exhibit beds of mottled clays, such as so well mark the Woolwich and Reading Beds. Second; there is a constant occurrence at the very base of the deposit, and immediately resting on the chalk, of a layer of flints of all sizes, just as they occur in the underlying chalk, from which the chalk seems to have been washed away, without wearing or fracturing the flints; for they are almost as perfect as the undisturbed flints in the chalk, but present this difference, that, instead of their usual white or black coating, these flints are almost invariably of a *deep bright olive-green colour* externally;* by which they may be recognised in other beds (tertiary or drift) to which they have been subsequently carried (*vide* Section No. 20). Mr. Whitaker is of opinion that this bed of green-coated flints may have been formed after the deposition of the beds above, by the dissolving away of the chalk, and the consequent leaving behind of its contained insoluble flints. For the grounds upon which this opinion is based, we must refer the reader to Mr. Whitaker's Memoir,† where the question is discussed in all its bearings. The green-coating of the flints is owing to a deposition of a salt of iron.

The Thanet Beds are very constant in character throughout the London Basin, attaining a thickness, in some parts, of 90 ft.; but thinning out to the westward, until a little west of London they are only 4 ft. thick, shortly beyond which point the beds disappear altogether.‡ They are thickest in the east of Kent, where they are more clayey, and contain fossils: they may be well seen on the coast near Reculvers and in Pegwell Bay, and also in sand-pits and cuttings in the neighbourhood of Woolwich.

II. Woolwich Beds.

The next beds, in order of succession, are the Woolwich Beds, cut into or through in sections Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and probably 18 and 19.

These beds are more variable in character than the Thanet Beds, and also more widely extended, becoming thicker from east to west, or in the contrary direction to the Thanet Beds, and then again thinner farther west in the London Basin.§ Their thickness varies from 15 ft. in the extreme west to 80 ft. or 90 ft. in some of the deep wells under London. In the east of Kent the thickness averages 25 ft. In its general character this formation consists of irregular alternations of clays and sands; the former of many and bright colours, mostly mottled and plastic; the latter also of many colours, both coarse and fine in texture, sometimes with flint pebbles, and now and then hardened into sandstone or conglomerate. In parts we find, associated with the light-coloured sands, finely bedded grey clay, containing vast numbers of estuarine shells, and often with oyster shells compacted into rock.|| The beds included in this formation, judging from the fossils contained in them, appear to have been deposited in an estuary, as we find alternations of marine, fluvio-marine and fresh-water forms of life. As is general with deposits of this character the species of fossils are few, though the number of individuals is very large. This is specially noticeable in the Paludina bed, already referred to (ante, p. 11).

The following is a list of fossils found in this parish, from the Woolwich Beds:—

* Prestwich, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. viii. p. 242.

† Whitaker, Memoir Geol. Survey, vol. iv. part i. pp. 58, 59.

‡ Prestwich, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. viii. p. 235.

§ Jukes and Geikie, Manual of Geology. p. 675.

|| Whitaker, Memoirs Geol. Surv., vol. iv. part i. p. 99.

Species.	Locality.		
	Dulwich.	Peckham.	Camberwell.
Mammals.			
Coryphodon (canine tooth)* (Fig. 12)	*		
Bones	*		
Hyracotherium cuniculum (molar tooth)† (Fig. 11)	*		
Incisor of a mammal (undescribed form)† (Davis) (Fig. 13)	*		
Portion of mandible (lower jaw) with two teeth in situ of a large insectivore, probably allied to opossum (Didelphis) (Davis)† (Fig. 10).	*		
Birds (?).			
Bones	*		
Reptiles.			
Chelonia (bones) Trionyx	*		*
Crocodilia (Scutes)	*		
Fish.			
Pycnodont tooth‡		*	
Lamna (? sp.) teeth	*		*
Lepidotus minor ?	*		*
Bones, scales, teeth, vertebræ	*		*
Gasteropoda.			
Calyptræa trochiformis. Lam.	*	*	*
Cerithium funatum. Mant. (including C. Variabile, Desh.)	*	*	*
Cerithium Lunnii. Mor.‡		*	
„ gracile. Mor.‡	*	*	
Fusus (sp. ?)	*		
Fusus gradatus. Sow.‡	*	*	
„ latus‡		*	
Melania inquinata. Defr.	*	*	*
Melanopsis brevis. Sow.	*		
Hydrobia Parkinsoni. Mor.‡	*	*	
„ Websteri (Mor. ?)‡	*	*	
Neritina Consobrina. Desh.	*		
„ globosus. Defr.	*	*	
Paludina aspera. Michaud	*		
„ lenta. Brand (Fig. 5)	*	*	*
„ rugosa (Brand ?)	*		
Pitharella Rickmanni. Edw. (Fig. 4)	*	*	
Bulimus ellipticus§ (Fig. 7)		*	
Planorbis hemistoma. Sow.	*		
„ lævigata.‡ Desh.	*		
Rissoa	*		
Conchifera.			
Arca, Dulwichiensis. Edw.	*		
Bysso-arca Cailliaudi. Bella.	*	*	*
Corbula Regulbensis.‡ Mor.		*	
„ (sp. ?)	*		
Cardium Laytoni.‡ (Mor. ?)		*	
Cyrena cordata. Mor. (Fig. 8)	*	*	*
„ cuneiformis. Fér. (Fig. 9)	*	*	*
„ deperdita. Sow.	*		
„ Dulwichiensis. Rickman (Fig. 6)	*		
„ obovata. Sow.	*		

* Owen, Palæontology, p. 357.
† In the Collection of Arthur Bott, F.G.S.
‡ In the Collection of Caleb Evans, F.G.S.
§ In the Collection of Arthur Bott, F.G.S., Proc. Geol. Assoc., vol. i. p. 338.

Species.	Locality.		
	Dulwich.	Peckham.	Camberwell.
Conchifera—continued.			
Modiola elegans. Sow.	*	*	
„ Mitchelli. Mor.	*	*	
Teredo antenautæ.* Sow.	*		
Teredina personata. Desh.	*	*	*
Tellina (sp. ?) *		*	
Ostrea Bellovacina. Lam. (including O. edulina. Sow.)	*	*	*
„ elephantopus ? Sow.	*		
„ pulchra. Sow.	*		
„ tenera. Sow.	*		
Psammobia Condamini. Mor.*	*		
Unio Edwardsi. Wood		*	*
„ Solandri ? Sow.	*		
„ Deshayesii. Prestwich	*	*	
Polyzoa.			
Flustra	*		
Foraminifera.			
Globigerina ?		*	
Coleoptera.			
Wing Cases	*		
Plants.			
Cones, cast of	*		
Leaves, seed-vessels, wood, (figs. 2 and 3)	*		

On the above list of fossil remains, it may be interesting to make a few remarks.

Three of the species of shells are new to science, and have received specific names associating them either with the finder or the locality. They are the following : Arca Dulwichiensis, Cyrena Dulwichiensis (fig. 6), and Pitharella Rickmanni (fig. 4). The latter shell has since been found at Chislehurst, Kent. The second of these was figured and described in the *Illustrated London News* for March 24, 1860. It would be beyond the scope of these remarks to enter into the scientific considerations upon which these shells have been determined to be of new species ; those, however, to whom these questions may be of interest, are referred to the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, vol. i. p. 110, for a full description of Cyrena Dulwichiensis, and to the Geologist, vol. iii. pp. 208—212, for a like description of Pitharella Rickmanni. The Cyrena Dulwichiensis was found in the bed called "Very hard, tough, and rather coarse sandstone" (section No. 9), and was associated with other forms of Cyrena and with Pitharella Rickmanni ; the latter shell being also found in the Paludina bed at Dulwich and Peckham. The Cyrenæ have been beautifully preserved, and show very clearly, especially in Cyrena Dulwichiensis, the marks of the colour bands. The fossil leaves, found at Dulwich (see sections Nos. 8, 9, 10), have been also marvellously preserved, being not merely impressions, but the carbonized substance of the leaves themselves ; sometimes the leaves forming a thin blackish carpet over many square feet of clay. Many of these specimens are now in the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street.

But what may justly claim our attention, even before these interesting relics, are the mammalian remains, which are mentioned in the foregoing list : and this for two reasons—the first, as indicating the close proximity of land ; the second, as giving us some slight insight into the denizens of the land at that remote period of time. And it may be here observed in passing that the remains of terrestrial animals are, from

* In the Collection of Caleb Evans, F.G.S.

the very nature of the case, of great rarity, compared with the remains of creatures living either in marshes, lakes, rivers, or seas; because all deposits of sediment are formed under one of these influences, and therefore the creatures, living on the spot, are the most abundantly preserved.

Coryphodon (fig. 12).*—This specimen is thus described by Professor Owen in Palæontology, p. 357: "A fossil canine tooth, brought up from a depth of 160 ft., out of the 'plastic clay' (Woolwich Beds), during the operations of sinking a well at Camberwell, near London, belongs, from its size (nearly 3 in. in length), to a large quadruped, and from the thickness and shortness of its conical crown, not to a carniverous, but to a hoofed mammal, most resembling in shape, though not identical with, that of the crown of the canine tooth of some large extinct tapiroid mammals, which Cuvier had referred to his genus Lophiodon, but which has since proved to belong to Coryphodon." This specimen is described at full length by Allport,† under the name Lophiodon; the much shorter and more recent description of Professor Owen has been, however, considered preferable. Two of the figures of the specimen, given by Allport, are inverted; so, to the casual observer, the base of the tooth, which was hidden in the jaw, might be readily mistaken for the crown. In all figures care should be taken to give a representation of the specimen, illustrated, in its natural position.

Hyracotherium cuniculum.—This specimen is a molar tooth of the lower jaw of another animal, belonging, as determined by Professor Owen, to the same thick-skinned (Pachydermata) class as the Coryphodon. For the description of this genus, see his History of British Fossil Mammals, p. 419, figs. 165, 166.‡ It was a small creature, and from careful examination of a skull found in the London clay at Herne Bay, is supposed, from the largeness of the eye cavity, to have been of a timid nature, like the hare; although its structure classes it in one of the families of the hog tribe.§ This specimen was found during the progress of the works for the Southern High-Level Sewer at Dulwich, and is from the bed called "Very hard, tough, and rather coarse sandstone" (section No. 9, *vide* fig. 11). The next two specimens are from the same bed.

Incisor of a Mammal.—This specimen has been very carefully examined and compared by Mr. Davis, of the British Museum, who, while confirming the opinion that it is a mammalian tooth, is unable to identify it with any known fossil forms, and is inclined to consider that it belongs to some undescribed form of mammal; the peculiarity of the specimen consisting in the absence of the chisel-edge which incisor teeth almost always present, from the grinding and sharpening which they are constantly receiving from the teeth which oppose them. This tooth presents no trace of thus having been ground and sharpened, the crown being nearly semicircular from side to side. Cuvier, however, in his description of the order Marsupialia,‖ figures the jaws of two genera, Petaurus and Hypsiprymnus (Kangaroo-rat), in which the incisors of the lower jaw show no grinding or chisel-edge, the teeth of the upper jaw incisors in the former case, and incisors and canines in the latter, appearing to overlap them. As the incisors of the lower jaw of both these genera present a remarkable resemblance to the specimen now described, figures of the fossil incisor tooth and of the lower jaws of both the genera, are placed side by side for comparison, together with a figure of the skull of Hypsiprymnus (figs. 13, 14, 15, and 16).

Portion of mandible or lower jaw with two teeth in situ of a large insectivore.—This

* (Peak tooth). Owen, Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm., p. 306, fig. 105.

† Allport, Coll. Illustrating the Geol., &c., of Camberwell, pp. 15—17.

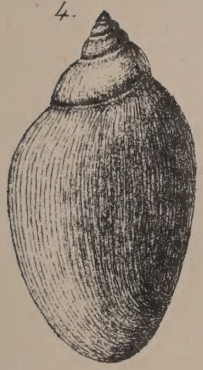
‡ A specimen of thi genus is also figured i Prestwich, Ground Beneath Us, p. 51.

§ Ibid., p. 52.

‖ Penny Cyclopædia.

A.m.

4.



Pitharella Rickmanni

5.

Paludina lenta

10.

Portion of lower jaw with two teeth, of an insectivorous Mammal.

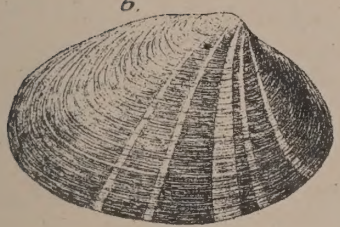
11.

Molar tooth, lower jaw, of Hyracotherium cuniculum.

7.

Bulimus ellipticus.

6.



Cyrena Dulwichiensis

12.

Canine tooth of Coryphodon (Owen

8.

Cyrena cordata

9.

Cyrena cuneiformis

A. Bott, del.

W. Griggs, Photo-lith.

Fossil shells and teeth from Woolwich Beds, Dulwich.

(natural size)

specimen has also been very carefully examined by Mr. Davis, with forms from the Middle Eocene, and recent forms of the opossum (Didelphis), with the former of which it bears a strong resemblance, except as regards size, the forms known as existing in Middle Eocene times being much smaller. Mr. Davis regards this specimen as belonging to a species of insectivorous mammal, quite new to Palæontology (fig. 10). It may be interesting to mention that this is the first specimen of an insectivore which has been found so low down in the tertiary deposits as the Woolwich Beds.

To the north of Peckham and Camberwell the Woolwich Beds are hidden by the brick earth and gravel, and then by alluvium (surface soil); they are clearly indicated, however, by the wells sunk through them. They are also traced by borings on the Middlesex side of the river Thames.*

III. Oldhaven and Blackheath Beds (see section No. 11).

This name has been given by Mr. Whitaker to the sands and pebble-beds which come between the Woolwich Beds and the London clay, and which had been doubtfully classed by Mr. Prestwich as "basement bed of the London clay" in Kent.† The beds consist of well rounded flint-shingle and pebbles (so well known at Blackheath, Bromley, &c.), fine sand, and, near Canterbury, of a bed of sandy-brown ironstone. Sometimes the pebble beds are cemented into a hard rock, and they often contain fossils. The thickness of the beds classed under this name is from 20 ft. to 40 ft. thick. A well-marked feature connected with the pebble-beds is the very much rounded condition of the pebbles, scarcely an angular flint being found amongst them; showing that they must have been accumulated in the sea at some distance from land, where no beach pebbles could reach them until they had been rolled to a very great extent. The fossils contained point partly to estuarine and partly to marine conditions, showing somewhat the same conditions of formation as the Woolwich Beds.

The following is a list of the fossils which have been obtained from these Beds, at Brockwell brickyard, Dulwich:—

SPECIES.

Gasteropoda.
- Calyptræa trochiformis. Lam.
- Cerithium funatum. Mant.
- Fusus (sp.)
- Melania inquinata. Defr.
- Natica (sp.)

Conchifera.
- Cardium (sp.)
- Cyrena cuneiformis. Fér.
- Modiola elegans. Sow.
- Mytilus ?
- Ostrea (sp.)

IV. London Clay.

The beds under this name were cut into or through in sections No. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and probably 18 and 19.

The name given to this formation is, as the reader will at once recognize, due to the fact that this clay is found very persistently beneath the metropolis,‡ and attains to almost its maximum thickness in the London Basin. The greatest thickness, however, appears to be in the Isle of Sheppey. Mr. Prestwich thus speaks upon this

* Whitaker, Memoir Geol. Survey, vol. iv. part i. p. 134.
† Whitaker, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxii. p. 412.
‡ The same bed also occurs beneath the city of Paris.

point: "It would appear that the London clay gradually expands, as it ranges from west to east, until it attains a thickness of from 300 ft. to 400 ft.; and then very gradually, until, in the neighbourhood of London, it averages from 400 ft. to 440 ft. thick. In the Isle of Sheppey and on the opposite Essex coast it reaches its greatest development, being there apparently as much as 470 ft. to 480 ft. thick."* Mr. Prestwich was also the first to point out what is termed the "basement bed," which is always found at the base of the London clay. This "basement bed" consists of brown, green, and ferruginous clayey sands, and occasionally clays with layers of flint pebbles, having a maximum thickness of about 12 ft.; in many places, however, this bed is not more than 1 ft. in thickness.

The London clay proper is throughout its entire thickness of an uniform mineral structure, so marked and distinct that it can be readily recognized, even where the organic remains, which it generally contains, are wanting. The clay is of a bluish-grey colour, at and near the surface being brown; this has, however, been shown to be due to decomposition, the iron which imparts the blue colour to the clay, peroxidating by exposure to the atmosphere.† There are numerous layers in the clay of nodular masses of clayey limestone, which have divisions or septa (Lat. septum, a chamber), and are, from that reason, called septaria. The divisions in these nodular masses are filled with a kind of carbonate of lime (aragonite). From the character of the deposit, and the remains of life-forms which it contains, which latter are very plentiful in some parts, while in others they are rare, it is deduced that the London clay was deposited in the sea; the depth of which Professor T. Rupert Jones infers, from the foraminifera preserved, to have been about 100 fathoms. Mr. Prestwich says, speaking of the fossils, "taken altogether, they indicate a moderate rather than a tropical climate, and yet the flora is, as far as we can judge, certainly tropical in its affinities."‡

The Isle of Sheppey is a wonderful storehouse of fossil remains of this period. Remains of sharks have been found here, the length of which could not have been less than 30 feet; and remains of several species of the shark and ray tribes are abundant. Turtles and crocodiles were also inhabitants of the seas of this epoch, remains of eleven species of turtles and two of crocodiles having been found. Of birds, bones have been discovered, which Professor Owen has determined to belong some to a small species of vulture, others to a species of kingfisher, and again others apparently to a small wader. Bones of a bird of gigantic size have also been found of a species resembling the emu. Two species of mammalia have been discovered, belonging to the Pachydermata or thick-skinned tribe of quadrupeds. We must also mention the numerous and marvellous remains of plants which abound in the London clay of Sheppey; fragments of wood drilled by the teredo or sea-worm, belonging to the cone-bearing class of trees, are very common, as also fossil fruits and seeds of several hundreds of species. Of these, 114 species have been determined by Mr. Bowerbank, and of this number, between 40 and 50 species belong to the pod-bearing plants. The most common of these fossils are certain fruits which resemble the fruit of the nipa, a kind of palm, which grows in great abundance in the jungles of India and in the Asiatic archipelago. Some of the fruits resemble the orange or citron and melon, and some fruit cones are exceedingly like some found in Australia. Professor Owen thus remarks on these marvellous remains: "Their abundance and variety indicate the extent and nature of those dense primeval forests in which the great tapiroid animal we have described as living at this period may have passed, like its existing congener the tapir of South America, a solitary existence, buried in

* Prestwich, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. x. p. 407.

† Rust is per-oxide of iron.

‡ Prestwich, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. x. p. 448.

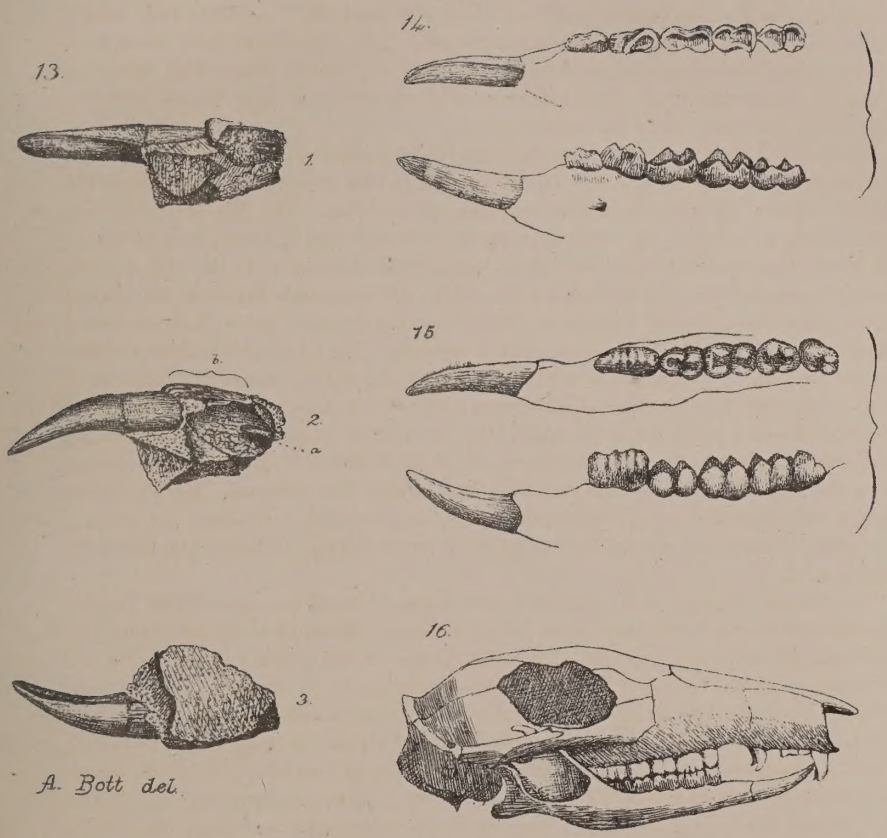


Fig. 13. *Incisor tooth, of Mammal, partly in matrix, (natural size) Woolwich Beds, Dulwich.*

(1.) Shewing inside face of tooth.

(2.) Shewing cavity at base of tooth (a) and portion of jaw (b.)

(3.) Natural position of the tooth.

Fig. 14. *Teeth lower jaw of Petaurus.* *F. Cuvier.* *(natural size)*

Fig. 15. *Teeth lower jaw of Hypsiprymnus* *F. Cuvier.* *(natural size)*

Fig. 16. *Skull of Hypsiprymnus.* *(reduced)*

the dark depths of these ancient forests, and satiating its ravenous appetite with the fruits, buds, and shoots of those fruit-bearing trees, with the fossilized remains of which it is associated."* To this we may add the following remarks by Mr. Prestwich: besides this great tapiroid creature, the only known denizens of these forests "were that timid hare-like pachyderm (Hyracotherium) and a great boa-like serpent. Beyond these, those solitudes were probably but little broken, except by the harsh notes of a few solitary birds of prey or of some fishing birds. In contrast with this desolation on the land, the waters swarmed with life; large crocodiles, accompanied by their constant egg-devouring enemy, the fluviatile turtle, sported in the rivers, and the seas teemed with a numerous population of testacea and fishes. The remains of those things living on the land of that time were borne down by the rivers, and became commingled with those living in the seas, but in a proportion and in a manner which constitute the latter the great and distinctive feature of the group and clearly indicate the marine origin of the strata then and there accumulated."†

On referring to the sections before mentioned, it will be seen that the London clay forms for the most part the high ground of Forest Hill, Dulwich Hill, Herne Hill, and Champion Hill; the boundary line then turns north through Camberwell to Bermondsey; in the lower parts, however, it is hidden by valley gravels, and can only be seen in borings and cuttings.

Mr. Caleb Evans, F.G.S., has kindly furnished the following lists of fossils in his collection, from this formation, found by him during the progress of the works for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway tunnels through Sydenham Hill and Dulwich Wood:—

SPECIES.

Fish.
- Lamna (teeth).
- Otodus (teeth).

Cephalopoda.
- Nautilus centralis. Sow.
- „ Urbanus. Sow.

Gasteropoda.
- Actaeon simulatus. Sow.
- Aporrhais Sowerbyi. Mant.
- Bulla attenuata. Sow.
- „ (sp.)
- Cancellaria læviuscula. Sow.
- Cassidaria striata. Sow.
- „ carinata. Lam.?
- Cerithium Charlesworthii. Prest.
- Conus concinnus. Sow.
- Cypræa oviformis. Sow.
- „ (sp.)
- Dentalium nitens. Sow.
- Fusus curtus. Sow.
- „ bifasciatus. Sow.
- „ complanatus. Sow.
- „ interruptus. Sow.
- „ (or Pleurotoma) (sp.)
- Murex cristatus. Sow.
- Natica labellata. Lam.
- Orthostoma crenatus. Sow. (Actæon?)
- Pleurotoma helix. Edw.
- „ parilis. Edw.
- „ teretrium. Edw.
- „ (sp.)

SPECIES.

Gasteropoda, continued.
- Pleurotoma (?) varicosa. Hudleston and Price.
- Pyrula Greenwoodi. Sow.
- „ Smithii. Sow.
- Rostellaria lucida. Sow.
- Scalaria reticulata. Sow.
- „ nudosa. Sow?
- Solarium patulum. Lam.
- Triton fasciatus. Edw.?
- Trivia (sp.)
- Trochus extensus. Sow. (=Phorus).
- Voluta denudata. Sow.?
- „ nodosa. Sow. (rare).

Lamellibranchiata.
- Astarte rugata. Sow.
- Arca impolita. Sow.
- Avicula media. Sow.
- „ papyracea. Sow.
- Cardium nitens. Sow.
- „ semigranulatum. Sow.
- Corbula globosa. Sow.
- Cyprina planata. Sow.
- Cythereaobliqua. Desh.?
- Leda amygdaloides. Sow.
- Lucina (=Cryptodon) Goodhallii. Sow.
- Modiola elegans. Sow.
- „ depressa. Sow.
- Neæra inflata. Sow.
- Nucula Bowerbankii. Sow.
- „ Wetherellii. Sow.

* Owen, Brit. Foss. Mammals and Birds, pp. 203, 204.

† Prestwich, Ground Beneath Us, pp. 54, 55.

Species.
Lamellibranchiata, continued.
Ostrea elephantopus. Sow. ?
Pectunculus decussatus. Sow.
Pholadomya margaritacea. Sow.
Syndosyma splendens. Sow.
Teredo antenautæ. Sow.
Brachiopoda.
Lingula tenuis. Sow.
Terebratulina striatula. Sow.

Species.
Crustacea.
Hoploparia.
Xanthopsis Leachii. Desm.
Cirrhipedia.
Scalpellum quadratum. Darwin.
Annelida.
Ditrupa incrassata. Sow.
Vermicularia Bognoriensis. Mant.

Allport mentions the occurrence of the Bagshot sands in small patches on the higher parts of Sydenham Common ;* he has evidently mistaken, for sands of this formation, the sands which occur very near the summit of Norwood Hill (marked ↔ fig. 1), which, as stated on page 1, are identical with sands which occur at Hampstead and Highgate 100 feet beneath the top of the London clay ; true sands of Bagshot age capping the top of the hill at Hampstead, as shown in fig. 1.

V. Post-tertiary Deposits.

(2) Yellow clay (brick earth) ; (1) sands and gravel.

By reference to sections No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 17, it will be seen that in all the low-lying parts of the parish the Eocene beds are overlain by the (2) yellow clay, (brick-earth), (1) sands, and gravel of varying thickness.

If we look into the gravels carefully we shall find they are composed almost entirely of flints, some angular, with their edges only slightly rounded, others again quite smooth and round; these are mixed with a coarse sand and a small proportion of clay, and the whole bed is coloured a deep red by oxide of iron. If we further examine the flints we find that they have on their surfaces casts or impressions of some well-marked fossils ; and again, if we examine the interior of the flints beneath the microscope, we find a number of minute objects named infusoria (so called from being abundantly found in putrid vegetable infusions). The casts and impressions are for the most part of echini, plagiostoma, pectens, &c., and of ventriculites and other zoophites. These are common and well-known fossils of the chalk formation ; the minute infusoria, two species of which are figured by Dr. Mantell as from the Sydenham gravels,† are also commonly found in the chalk flints of the south-east of England. And what is of more importance to our inquiry, these fossil remains, while common to the chalk, belong to species which are not found in any formation newer than the chalk, nor older than the group of rocks of which the chalk is the uppermost portion. These evidences prove conclusively that the sub-angular stones and pebbles, which compose the gravels of the district, have been derived from the chalk formation. But, as we have shown, the gravel here rests upon beds of Tertiary age, and no chalk is found at the surface within a distance of from four to ten miles on the south and east ; it is clear, therefore, that the materials for the gravel must have been derived from some distance. Further, though the stones forming the gravel are for the most part flints derived from the chalk, yet there are substances found which have evidently come from other parts. Stones have been obtained from the gravel, which upon being broken are found, some to be pieces of chert, others pieces of ragstone, derived from the beds called upper and lower green sand, which are older than the chalk, and which are found at the surface near Redhill and Dorking. It is probable, therefore, that the stones composing the gravels of our parish and neighbouring localities have been transported northwards from the hills of Surrey and Sussex, and some of the stones must have been brought a distance of twenty miles.

* Allport, Collections Illust. Geol., &c., of Camberwell, p. 18.

† Mantell, Wonders of Geology, vol. i. p. 324.

We occasionally, also, find pieces of slate and quartz amongst the gravel pebbles ; the rocks from which these were originally derived are not found nearer than Wales and the border counties. There are, however, some pebble-beds in Worcestershire and Warwickshire which contain similar stones, and from which these pebbles may have been derived. These stones, therefore, must have travelled a still greater distance.

We shall now consider the question as to the way in which these pebbles have been brought into their present position. It is doubtless well known to most of our readers that astronomical investigations and calculations have proved the fact, that at certain periods of time, removed from each other by vast intervals, owing to the change in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, it is possible for the earth to be more than eight millions of miles (8,641,876 miles) further from the sun during the winter than at the present day. Mr. James Croll, who has made this elaborate calculation, justly argues that this increase of distance from the sun would cause a considerable decrease of heat, and would therefore lower to a great extent the winter temperature. This would take place to such a degree that what now falls with us as rain during the winter, would then fall as snow. He also shows that the winters would not only be much colder, but they would be much longer, and that this increase of cold in the northern hemisphere would have the effect of causing the Gulf-stream, to which we owe much of our present temperature, to flow into the Southern Ocean. For the scientific considerations upon which these conclusions are based, the reader is referred to Croll, Phil. Mag., February, 1870. Evidences of an extreme cold existing in England at this time have been found in scratched boulders and blocks, which occur in many parts of what is termed the boulder-clay ; these boulders and blocks presenting exactly the same appearance as those which are left on the east coast of America, carried by coast ice and icebergs from Greenland and Baffin's Bay as far south as $40\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ north latitude. During the period of greatest cold, Great Britain was for the most part covered with a great sheet of ice, like that of Greenland, which moved outward and downward from the high grounds to the sea. So vast was the mass of ice, that it swept over even considerable hills, smoothing and scratching their sides and summits. The boulder-clay before mentioned is considered to be the product of the grinding of this mass of ice over the country.* We have evidences in various parts of Great Britain that the land then sank beneath the sea to a great depth, and as it gradually rose, the extreme cold passed away; although on the re-elevation of the country the climate still continued of sufficient severity to retain much snow in the more hilly districts.

The animals which inhabited the land during this period of cold are remarkable : the mammoth, or woolly-coated elephant, a two-horned rhinoceros, a large hippopotamus, an animal closely allied to the lion or tiger, of large size, a species of bear, a hyæna, the red-deer, rein-deer, wolf, a species of ox, and a species of horse, have been proved to have existed, at this time, by the remains of their bones or teeth, which have been discovered in the gravels. In the gravel pit near Croydon Station, a small tusk of an elephant was found some years since.† In our own parish, a discovery of mammalian remains of much interest was made in Hanover Park, during the progress of the main line of the High-level Sewer. Here were found, about six feet below the surface, antlers of the rein-deer (cervus tarandus), horns of an extinct species of ox, probably bison priscus, and many teeth and jaws of smaller mammals. There were also found here, a pair of large tusks of an elephant, as well as the lower jaw with the teeth on either side. This magnificent specimen was shattered into fragments, and consequently lost, owing to the inexperience of the workmen.

* Jukes and Geikie, Manual Geol., p. 703.

† Prestwich, Ground Beneath Us, p. 21.

The question still remains to be considered as to the manner in which the chalk was denuded, from the waste of which the gravels in the neighbourhood of London, as previously pointed out, have been most certainly derived. To suppose that the glacial period had little or no influence in wearing away the chalk of the south-east of England, because of the absence of any boulder clay to the south of the river Thames, appears to be very questionable; especially as we have beds of undoubted boulder-clay so near as Finchley. Mr. Searles V. Wood, jun., who has devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, believes the boulder-clay to have been deposited over the Thames valley, and to have covered the whole of the south-east of England, and that, as the land gradually rose, after the glacial period, the whole of the boulder-clay was swept off the south-east of England, south of the river Thames, and certain trough-like valleys were formed, of which the Thames valley was one, in which the gravels were deposited. Mr. Wood contends that at this period, and until a much later date, the Thames did not flow out at its present mouth, which was barred by a high ridge of land, stretching along the east of Essex to the north of Kent, as far as Rochester. He considers that the river Thames then flowed from east to west, and that the river Lea may be regarded as the source of the Thames of that day; the sea into which the Thames then flowed occupying the country around Reading. He, however, suggests the probability of a small opening to the sea, towards the south, between Dartford Heath and this high ridge of land. Mr. Wood considers that it was after the deposition of the Thames gravels that the upthrow and denudation of the Weald took place; parts of the gravels being carried away, as well as the whole of the London clay, which, until then, had extended over the whole of the Wealden area. Mr. Wood, in conclusion, contends that the present mouth of the river Thames has been introduced, at a comparatively recent period, over a land surface composed of Thames gravel, upon which grew an extensive forest. The evidence of this forest is a peat-bed, almost exclusively composed of the twigs and leaves of trees, in which the tree-trunks lie flat, in immense numbers. At the base of the peat, stools of trees have been observed, rooted into the gravel. These observations were made at the outfall of the southern sewers, about 20 feet below the level of the present high-water mark. The sea to the east of the high ridge, which barred the river, having, by degrees, cut through the opposing barrier, the river Thames flowed over the forest bed, gradually cutting its present channel through it.*

It must, however, be admitted that the effect of rain and the atmosphere in dissolving and disintegrating the chalk, where exposed to those influences, is very great; the rain dissolving the lime in the chalk, and carrying it down to lower levels, the atmosphere also crumbling it away, as is so well seen in every cutting where the chalk is exposed. When we consider the vast amount of chalk that must have been denuded to produce the gravels, it seems but fair to suppose that all these influences may have been at work.

As another view of the mode of deposition of these gravels, and also of the clays or brick-earth, it may be well to quote the opinions of Mr. Alfred Tylor, F.G.S., upon the subject. He says: "The evidences of numerous sections teaches us that, prior to the deposition of the gravel, there was a land surface, smoothly denuded by rain and streams, so as to form a perfect system of principal and minor valleys, the ground sloping from higher to lower points, so as to admit the rainfall to flow with the minimum of obstruction into the side valleys, and thence into the ancient Thames. The subsequent deposition of the gravel-series did not, in any way, alter old lines of drainage, but, where concavities existed, the new deposit had a tendency to fill them

* Wood, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxiii. pp. 404 et seq.

up with a thicker stratum of material than was spread over the general surface of the chalk or clay. Thus the Quaternary beds (gravels and brick-earth) reach a thickness of 80 feet at the maximum, while the average is perhaps only 20 feet in the whole district. . . . . We are justified in stating, that the character of the denuded surface of the London clay and chalk, above the level of the Thames, is evidence of the occurrence of an enormous rainfall in the commencement of the gravel period, and that the character of the surface-deposits of gravel is evidence of nearly as much rainfall at the close of that period. . . . . Of marine remains in the Thames valley gravels there are no traces." *

It has been suggested, however, by Mr. Prestwich, that the volume of water requisite to deposit these gravels and brick-earths may have been obtained by the sudden melting of snow, in the short summer of the cold period, and that as the climate ameliorated, the flow of water gradually decreased, and the river gradually deepening the channel in the middle of its course, by degrees became confined within much narrower limits. Though the last-quoted theory has received the more general acceptation, each has been here stated as giving the reader some insight into the views as to the deposition of these gravels and clays. As to some extent supporting the second theory, we may be permitted to quote a few words by Professor Geikie upon the subject. He says: "In the valley of the Thames, the ancient flood-loam (brick-earth), brought down by the river swollen to a very great extent, rises high above the present bed of the river, and similar deposits are found on slopes which would seem to indicate rain-action rather than the work of a stream or river."† Both the theory of Mr. Tylor and of Mr. Prestwich are based upon the hypothesis that the river Thames at that period flowed in the same direction as at present, *i.e.*, from west to east; though it, of course, does not follow that it may not have turned rapidly round to the south just east of the high ridge of land before described, and flowed out into the sea near Rochester.

Before quitting this part of our subject, we may be permitted to make a short extract from a work by the late Professor Phillips, of the University of Oxford, entitled "Geology of Oxford and the Thames Valley." Speaking of the valley gravel, Professor Phillips says: "When was that gravel deposited? The answer must be—after the last submersion and re-elevation of the tract where it lies. For though gravels may have been formed in abundance in earlier periods, none such could have remained lying as these lie, undisturbed by the rises and falls of the sea. . . . . Some long interval of time undoubtedly separates us from the latest of the broad gravel-beds in the upper valleys of the Thames. Gravel is no longer accumulated, except in very small quantities, because the water-forces exerted in the valleys are unequal to transport it. The uplands are still wasted, and plenty of small calcareous stones lie on the slopes, such as might make gravel-beds; but the rain and snow are less abundant and the floods less impetuous. . . . . We are conducted again to the contemplation of a time when this region was subject to greater extremes of cold than now, with more abundant rain and snow—a pluvial period—after the last retreat of the great waters; and it is permissible to believe that the local climate has been gradually improving and acquiring more of its insular mildness and comparative dryness from that day to this." ‡

VI. Beds of Peat.

It only remains to consider briefly the beds of peat which occur in the parish, and which are the last evidences of change in the Thames valley which belong strictly to geological inquiry.

* Tylor, Pamphlet on Quaternary Gravels, also uart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxiv. p. 455.
† Jukes and Geikie, Manual of Geology.
‡ Phillips, Geology of Oxford and the Thames Valley, pp. 490—492.

As already stated, there is evidence that the lowest parts of the Thames valley have been covered by a forest; and, in the lower parts of our own parish, beds of peat of a thickness varying from 2 to 9 feet have been found, in which have been discovered the trunks and branches of oak, birch, and elm trees in great abundance. In a well-section in St. James's Road, Kent Road, the following beds were cut through: *—

Mould and clay	3 ft.
Peat-decomposed vegetable matter, with leaves of the oak and hazel	9 „
Pure white sand, with a profusion of nuts, and part of the antlers of a deer, at	12 „

This bed of pure white sand is also found in various parts of Peckham and towards Camberwell at about the same depth. As we get towards Bermondsey, the peat-beds are more abundant. During the progress of the works for the Southern High-level Sewer, peat-beds were cut through in Hanover Park, and again in Hanover Street, at a depth of from 6 to 8 feet below the surface, and a similar bed was cut through, when excavating for the foundation of Bucks Bridge; and again in the Coburg Road, towards the Kent Road. In this last place the peat-bed rested upon a bed of pure white sand. A bed of peat has been cut through in the Greyhound Road, Kent Road; and still nearer towards the Thames, in excavating for the foundations of the arches of the Charing Cross (South-Eastern) Railway in the Blackfriars Road. There can be little doubt that the forest, of which these beds are the evidences, was of the same age as that mentioned by Mr. Searles Wood, to which we have already referred; and that the whole of the lower parts of the parish, and towards the river Thames, was more or less of a swampy character, favourable to rapid vegetable growth.

This state of things appears to have lasted until the Roman era, if we may accept the derivation of some of the names of the locality given by those who have studied the subject. We can clearly see that by embankment, even of the rudest character, the river would gradually deepen the channel in the middle, and thus by slow degrees the land would become drained and habitable.

Conclusion.

In taking a rapid survey of the changes of level and climate and physical conditions which we have attempted to lay before the reader, as having taken place in the Parish of Camberwell and the neighbourhood adjoining, it will be seen that our starting-point was the deep sea of the chalk period; the whole of the south-east of England was part of this sea, as the sea must have necessarily been wherever we find the beds of chalk deposited.

As the land was rising above the waters, and the chalk mud and sediment were becoming consolidated, we have evidence of a new set of conditions setting in; the sea became much shallower, and beds of sand (Thanet Beds) of varying thickness were laid down; in some places shells were embedded with the sands, but in other parts there were few or no shells, just as may be observed in the sand-banks which are being formed near to our present shores.

The land still rising, we have next, in the Woolwich Beds, a condition of things similar to that which may be seen in estuaries or near the mouths of large rivers; we have beds of varying thickness, which show an oscillation of level, comparatively slight, yet sufficient to change a bed of oysters into a fresh-water lagoon, in which the leaves of the trees overhanging the shore were shed and embedded in the mud; then the level altered, and we have the bottom of the estuary covered with Paludinæ,

* Allport, Collect. Illust. Geol., &c., of Camberwell, p. 19.

who lived and died upon the spot where they are now found ; then the fresh-water conditions prevailed again, as shown by the sections, each different bed indicating a change in the physical conditions of the district.

The land, then, seems to have gradually sunk, and the pebble-beds (Oldhaven Beds), which are considered to have been deposited some distance from shore, were formed ; and then the pebble-beds at the base of the London clay.

The conditions under which the London clay was accumulated were of a purely marine character, though the land could not have been far distant, as is evidenced by the numbers and varieties of fruits which have been found from these clays in the Isle of Sheppey. These remains also show us that the climate at this time must have been warmer than at present, if not tropical in temperature. The beds of sand in the upper parts of the London clay show that the sea was becoming shallower, and as we pass up into the Bagshot sands, shown at the top of Hampstead Hill, we find the conditions of a still more littoral nature.

We then come to a break in the series of deposits ; beds found in the Isle of Wight and in Suffolk and Essex having either not been deposited here, or, what is more probable, having been entirely washed away by the influences which existed during the glacial period.

We find at this time that the temperature was of an arctic character, and that arctic conditions existed over our island. As the climate gradually ameliorated, and the land, which had been again submerged to a great extent, arose, the gravels were strewn over the trough of the Thames valley. On the land at this time roamed elephants and rhinoceri, lions, bears, hyænas, wolves, and other animals ; and it is believed, from the presence of this fauna in our land, that the separation of Great Britain from the Continent did not take place until a yet more recent period.

The temperature still becoming higher, a forest grew upon the gravels and clays, deposited in the Thames valley, which had been raised above the surface, and as the Romans, the great civilizers of Western Europe, came to this island, the river Thames was gradually confined to its present limits, and the forest disappeared, leaving trunks and leaves and twigs and fruit to attest this last change in the physical conditions of our neighbourhood.

OLD FAMILIES.

THE BAKERS.

THE Bakers of Peckham were established in the parish at a very early date, as in a Lay Subsidy granted in the 6th year of Edward III. Jo. le Baker was assessed for his property at Peckham in the sum of 12 pence.

In a return of the Commissioners to take oaths in the 12th year of King Henry y^e^ 6th (1433) the name of Richardi Baker de Pekeham is returned as amongst the gentry of the place. In the 18th Henry VIII. "John Baker of Peckham Rye" is quoted in certain* legal documents, and from that time to the present the Bakers have never deserted the parish of Camberwell. In the Record Office is to be found an amusing account of a law-suit between Richard Baker and Edmond Style, over the sum of £100 lent to Richard's father by Sir Homfraye Style, father of Edmond Style. The "Replicacons" and "answers" in the suit are so numerous that it would not be a surprising matter if the £100 in dispute has been written about and quarrelled over from that day to this.

John Baker, Esquire of Peckham, whose name occurs amongst the names of the "principal gentlemen" of the county in 1558, supplied two lighthorse for the service of the Queen, and Thomas Baker, gent., of the same place, supplied one; and Richard Baker "1 lighthorse, 1 Corslett, and a bowe."

In a return "conteyninge the names of such psons as furnished souldiors w^th^ armor unto the campe at Tilbury, out of the hundred of Brixton, under the charge of Capt. Gaynsford, and have had the same or pt thereof chaunged or lost, what armor y^t^ was, whoe serv'd therew^th^, by whome and with whome y^t^ was chaunged or lost," occurs the name of John Kingston "that serv'd for Mr. Baker of Peckham," and poor John lost his "pyke, Burgonett, sword, and dagger." The return is signed by Sir Edmond Bowyer.

The Bakers appear as residents in all the subsidies of this parish.

FROM CHURCH REGISTER.

1586. Julye x, bur., Edward Baker.
1599. June ij, bap., Jone, dau. of Richard Baker.
1627. Feb. ix, bur., M^ri's^ Elizabeth Baker.
1640. Feb. ix, bap., Ellen, dau. of Henrie Baker.
1647. Jan. xxj, bap., Thomas, sonne of Roger Baker.
1649. Julye xvj, bap., Roger, sonne of Roger Baker.
1652. Sep. vij, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Baker.
1655. Ap. iij, bap., Henry, sonne of Roger Baker, Esquier.
1657. July vj, bap., Judith, dau. of Mr. Roger Baker, Esquier.
1660. Dec. x, bur., Roger Baker, Esquier.
1669. July xxi, bur., M^ri's^ Elizabeth Baker.

* Pat. Roll, 4 Hen. VIII. p. 2.

1672. Feb. xx, bap., Edmund, sonne of Mr. Thomas Baker.
1673. Dec. xxx, bur., Thomas, sonne of Mr. Thomas Baker.
1676. Oct. xiij, bap., Nicholas & Roger, twin sonnes of Mr. Thomas Baker.
1677. Oct. viij, bur., Roger, sonne of Mr. Thomas Baker.
1678. Ap. viij, bur., a sonne of Mr. Thomas Baker.
1678. Ap. xviij, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Thomas Baker.
1688. Oct. xij, bur., Elizabeth Baker.
1693. Nov. vij, bur., Suzana, wyfe of Mr. Thomas Baker.
1700. Ap. 1, bap., Roger, sonne of Mr. Nicholas Baker.
1702. Ap. 8, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Nicholas Baker.
1702. Ap. 16, mar., M^ri^s Judith Baker and Mr. James Butler.
1705. Ap. 5, bur., Mr. Thomas Baker, High Constable.
1719. Ap. 30, bur., Mrs. Margaret Baker, &c. &c.

THE BASINGDONS.

Mrs. Basingdon, "wyddowe of Pekcam Rye," whose will bears date 1544, was evidently a lady of some considerable means. The Basingdons (Henry and John) were assessed at 16*s.* 10*d.* and 13*s.* 4*d.* in a subsidy granted in 34th and 35th Hen. VIII., and other entries of the family occur in subsequent subsidies. The will, which is a very interesting document, is as follows :—

Elizabeth Basingdon } In the name of God. Amen. The yere of our lord god mdxliiij and the vj day of the mo . . . . of marche I Elisabeth Basingdon Wyddowe of pekcam Rye in the pishe of camwe . . . . w^tin the Dyocys of Wynchester and the countye of Surre being sycke in my bodie but of a hole and stedfaste mynde make my testament and last wyll in this maner and forme folowing, fyrst I bequethe my sowle to god allmigtie to our blyssyd ladie saint marie and to all the holie companie of heauen, my bodie to be buryed in the chyrchyard of saint Gyles of camwell Aforesaid. Item I bequethe to the hy alter of camwell chyrche aforesaid for my tythes necligently forgotton xij^d. Item I bequethe unto the mother chyrche of Wynchester ij^d. Item to the byldyng of the steple of the chyrche of camerwell vj^s and viij^d. Item I bequethe to Thomas Mownke ij kyne namyd wevyll and bleache. Item to Elisabeth Mownke ij kyne namyd leictyn and sareone. Item I bequethe to Elisabeth Edall ij keyne namyd lytell gayrle and blacke nan. Item to Agnes Edall ij kyne namyd pykhorne and browne. Item to Johan Edall ij kyne namyd gret garll and litell cheare. Item I bequethe to Harri Dove ij kyne namyd lele and threbygs. Item I bequethe to Water Dove my sune in Lawe ij steres namyd hawke and whyte and a quarter of Whete. Item I bequethe to kateryne Dove my Doughter iiij calvys of the age of one yere and A fether bede w^t a bolster a payre of shets A couerlet and a payre of blanketes A fyne bearyng shete w^t a blacke seyme iij platters and iij dysshys of pewter a gonne being at John Mownks and my harnys gerdyll which I boughte my selfe. Item I bequethe to John heth my sarvant iij of my best shepe. Item I bequethe to Wyllm my saruant one of my best shepe. Ite to Agnes my sarvant one of my best shepe. Item I gyve and bequethe to Thomas Edall my sonne my tenyment lying and sytting in Pekcam Rye afore said Wyth all the purtenaunce thereto belongyng. The Resydwe of all my goods and cattels unbequethyd fyrst my detts payd and legacis fulfylde I gyue and bequethe to the for said Thomas Edall my sonne Whom I make my sole executor to the entente that he shall bestowe them as he shall thynke yt best for ye helthe of my sowle and of all my good freyndes sowles and I orden and make John Mownke supervisor of thys

my said Wyll and testament. And I Wyll that he shall haue for hys paynes iij^s iijj^d. Wytnes herof syr Thomas shar pr'ste, John Mowncke, Robert Ramseaye w^t other mo.

THE BONDS.

Sir Thomas Bond* had a fine mansion at Peckham in the middle of the 16th century. He was in high favour at Court, and had been introduced to the Court of King Charles II. by the Earl of St. Albans, and was made Comptroller of the Household to the Queen Mother; and was created a baronet by the King at Brussels on the 9th Oct. 1658. He purchased a further estate at Peckham, belonging to Sir Thomas Grimes, Bart., whose sister he had married. In the reign of King Charles II. he built a splendid mansion on the site of the one which he had pulled down. Evelyn notices his "new and fine house by Peckham."† "It stands," he says, "on a flat, but has a fine garden and prospect through the meadows to London."

The house had a north frontage, approached under a canopy of stately elms, "at the end of which was a beautiful prospect, terminated by a view of St. Paul's and the Tower of London. The beauties of this prospect were greatly increased by the masts of the ships being seen over the trees as far as Greenwich." The garden was laid out with great elegance, and the walls were planted with the choicest fruit-trees from France.‡ The centre of the garden was, we are told, like "a wilderness"§ after the Elysian Fields in the Garden of the Tuileries in Paris. Sir Thomas Bond married Marie, daughter of Charles Peliott, Baron de la Garde of Paris, whose sister was one of the maids of honour to the Queen.‖

Faithful to the cause of the Stuarts, Sir Thomas Bond became deeply involved in the interest of King James II., and was compelled to leave the country; his fine mansion was plundered by a fanatic Whig mob, and his estate forfeited to the Crown. Sir Thomas Bond was buried at Camberwell, as appears from the following entry in the Church Register:—"1685, June 3, was buryed Sir Thomas Bond, Knt. and Papist."

The following report of this extensive property is given in the Treasury Board Papers, Vol. 36, No. 30:—

Report of Mr. Aaron Smith to the Lords of the Treasury, on the Petition of Sir Henry Bond (attainted), stating that the Estate in Surrey and part of the Estate in St. James Field, were mortgaged by Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., deceased, father of the petitioner, to Elizabeth Lady Wiseman, for £7,500, and to Richard Rothwell, Esqr., for £2,500, and to Sir Willm. Poulteney for 2,400, and that there were other incumbrances thereon, setting out what the estate in St. James fields consisted of, and various particulars about the estate called Albemarle ground. Dated 15th Feb. 1695.

The Monies received out of the estate late Sir Henry Bond's at Peckham & St. James:—

	£	s.	d.
By Mr. Morrogh, late receiver, from 5th July, 1689, to 12th April, 1694 (the time of Mr. M.'s death)	7,436	6	7½
By Mr. Molins, late Receiver of the Rents, from 12 Ap. 1694, to 23 Dec. 1695	1,701	7	11
	9,137	14	6½

* Arms: Argent on a chevron sable, three bezants, in dexter chief a crescent gules.

† Diary, June 12th, 1676.

‡ De Foe's Tour through Great Britain, vol. i. p. 274.

§ The place was known as the "wilderness" till about 1825.

‖ Burke, Dormant and Extinct Baronetage.

Monies paid out by Mr. Morrogh during his term of	£	s.	d.
R'ship for Interest to Mort^{ees}.	7,436	6	7½
By Mr. Molins during his term	1,445	4	1

	£	s.	d.
Remains Cash in Mr. Molins' hands .	256	3	10

The debt due for interest to the several mortgagees on the estate late Sir Henry Bond's and to the Lady Bond, the widow of Sir Thomas Bond, deceased, for her annuity ;—Grand Total £7273.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lady Bond . . .	3,200	0	0	Col. Fitzpatrick . . .	348	0	0
Mrs. Temple	696	0	0	Mr. Folkes . . .	1,212	12	0
E. of Leicester . . .	180	0	0	Countess of Bristoll . .	464	0	0
Lord Culpepper . . .	121	16	0	S^{r} Thomas Witherleys, Exors.	500	0	0
Mr. Hornby . . .	240	0	0	S^{r} John Temples, Exors. .	200	0	0

Dcr. Wake and Lady Hamilton, £110.

Account of Arrears ;—

At Peckham and Camberwell, £1,024 8*s.* 0*d.*

(Attached to this are the several Creditor's names and amounts).

Rent roll of S^{r} Henry Bonds, Bt., Estate ;—Peckham,

The House, Gardens, Courts, and little Close	£	s.	d.
before the House valued at per annum .	60	0	0
Several names (tenants)	638	12	0
Total . .	698	12	0

Minuted :—Read 3 Feb. '96. The King will grant these estates in trust to pay the debts ; the residue to be in trust for his Ma^{ty}. In all these Documents occupy more than 13 pages.

The property was subsequently restored to the son, Sir Henry, and by him sold to Sir Thomas Trevor,* Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, created Lord Trevor by Queen Anne.

He resided at Peckham, and dying June 19th, 1731, his estate was sold to Mrs. Hill, from whom it descended to her nephew, Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq., and from him to his son William Shard, Esq., who died in 1806, and devised to his wife for life, remainder to his brother, Charles Shard.

The mansion was pulled down in 1797, and many houses built on the site of it and the gardens, now known as Hill Street.

THE BOWYERS.

The family of Bowyer† is derived in the visitations from John Bowyer of Chichester. Ralph, his son, was father of Richard, father of William, who married Joan Lambert, and had issue Thomas, who married Joan (who, according to the pedigree in Hist. of Surrey, vol. III., died 15th Oct. 1539.) Their son John married a third Joan, daughter and heiress of William Brabant, of Bruton, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Richard Boys (both of whose coats were quartered by the Bowyers), and had issue John Bowyer

* Mention is made in the Gent. Mag., Sept. 1731, of "an aloe in bloom at the Lord Trevor's garden at Peckham."

† Arms of Bowyer : Or, a bend vaire cotised Gules. Crest, a wolf sejant on a Ducal coronet (M. & B.).

of Camberwell, William and John, both of whom died without issue ; and Agnes, married to John Browne, by whom she had William, Agnes, and Joan.

John Bowyer, of Camberwell, born at Shepton Beauchamp, was married to his first wife, Anne Jenes, Ap. 29th, 1540, and had issue Rice, s.p., and Thomas and Anne, who died infants. He married secondly, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Draper, Esq., of Camberwell, June 17th, 1550.

The husband's common-place book gives some interesting account of the second marriage, and the following extract is made therefrom* :—

"Wedyng apparrell bought for my wyffe, Elizabeth Draper, the younger, of Camberwell, agaynst 17 die Junii, An. Dni. 1550, with despensalls."

	s.	*d.*
First, four ells of tawney taffeta, at 11s. 6d. the ell, for the Venyce gowne	46	0
Item, seven yards of silk chamlett crymsyn, at 7s. 6d. the yarde, for a kyrtle	52	6
Item, one yard and a half of tawney velvet, to gard the Venyce gowne, at 15s. the yard	22	6
Item, half a yard of crymsyn sattyn, for the fore slyves	6	8
Item, eight yards of russetts black, at 4s. 6d. the yard, for a Dutche gowne	35	0
Item, half a yard of tawney sattyn	5	0
Item, a yard and a quarter of velvet black, to guard the Dutche gowne	17	8
Item, six yards of tawney damaske, at 11s. the yard, for a kirtle	66	0
Item, one yard and half quarter of skarlett, for a pety cote with plites	20	0

The wedding ring is described as "weying two angells and a duckett," and graven within with these words,

"Deus nos Junxit J.E.B.Y.R."

The date of the marriage is inserted with great minuteness : "At the hour of eight, the Dominical letter F., the moon being in Leo."

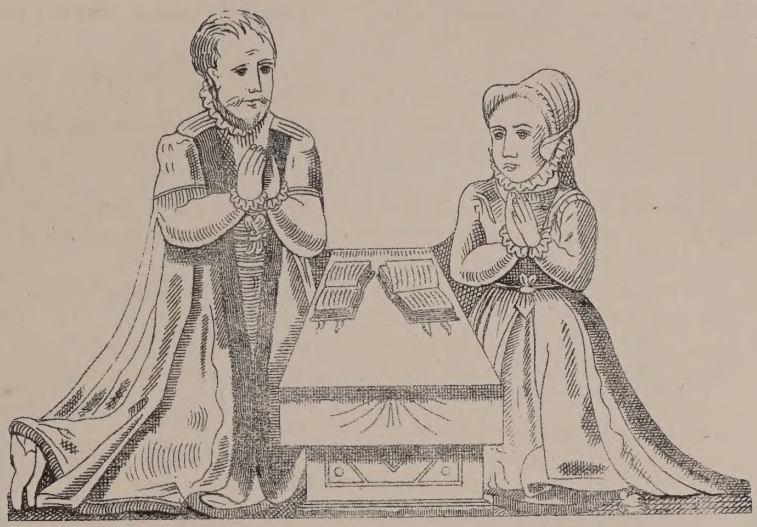
This John and his wife were buried in the chancel of St. Giles's Church, and the brass represented a man and woman kneeling at a table ; behind him 8 sons, behind her 3 daughters. The inscription ran as follows :—

Here lyeth the body of John Bowyar, esquier, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of Robert Draper, esquier. They had issue 8 sons and 3 daughters, and John died the x day of October, 1570. Elizabeth afterward maryed William Forster, esquier, and had issue one sonne and one daughter, and died the xxij of April, 1605.†

She seems to have outlived her last husband ; for a house adjoining the Free Grammar School in 1615 was said to have been "late in the tenure of Elizabeth Forster, widow."

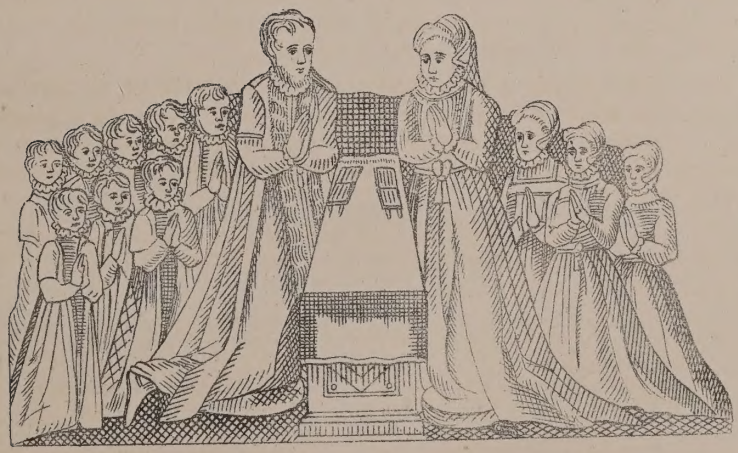
* Lysons, vol. i. p. 78.

† "Above the effigies were three escutcheons. In the centre Quarterly, 1st and 4th a bend—as Gwillim has it, 'a bend verrey between two cotises.' 'This coat,' says he, 'pertaineth to Sir Edmond Bowyer of Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, Knt.' 2nd, on a fess humette, 3 leopards' heads, as given by Gwillim in his 'Heraldry.' This coat was confirmed by Sir Wm. Segar, Garter, May 2nd, 1629, to Henry Brabourne, *alias* Brabon, of London, descended from John Brabourne, *alias* Brabon, keeper of the mowed hawks to King Edward IV. They are quartered by Bowyer, in consequence of John, the son of Thomas Bowyer, of Shepton Beauchamp, having married into the family of Brabant, of Bruton. The third quarter is charged with a chevron between three acorns. Over the husband are the Arms of Bowyer, impaling six coats; viz., 1st and 6th on a fess between three annulets, two covered caps. between them a mullet for distinction. This coat was confirmed to Henry Draper, of Colebrook, in the County of Middlesex, gent., Oct. 14th, 1571. 2nd, two chevronells, on each three martletts, between three escalop shells (Draper). 3rd, Ermin, in chief three lions rampant. The coat armour of Sir Hewitt Aucher, of Bishopsbourne, in the County of Kent, Knight and Bart. ; it was borne by Robert Aucher, M.A., priest of Queen's College, third son of Sir Anthony, to whom a letter was addressed under the hand of Queen Elizabeth, in which she styles him 'her good freende,' assuring him that she will 'so remember his 'towardness' in a certain business, 'that whensoever occasion may serve she will requite it.' The fourth corset is Ermine, a fess cheky. The fifth, a pale counterchanged, three acorns." *See Accoun of the Bowyer Family*, Gent. Mag., No. 95.



MATHYE DRAPER AND WIFE.

(see page 41)



JOHN BOWYER AND FAMILY.

(see page 32)

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Sir Edmond Bowyer,* who figures conspicuously in the annals of this parish, was born at Camberwell on the 12th May, 1552. He was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex (the two counties having then but one sheriff) in 1600, and was knighted by King James I. at the Charter House, May 11th, 1603, and was M.P. for Surrey the same year. He was one of the witnesses of the deed of foundation of Dulwich College. Besides one-fifth of the manor of Camberwell Buckingham purchased of Edgar Scot in 1583, he and his descendants had considerable estates in Camberwell.† They possessed the Manor of Camberwell, Fryern, Milkwell, Coldharbour, the impropriate Rectory, with the advowson of the Vicarage, and other lands, and had a capital house on Camberwell Green. Sir Edmond had no children. In a return made to the "Lo. highe Admyrall of England on the 23rd Julye, 1588," it appears Edmond Bowyer, Esq., supplied for the Queen's service "one launce, one Petronell, two corsletts, and 2 bowes."‡ His last will bears date July 11th, 1626, and in it he desires to be buried in Camberwell Church, requesting his executors "to erect a tomb of alabaster or white marble and jet, as they think fit,"§ over his remains; he also begs that he may not be "bowelled," and that his funeral may take place in the day-time.‖

His nephew Edmund, who succeeded to the estate, was the son of Benjamin, the fourth son of John Bowyer before named, and was only thirteen years of age at the death of his uncle. He presented a petition to the Commons on the part of the population of Surrey, praying for the restoration of the King and a return of peace and quietness. He also was knighted and married—1st, Esther, daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher. She was so beautiful that she was called "the Star in the East."¶ Sir Edmund was one of the Court of Record, constituted on occasion of a fire which, on the 26th May, 1676, burnt the townhall and other places in Southwark. Lady Bowyer's monument, on the south side of the chancel, had this inscription :—

IN HOPES OF A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION TO ETERNAL LIFE, BY THE MERITS OF JESUS CHRIST, HERE LYES BURIED Ye BODY OF DAME HESTER BOWYER, LATE WIFE OF EDMUND BOWYER, OF THIS PARISH, KNT., AND DAUGHTER OF SIR ANTHONY AUCHER, KNIGHT.

THERE WAS A HAPPY SYMPATHY BETWIXT Ye VIRTUES OF Ye SOULE AND Ye BEAUTY OF Ye BODY OF THIS EXCELLENT DECEASED PERSON: SHE LIVED A HOLY LIFE, AND DIED THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS, DECEMBER Ye 10, 1665.

A GOOD LYFE HATH BUT A FEW DAYS
BUT A GOOD NAME ENDURETH FOR EVER.

SIR EDMUND ALSO (AS HE DESIRED) LYES HERE BY HIS LOVING AND BELOVED WIFE. LIKENESS BEGAT LOVE, AND LOVE HAP-

* In 1602, Earl Ellesmere entertained Queen Elizabeth at Harefield, and in a note "of all the presents" made to his lordship, to enable him better to entertain her Majesty, occurs the following:—

"Mr. Bowier, of Camerwell, 1 Salmon and 9 Partridges," and the sum of five shillings was presented by his lordship to the bearer of the same.

† Manning and Bray, vol. iii. p. 408.

‡ State Ps. D. M., vols. ii. and iii.

§ No monument was ever found, and as the instructions were so explicit there could have been no difficulty in finding it had one existed, for it was to be placed "between the chancel and our Lady's chapel, where Mr. Scott is buried, in the place where the holy water formerly stood."

‖ Weever, in his Funerall Monumentes, published about this time, says indignantly:—

"We see daily that noblemen and gentlemen of eminent ranke, office, and qualitie, are either silently buried in the night time with a torch, a two-penie linke, and a lanterne, or parsimoniously interred in the day time by the help of some ignorant countrey painter, without the attendance of any one of the officers of arms whose chiefest support and maintenance hath ever depended on the performance of such funerall rites and exequies."

¶ Walpole, in his Life of Cornelius Jansen, Anecdotes of Painting, says: "One of the best works was the picture of a Lady Bowyer, of the family of Auger, called, for her exquisite beauty, *The Star in the East.*"

PINESS, TRUE HERE, COMPLETE IN HEAVEN, WHERE THEY REAPE THE FRUIT OF THEIR FAYTHE AND GOOD WORKS. HE DIED Ye 27 OF JANUARY, 1681, IN Ye 67 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

TAM PIOS CINERES NEMO CONTURBET.

Sir Edmund Bowyer was succeeded by his eldest son Anthony. "He was a gentleman," says the inscription on his monument, "generally esteemed in his life-time, and universally well read, especially in the Laws and Constitutions of his Country, which gave him an equal aversion to tyranny and anarchy. He did justice, shewed mercy, and was a friend to the poor. Was borne Aug. 4th, 1633; was married to Katherine,* the daughter of Henry St. John, of Becknam, in the County of Kent, Esq., whose piety erected this monument. He dyed June 28, 1709, anno ætatis 76."

Anthony Bowyer died without issue, and by his will confirmed the settlement he had made on his marriage, and devised the manor of Fryern, and a house at Camberwell, to his wife Katherine and her heirs; and in augmentation of the jointure provided for her by the marriage settlement, he gave her all the rest of his estate for her life, and directed that if the church at Camberwell should become vacant in her lifetime she should present to it; and after her death, he gave all such residue of his estates to his half-brother Edmund and his issue, and failing that to Sir William Bowyer, Bart., of Denham, in Bucks, for life, remainder to his son and heir Cecil Bowyer and the heirs of his body, remainder to his second son William in like manner; and failing that, it was to go to Greenwich Hospital, if there should be one sailor maintained in it, and if not, to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark.

Mrs. Katherine Bowyer died in 1717, and Mr. Edmond Bowyer came into possession of the estates, but he died in about twelve months afterwards, without issue, and Sir William Bowyer, whose father was created a baronet 12 Charles II., 25 June, 1660, came into possession of that part which Anthony had so devised to him on failure of Edmund's issue. The estates afterwards came into the hands of the grandson of Sir William Bowyer. This part of the Bowyer Estate was about this time sold to Mr. Windham Bowyer, and another portion (Bowyer Place) let on building lease, and a portion of the estate was bought by Mr. Robert Edmunds, an extensive market-gardener of New Cross. Edmund, as above mentioned, died in about a year. By his will, he devised his estates to his sister Frances Bowyer for life (subject to an annuity of £100 a year to his sister Elizabeth Bowyer for her life); and after her death, to his niece Martha Windham and her issue; and in failure of that, to his niece Elizabeth Ashe of Twickenham. Martha Windham, described by Edmund in his will as his niece, was daughter of Sir James Ashe by one of Edmund's sisters, and in 1715 was married to Joseph Windham, a younger son of William Windham, Esq., of Felbrig, in Norfolk. He at length possessed the estate of Sir James Ashe and took that baronet's name. Joseph Windham had issue only two daughters, of whom Mary married her cousin John Windham. The issue of this marriage was Joseph Windham † and Anne, who married Sir William Smythe, Bart., of Hill Hall, in Essex. Mrs. Windham dying without issue in 1810, the estates came into the Smythe family.

Sir William Smijth, the seventh baronet, who married Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Windham (Bowyer), Esq., and three of his sons, succeeded to the title; the last of whom was the late Sir Edward, tenth baronet, who assumed by

* The chancel of the church was repaired at her expense in 1713.

† A distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries; educated at Eton and Christ's College, Cambridge.

royal licence in 1839 the additional surname and arms of Bowyer. He married Letitia Cicely, daughter of John Weyland, Esq., of Woodeaton, Co. Oxford, and dying in 1850, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sir William Bowyer-Smijth, eleventh baronet. Sir William married Marianne Francess, dau. of the late Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

ENTRIES IN CHURCH REGISTER.

1560. Mar. xii, bap., John Bowyer.
1561. Nov. xxiij, bap., Mathew, sonne of Maister John Bowyer, Esquire.
1562. June xxx, bap., Luke, a childe of Maister Bowyer's.
1564. May xviij, bur., Luke, sonne of John Bowyer, Esquire.
1567. July xiij, bap., Beniamyn, sonne of Mr. John Bowyer, Esquire.
1568. Sep. xxviij, bap., Gregorye, sonne of Mr. John Bowyer, Esquire.
1570. Jan. xv, bap., Sence, dau. of John Bowyer, Esquire.
1570. Oct. xvi, bur., John Bowyer, Esquire.
1572. Sept. 9, mar., Mrs. Elizabeth Bowyer * and Mr. William Foster.
1573. Maye xxv, mar., Mr. Edmond Bowyer and Mistress Katherine Bynd.
1573. Maye xxv, mar., M^ris^ Elizabeth Bowier and Mr. John Bynd.
1588. July ij, mar., Mr. John Bowyer and Em. Snoe, widow.
1609. July xij, bur., Lady Katherine Bowyer, wife of Sir Ed. Bowyer.
1612. Oct. —, bap., Edmond, sonne to Mr. Benjamin Bowyer.
1613. Oct. xxviij, bap., Edmond, sonne to Mr. Benjamin Bowyer.
1619. Aug. v, mar., Eliza Bowyer and John Bottin.
1623. June iij, bur., John Bowyer.
1624. Dec. xxvi, bur., M^ris^ Emma Bowyer.
1627. March xii, bur., Sir Edmond Bowyer, Knt.
1627. April xvi, bur., Mr. Edward Bowier.
1635. Feb. viij, bur., Mr. John Bowyer.
1641. Ap. x, bur., Edmond, sonne of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1642. July xx, bap., John, sonne to Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1645. Feb. xxiij, bap., Eliza, dau. to Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1647. Jan. xv, bur., Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1649. Mar. 11th, bap., Benjamin, sonne of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1651. July xxiv, bap., Hester and Francess, daughters of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1652. Sep. xvi, bur., Hester, dau. of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1652. Nov. xx, bur., Francess, dau. of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1654. May xxx, bap., Margaret, dau. of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1665. Dec. xxi, bur., the Lady Hester Bowyer.
1667. Feb. xxij, bur., Benjamin, sonne of Sir Ed. Bowyer.
1675. Nov. xxiij, bur., John, sonne of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1676. Dec. viij, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1679. Jan. 1, bap., Edmond, son of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1679. Nov. xij, bur., Mary, dau. of Sir Edmond Bowyer.
1709. July v, bur., Anthony Bowyer, Esquire.
1718. Nov. 10, bur., Edmond Bowyer, Esquire.
1735. Ap. 9th, bur., Mrs. Francess Bowyer.
1753. Ap. 20, bur., Mrs. Mary Windham Bowyer, dau. of John Windham Bowyer, Esq., and Mary his wife.
1780. April 23, bur., John Wydnham Bowyer, Esq.
1789. May 22, Mary Wyndham Bowyer, in her family vault.

* Mrs. Elizabeth Foster was buried 2 May, 1605.

THE CHERRYS.*

This family is descended from the De Chéries of Picardy and Normandy, Lords of the Beauval Liguiere and Villencourt. A branch settled in England at an early period. In 1407, as appears from the French archives, Jean, or John de Cherie, sought for and obtained a safe conduct from the king to pass into Normandy for the purpose of arranging some family affairs there. By an Inq. post mort. (14 Hen. IV. 1412–13) it appears that Thomas and John Chérie held lands, &c. in Plumpton, Co. Northampton, and from this Thomas and John his son (the Jean of 1407) descended the present representatives of the family in England. The first of the family to settle in Camberwell was Sir Francis Cherry, of All Hallows, Barking, citizen and merchant vintner, born October 18th, 1552, at North Kilworth. He was knighted at Chatham, 4th July, 1604, was ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the court of Russia,† from April, 1598, to 23rd March, 1599. He was buried April 14th, 1605, at All Hallows. Elizabeth, the second wife of Sir Francis (his first wife died in childbirth with her twelfth child), married afterwards Sir Thomas Hunt, at St. Olave's, Hart Street.‡ Sir Thomas Hunt is described as being of Norfolk at this time, and therefore it is not improbable that it was through the Cherry family that he first became identified with Camberwell.

Mr. Robert Cherry, son of Sir Francis, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Stukeley, of London,§ and had issue Elizabeth and Francis. Elizabeth, who was baptized March 2nd, 1621, married afterwards John Scott, Esq., of Camberwell.

Entries in Church Register.

1621. Mar. ij, bap., Eliza, dau. to Robert Cherrie.
1708. Dec. 7, bap., William, son of William Cherry.
1714. June 20, bap., Richard, son of Wm. Cherry.
1716. July 27, bap., George, son of Wm. Cherry.
1718. Mar. 2, bur., George, son of Wm. Cherry.
1718. June 1, bap., Daniel, son of Wm. Cherry.
1719. Mar. 24, bur., Wm. Cherry.
1719. Nov. 8, bur., Daniel, son of Wm. Cherry.
1738. Nov. 29, bap., Sarah, dau. of Wm. and Deborah Cherry.
1740. Ap. 27, bur., Mary, dau. of Wm. and Deborah Cherry.
1744. Jan. 1, bap., Deborah, dau. of Wm. and Deborah Cherry.
1745. Aug. 18, bap., William, son of Wm. and Deborah Cherry.
1746. Dec. 14, bur., Deborah Cherry.

The King and Squire Cherry.

In Hearne's MS. Diaries, dated July 11th, 1731, he wrote: "At Brick-bridge our princes frequently came at the time of hunting in Windsor Forest. A little way from this bridge was a very large pleasant oak, said to be the biggest in England, called "Nan's Oak," because tradition reported that King James's first queen, Anne, was much delighted with it, that she sickened under it, and some say this sickness proved fatal. The tree was cut down in the beginning of King James II.'s reign, to the no small resentment of the country people, by order of William

* Arms: Arg^{t}. on a fesse engr. between three annulets gu., a fleur-de-lis, or.
Crest: A demi-Lion arg^{t}. holding in the paw a gem ring, or, enriched with a precious stone, ppr., the collet in plae. Motto, Cheris l'espoir.

† An amusing account of Francis Cherry's proceedings as messenger from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of Russia is given in the Egerton papers (Camden Soc. Pubs.).

‡ 1609, Nov. 28, Sr. Thomas Hunt and the Ladie Elizabethe Cherrie, vidua pr. Licenc.

§ Harl. MSS., No. 1046, p. 61.

Cherry, Esq., father of, but of different principles from, my best friend, Mr. Francis Cherry."

"Cherry planted the Hawthorn tree to Brick Bridge,
And wronged the poor people of their privilege.
He cut down the oak-tree, where Queen Anne did dine,
And said of the common 'All this shall be mine.'

White Waltham was troubled, their common ta'en in;
So quick they resolved to make suit to the king.
'Twas one Master John Berry, who at Windsor did live,
That direct to the king, their petition did give.

Said the king, when hunting one day very merry,
'Who took in this common?' They said, 'Twas Squire Cherry.'
'How, pray,' quoth the king, 'why not throw it out?
It is a great wrong to my subjects no doubt.'

They answered the king, 'That we dare not pursue,
Cherry is a great man, and he will us undo.'
'Go, throw it out quickly, without any fail,
And if any one trouble you, I'll be your bail.'

So they all went to work by the leave of their king,
And dug up the quicksetts, and filled the ditch in.
Then up came Squire Cherry, pretending great power,
And threw them in prison as strong as a tower.

They hired a brave fiddler to play them along;
And he played till he came to the prison so strong.
They bade him play briskly, and spare not a string,
For they were resolved to dance to the king.

The king heard the news, and from prison away
He brought them to Windsor and caused them to stay.
And to each of them he ten guineas did give,
T' enable them better hereafter to live.

A dinner was given, so at Berry's they dined,
And pushed about briskly good ale, punch, and wine.
They ate and they drank, and did merrily sing—
'May Cherry be d——d, but God save the King.'"

THE COCKS.

The Cocks first appear on the parish books in 1695, and mention is then made of Walter Cock, who appears to have taken an active part in the affairs of the parish. He died in 1712, and on his vault was the following inscription :—

"In this vault lieth interred the body of Walter Cock, Esq., one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for this county. He was a gentleman zealous for the good of his country, and noted for his charity and benevolence to the poor ; universally beloved and esteemed by all ; who in his lifetime purchased this ground of the parish for a burial-place for himself and family for ever. To whose blessed memory this tomb was erected by his beloved relict Johanna Cock. He departed this life the 5th day of January, 1712, in the 52nd year of his age."

In 1717 Mrs. Cock gave to the parish about an acre of land to enlarge the churchyard. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, the Bishop of Winchester, attended in person on the 13th of May and consecrated it in the presence of several of the clergy and gentry of the neighbouring places.

Mrs. Cock was subsequently involved in the South Sea scheme, and being engaged in some business at the time, a commission in bankruptcy was issued against her in 1722. In the meantime Walter Cock's eldest son Peter was married to Letitia, one of the daughters of Lord Trevor.

The estate by reversion had come into the hands of Mr. Belchier, a banker in Southwark, and one of the representatives of that borough in Parliament in 1747 and again in 1754. Belchier became embarrassed in his circumstances, and having mortgaged the estate to Mr. Collins, the latter filed a bill in Chancery and obtained a decree, under which it was sold in 1776.

By the particulars of sale it appears that on the death of Mrs. Cock Mr. Belchier took possession of the estate and for some time occupied part of the mansion house, the remainder of it, fronting the road in Camberwell, having been untenanted for some years and being then in ruins. These particulars describe the estate as consisting of "four-fifths of the manor and of the commons, wastes, and manorial rights, at that time not producing any profit ; the part of the mansion house late occupied by Mr. Belchier, with the remainder thereof then in ruins ; a barn and about 42 acres of land near the Grove lett at £50 a year ; a long room then lately built for the entertainment of company and about 10 acres of pleasure and garden-ground lett at £42 8s. ;

a farmhouse and about 75 acres of land at Peckham Rye lett at £100 ; a cottage and five acres of garden-ground at £14 ; and many other houses and small pieces of ground, making altogether a rental of £485 17*s*. The property was divided at the sale amongst several purchasers, Dr. Lettsom being one.

FROM CHURCH REGISTER.

1664. July xvj, bur., Susannah, wyfe of Mr. Samuel Cock.
1668. Maye xv, bap., Francis, sonne to Mr. Theodore Cock, merchant.
1669. Aug. xx, bur., Francis, sonne of Mr. Theodore Cock.
? 1691. Mar. xvj, mar., Ann Cock and Nehemiah Lambert.
1700. Feb. 29, bap., Agnes Sarah, dau. of Walter Cock, Esq.
1701. Oct. 27, bap., Peter, son of Walter Cock, Esq.
1703. Aug. 13, bap., Johanna Cock, dau. of Mr. Walter Cock.
1704. June 11, bur., Ann, ye wife of Thomas Walter Cock, ye sonne of Antony Cock.
1705. July 18, bap., a dau. of Mr. Walter Cock.
1707. July 30, bap., Walter, son of Mr. Walter Cock.
1708. Ap. 6, bur., Joseph, son of Antony Cock.
1709. June 2, bap., Charles, son of Antony Cock.
1710. Jan. 6, Theodore, son of Walter Cock, Esq., so named and baptized by a Dutch minister.
1712. Nov. 3, bap., Hannah, dau. of Mr. John Cock.
1713. Jan. 14, bur., Walter Cock, Esq.
1713. Dec. 4, bap., Sarah, dau. of Mr. John Cock.
1714. Dec. 9, bap., Mary, dau. of Mr. John Cock.
1714. May 26, bur., Jane Cock.
1721. Jan. 22, bap., Fearn, dau. of Wm. Cock.
1723. Jan. 27, bap., Letitia, dau. of Mr. Peter Cock.
1724. Jan. 29, bap., John, son of Mr. John Cock.
1725. March 25, bur., Trevor, son of Peter Cock, Esq.
1725. Sep. 26, bap., Matthew, son of Peter Cock, Esq., and bur. Feb. 28, 1728.
1727. July 2, bap., Peter, son of Peter Cock, Esq., and bur. Sep. 17, 1729.
1728. Dec. 8, bap., Ann, dau. of Peter Cock, Esq.
1730. Ap. 30, bap., Joanna, dau. of Peter Cock, Esq.
1732. June 16, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Cock, Esq.
1737. Ap. 21, bur., Peter Cock, Esq.
1739. Jan. 27, bur., Elizabeth Cock.
1740. Aug. 8, bur., Mrs. Cock, wife of Walter Cock, Esq.
1743. Oct. 29, mar., Mrs. Joanna Cock, of Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, and George Kelley, M.D., of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, by licence.
1744. May 24, bap., Theodore, son of Theodore Cock, Esq., and Catherine his wife.
1744. Oct. —, bap., Walter, son of Walter Cock, Esq.
1745. Sep. 30, bap., and bur. 22 Ap. 1747, Frere, son of Walter Cock, Esq., and Rebecca his wife.
1745. Oct. 9, bur., Rebecca, wife of Walter Cock, Esq.
1748. May 9, bur., Mrs. Catherine Cock, wife of Mr. Theodore Cock.
1750. Ap. 21, bur., Mr. John Cock.
1750. June 25, bur., Theodore, son of Mr. Theodore Cock.
1750. Dec. 9, bur., John, son of John and Mary Cock.
1752. May 20, bur., Master Walter Cock.
1760. July 14, bur., Theodore Cock, Esq.
1762. Aug. 25, bur., Mrs. Joanna Cock, aged 86.
1769. May 2, bur., the Hon. Mrs. Letitia Cock.

THE DE CRESPIGNYS.

This family were refugees from France in the reign of King William, and in Marylebone churchyard are some memorials of the family bearing date 1695.* The De Crespignys settled in Camberwell early in the eighteenth century. Mr. Philip Crespigny's name appears first upon the vestry minutes in April, 1743,† and in 1750 his attendance at the Camberwell Club is elsewhere noticed.‡ Philip Champion de Crespigny, who died in 1765, was succeeded by his son Claude, who was created a baronet in 1805.§ This honour was preceded the previous year by a visit from royalty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., honouring Champion Lodge with his presence. Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny took an active part in local affairs, and his name repeatedly occurs in the vestry minutes as attending the various local committees. He was married to Mary, daughter of Joseph Clarke, Esq., of Rigton, Derbyshire, the lady being then but sixteen years of age, and Sir Claude (then Mr. Claude) De Crespigny a Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and after their marriage they lived for a short time at Bath, before removing to Camberwell. Lady de Crespigny was a woman of considerable ability; and in Sir Claude de Crespigny's grounds was a shrubbery surrounding a grotto dedicated to Contemplation. At the entrance Lady De Crespigny had placed the following lines, written by her for the occasion :—

"You who are led to this serene retreat,
Where *Contemplation* holds unrivall'd sway,
Stop, if Reflection you would dread to meet,
And from her rigid mandates shrink away.
But if a votary at soft Pleasure's fane,
Allur'd by yon proud city's tempting powers,
From day to day you join the thoughtless train,
And in illusion waste life's choicest hours.
'Tis you who chiefly want *Reflection's* aid;—
Bow then to *Contemplation's* power sublime,
Here be your vows with pious fervour paid,
And Reformation shall redeem your time.
But, if curst apathy pervades your breast,
And veils it 'gainst Convictions heavenly light,
The Goddess here your offerings will detest,
Nor with one favouring smile your vows requite.
And yet fair Virtue may have scatter'd seeds
Which in your barren mind uncherish'd lie;
Or choak'd by Dissipation, baleful weed!
Just spring to life, and blossom but to die.
Then enter *here*—to *Contemplation* bend,
Her power can raise the seed which Virtue sows,
From Folly's blights the tender plant defend,
'Till vigorous as the towering oak it grows."

Sir Claude was succeeded by his son in 1818, and in 1839 the title descended to his great grandson, Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny.‖ Sir C. W. C. Crespigny died in 1868, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir C. C. de Crespigny, the present baronet. He married, in 1872, a daughter of Robert McKerrell, Esq. In 1841 Champion Lodge was pulled down; the park, which originally covered about thirty acres, is now entirely built over.¶ According to Mr. Allport, the date 1717 and the letters C. C. were found on the water-pipes when the house was destroyed, and the family arms and crest on the west front of the house.

Entries in Church Register.

1747. May 3, Ann Maria Norwood, a child about 2 years old, taken in a starving condition by Mrs. Crespigny from the gipsies' tent in Norwood, to be maintained at her desire, bapt.

1765. Jan. 31, bap., William, son of Claude Champion Crespigny, Doctor of Law, and Mary his wife.

1772. June 1, bap., Charles Champion, son of Philip and Betsey Champion Crespigny.

* A monument to Claudius Champion de Crespigny, aged 75, "è Gallia natali, solo pro fide profugus." (Seymour, p. 862.)

† The parish officers being pressed for cash, Mr. Crespigny and two others advanced £70 to them. Vest. Min., 1743.

‡ Philip Champion de Crespigny bought Champion Lodge in 1755, of Henry Cornelison, Esq.

§ The following notice of Philip Champion Crespigny appeared in Say's Reporter, Jan. 1803 :—

"Died, lately, at Bath, Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq., formerly King's Proctor, and Member for Sudbury. Mr. Crespigny was a man of extensive knowledge, possessed a taste for literature, and wrote two numbers in the periodical paper entitled 'The World,' which was conducted by Mr. Moore, author of 'The Gamester,' though at that time Mr. Crespigny must have been very young; a proof that his taste and talent were, however, mature, as 'The World' was enriched by contributions from the most distinguished wits of that period. Mr. Crespigny was married four times, and has left several children by his different marriages. He was very much the man of fashion in his person and demeanour, full of anecdote, and with a turn for satirical humour, that rendered him a very amusing companion."

‖ He was the eldest son of Capt. Augustus de Crespigny, R.N., by Caroline, dau. of Sir Wm. Smyth, Bart., of Hill Hall, and was born in 1818. He married Mary, second dau. of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., of Boreham House.

¶ Messrs. Domville, Lawrence, and Graham are the solicitors to the estate, and Mr. G. Brinsley, auctioneer, of Bridge Street, Blackfriars, surveyor.

1787. Sept. 27, bap., Claude Champion, son of William Crespigny, Esq., and the Right Hon. Lady Sarah his wife.

1791. July 23, Augustus James, son of William Champion Crespigny, Esq., and the Right Hon. Lady Sarah his wife, born at Nice, in Piedmout, 9th March last.

THE DOVE FAMILY.

The family of Dove, of Camberwell,* though not mentioned in the Surrey Visitations, is shown by a table in the volume of Surrey pedigrees† to have been connected with Camberwell at a very early period.

Henry Dove, of Camberwell, was slain at Bosworth Field under King Richard III., having married Joan, daughter of Thomas Brereton, of Cheshire; both of them, as well as John Brereton, the grandfather of Joan, were buried in Camberwell Church, —of course before the period of the registers.‡

The orthography of the name was changed from Dowe, or Doue, to Dove, as was the case with another branch of the Dove family, who bore for arms the same doves, with a fess and different field.§

In the church at Camberwell was a brass figure to the memory of Margaret, wife of Mr. John Dove, the daughter of Matthew Kelett, of Surrey, gent., and also the arms of Dove impaled by Arg. on a mount vert, a bear sable chained and armed Or, which coat was confirmed to Matthew Kelett, of Ripley, Surrey, 1 Oct. 4 Edward VI. She died April 11th, 1582, having had issue five sons (of whom Dr. Dove was one) and four daughters.

The inscription was as follows :—

Here lyeth buryed the body of Margaret Dobe, wyfe to John Dobe, daughter of Matthew Kelette, of Surrey, gentleman, and had issue by the said John, 5 sonnes and iiii daughters, and deceased the xxii daye of Aprill, Anno Domini 1582.

The following entries concerning this family appear in the church register :—

1558. Ap. iii, buryed, Elizabeth Dove.
1568. Oct. 1, buryed, Jonas Dove, son of John Dove.
1569. 27 Feb., ch., Elizabeth Dowthrie, dau. of John Dove.
1570. Oct. 21, bur., Jone Dove, d. of Henry Dove.
1572. 30 July, ch., Agnes Dove, dau. of Henry Dove.
|| 1582. Ap. 23, bur., Margaret Dove, wife of John Dove.
1588. June 2nd, ch., Acton Dove, son of John Dove.
1662. Nov. 20, m., Thomas Dove & Katherine Todd.
1664. July 5, m., Elizabeth Dove & Wm. Hodson.
1688. Jany. 2, bur., Humphry Dove, gent.

THE DRAPERS.

The Draper family were connected with the Bowyers by marriage, as in 1550 John Bowyer, of Lincoln's Inn, married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Draper, Esq., of Camberwell.

* Arms: Party per chevron Az. and Vert., three doves with wings addorsed Arg. membered Gules. Crest: A dove, close, proper, membered Gules, within a wreath Vert. fructed Gules and banded Or.

† Harl. MSS. 5830, f. 108.

‡ "Joh'es Doue, cujus proavus Johannes Brereton resignavit (*sic*) in parochia de Lambhith temp'e E. 4, et sepultus est apud Camberwell, in Scott's Isle." Coll. Top., vol. iii. p. 142.

The arms were granted to John Dove of Camberwell by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, 23rd Jan. 1572.

§ See Wilson's History of Merchant Taylors' School, pp. 1149, 1150, 1164.

|| There is a brass of this Margaret Dove in the vestry of the present church.

In the Surrey Visitations this family is derived from John Draper, of Flintham, Notts, father of Thomas of the same place, who by the daughter and heiress of Auger, by ——, daughter and heiress of Urswicke, had another Thomas, also of Flintham,* the father of Robert Draper, of Camberwell,† Page of the Jewel Office to King Henry VIII. This Robert married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Fyfield, alias Lowe, of Camberwell, and had issue Henry and Matthew, who both died without issue, Elizabeth (wife of John Bowyer), and Benedicta (the wife of John Fromond, of Carshalton). Robert had a younger brother John, father of Sir Christopher Draper, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1566-67.‡ A monument was erected in St. Giles's Church to Mathye Draper and his wife.

They were represented kneeling at a low table, with open books before them. The inscription was as follows :—

Here lyeth buried the body of Mathye Draper, esquier, who was married unto Sence§ Blackwell, daughter of William Blackwell of London, esquier, and dyed without issue the xxi^st^ daye of July, in the yere of our Lord 1577.

The marriage of Matthew Draper and "Sence" Blackwell took place, according to gossiping old Machyn,‖ on the 30th May, 1559, in the "parryche of saint Andrews in the Warderobe," and the bride is described as being "the dawther of Master Wylliam Blackwell, towne-clarke. They were mared in Laten, and masse, and after masse they had a bryd cup and waffers and epocras and muskadyll plenty to hevere body; and after unto master Blackwells plasse to bryke-fast, and after a grett dener."¶

From Church Register.

1558. Dec. xx, bur., Thomas Draper.
**1558. Dec. xviij, bur., Henry Draper, gent.
1559. Ap. xiij, bur., William Draper, gent.
1559. June xiij, mar., Mathy^e^ Draper to Sence Blackwell.
1571. Aug. xxiv, bur., Saintes Draper.
1617. Oct. viij, bap., Katherine, dau. of James Draper.

* This is confirmed in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, where it is stated that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the manor of Flintham came to "the wife of John Draper, whose ancestors have been resident here (Flintham) since the beginning of Edward III." These Drapers of Flintham bore also the same arms as those of Camberwell.

† In the "particulars for grants," 36 Hen. VIII., it appears that this Robert Draper, "one of the officers of the King's Majestie's Juelhouse did require to purchase p'cells of lande, sett, lyinge and beinge w^tin the p'sshe of Cam'well, and Detford, alias West Grenewyche w^tin the countee of Surrey and Kent, beying of the clere yer'ly valew of xiij li. xvj^s^. vij^d^," in witness whereof he "sett his seale the iiij^th^ daye of July, in the xxxvj^th^ yere of the reigne of our souvraign Lord King Henry the viij^th^." The land is described as "certayne landes in the pysche of Camwell called ffreyn, demysed to Henry pyke pcell of the possessyons of the late pryory of Hallywell, nighe the cyte of London."

‡ In his Diary, Machyn records that on the 30th July, 1557, Master Draper, probably the alderman, and a few other friends, joined "Monser the Machyn de Henry" in an oyster feed. They "did ett alff a busshell of owsturs, in Ancken lane, a-pone hoghedes, and candyll lyght, and onyons, and red alle, and clarett alle, and muskadylle and malmæsey alle, at viij in the mornyng."

Mention is also made that on the 26th July "Masteres Draper of Camurell was bered with ij whytt branchys and xij stayff torchys, and iij grett tapurs, and ij dosen of skotchyons of armes." This "Masteress Draper" must have been wife either of John or Robert Draper.

Christopher Draper, who was Sheriff in 1560-61, and Lord Mayor 1566-67, was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, and Stow gives his epitaph, but with the incorrect date 1560. He died in 1580, aged 70. His daughters were married to Sir Wm. Webbe, Sir Wolstan Dixie, and Sir Henry Billingsley, all subsequently lord mayors.

It was during the shrievalty of Master Alderman Draper that a letter was received by him "from the Lord of Canterbury's grace, concerning the pulling down of the rood-lofts in the city churches."

§ Allport imagines this to be an abbreviation of Cynthia, but as the name occurs several times throughout the Register as Sence Blackwell, Sence Fromond, Sence Bowyer, Sence Symonds, and Sence Briggs, it seems to represent some moral quality. The inferior women of this time were called "goody," as "Goody Brown," "Goody Jones," &c.

In Machyn's Diary she is styled "Sens Draper of Cammerwell beyond Nuwhyngton."

‖ Machyn, Diary, p. 199.

¶ If Machyn's dates can be relied upon, the parties must have been re-married a fortnight after at Camberwell, as their wedding is recorded in the parish register as taking place on the 13th June.

** In Additional Charters, No. 8456, is an indenture between the King's Commissioners and Henry Draper, whereby the latter purchases "x^en^ acres of land, beying besyde Hatcham barne byn p'cell of the lands and possessions belongyng to the late Monasty of Comberwell in the Countee of Kent." 25 Hen. VIII.

1619. Dec. ij, bap., Ann, dau. of James Draper.
1620. Sep. vij, mar., Jane Draper and John Williams.
1626. Jan. v, bur., Edm., sonne to Mr. James Draper.
1627. Aug. xxvj, bur., Elizabeth Draper.
1627. Oct. xxx, bap., Thomas, sonne to John Draper.
1629. July xxiij, bap., Francis, sonne of Mr. John Draper.
1630. Oct. xiij, bur., Francis, sonne of Mr. John Draper.
1631. Ap. xviij, bap., Francis, sonne of Mr. John Draper.
1633. Aug. xv, bap., John, sonne to Mr. John Draper.
1636. Sept. xxix, bap., Barbara, dau. of John Draper.
1639. Sept. xij, bur., Thomas Draper.
1640. Nov. vij, bap., Francis, sonne to Mr. John Draper.
1640. Mar. xiij, bur., Frances, wyffe of John Draper.
1649. Aug. iij, bur., James Draper.
1654. May iv, bur., Thomas Draper.
1657. Dec. xvj, bur., Elizabeth Draper.
1669. Sep. vij, bur., Barbara, dau. to Mr. John Draper.
1673. June xxj, bur., Barbara, wyffe to Mr. John Draper.
1674. Nov. xvij, bur., Catherin Draper.
1674. Feb. xxvij, bur., Mr. John Draper.
1684. Aug. ix, bur., John Draper.

THE FLEMYNGS.

Mr. Dennis Flemyng, Clerk to the Navy in the reign of Charles I., was a resident of Camberwell. The following letters, which appear in the State Papers (Dom. Ser. vol. 362), tend to show that official positions in Charles's time were not free from anxiety :—

To the r^t^ hono^ble^ Tho. Lo^d^ Coventry Lo^d^ Keeper of y^e^ Great Seale of England.

These are to certify yo^r^ Lo^p^ That Dennis Fleming Esqr. Clarcke of his Ma^ts^ Navy hath bene employed in his Ma^ts^ Maryne affaires by the space of one hundred seventy and seven Dayes begun the last day of Septemb 1636 & ended the five and twentyeth Day of March following (both dayes included : To th' end yo^r^ Lo^p^ may be pleased to graunt his Ma^ts^ Writt of Liberate for the payment of three shillings fower pence p diem for his travelling Charges out of his Ma^tyes^ Receipt of Excheqr. for the tyme aforesaid, according to his Matge^s^ Lre^s^ Patent granted to him on that behalfe (Viz^t^) the sume of twenty nyne pounds & tenne shillings, and also three pounds for his Boat hyre w^th^in the same tyme as hath bene formerly accustomed to be payed to the Clarke of his Ma^tyes^ Navye for the tyme being, w^ch^ in all amounteth unto the Sume of thirtye-two pounds and tenne shillings.

Whitehall, 24th April, 1637. xxxij^li^ x^s^

Lo. Trear. F C H V F W.

Sir,—Since my returne from y^e^ Bath I have understood by an intymate friend y^t^ the Lords have an intention to appoint some person or other to execute my place, alleadging imbecilitie in me that cannot attend it : I protest I was so carefull y^t^ I tooke y^e^ vacante tyme y^t^ might be (for any attendance) to make my iournie, hooping to recouer my health, whereby I might be y^e^ better enabled to doe his Ma^tie^ service, and left purposelie such able Ministers behinde me y^t^ might performe such duties as concerned my pticuler w^ch^ I finde was carefullie done, & I thanke God have received some benefit by the Bath, and am still able to doe his Ma^tie^ (as ever it hath bine my ambition)

good and faithfull service, I beseech you (as ever I have found you my noble friend) if any such thing be in agitation, or intended by their Lop^s^ to plead for me, that no man may be brought over my head w^th^out my Consent being able of myselfe to performe my dutie, and I shall allwaies stand obliged not onlie for this but for all yo^r^ former favours showed towards me, which I am bound to acknowledge w^th^ much thankfullness. At present let me request to heare from you, till I waite on you myselfe (w^ch^ had bene at this instant but onelie I have taken a late Cold which constraines me a while to keepe within dores) but God welling shalbe on ffrydaie if I might be certaine of your being at Westminster or Greenwich so wi^th^ my service psented rest

Yo^r^ most obliged freind and servant

DEN : FFLEMYNG.

Cammerwell, 28 June 1637.

(Addressed) To my much Honored ffreind Edward Nicholas Esquier one of y^e^ Clerks of his Ma^ts^ most hono^ble^ Priuie Councell *These.*

(Endorsed) R 28 Junii 1637 Mr. fleming to —— about the place of Clerk of y^e^ Navy.

N.B.—The original MS. is very neatly written.

To the r^t^ ho^ble^ Thomas Lo^d^ Coventry Lo^d^ Keeper of the Great Seale of England.

These are to certify yo^r^ Lo^p^ that Dennis Fleming Esq^r^ Clarke of his Ma^tyes^ Navye hath bene employed in his Mat^s^ marine affaires by the space of 188 Dayes begun the xxvj^th^ Day of March 1637 and ended the 29^th^ Day of September following (both Dayes included) To th' end yo^r^ Lo^p^ may be pleased to graunt his Ma^ts^ writt of Liberate for the payment of iij^s^ iiij^d^ p diem for his travelling Charges out of his Ma^ts^ Receipt of Exchequ^r^ for the time abouesaid according to his Mat^s^ Lres Patente graunted to him on that behalfe (Viz^t^) the Sume of xxxj^li^ vj^s^ viij^d^ and also iij^li^ for his Boat hyre w^th^in the same time as hath bene formerly accustomed to be payed to the Clarke of his Ma^ts^ Navy for the time being, w^ch^ in all amounts to the Sume of xxxiiij^li^ vj^s^ viij^d^.

Whitehall, 19^th^ 8^ber^ 1637.

S^r^,

I haue sent you here enclosed by my servant a copie of that note, w^ch^ you yesterday desired, it being a Particuler of such demande as we first presented to his Grace before his going to Sea, and since to his Ma^tie^ and the Ll^s^ of his privie Councell, for a supplie of Stores, discharge of maryners wages, and ffreight of ships both in this and former services : w^ch^ if we doe reviue, as necessitie enforceth, the Demande must be enlarged, his Ma^ties^ stores (since this Collectio) having bene much emptied, by the setting forth to sea 6 or 7 of his owne ships viz. the S^t^ Andrew and Antylope, the Gardland St. George, Convertyne, Bonaventiere, Mary Rose, and happie Entrance, w^ch^ you know as well as myself wherfore I Rest

Yo^r^ assured ffreind
ever Ready to serue you
DEN : FLEMYNG.

Camberwell, 29^th^ Sept. 1627.

(Addressed) To his worthie ffreind Edward Nicholas Esq. at his house in Chanc Rowe dd w^th^ haste.

(Endorsed) 29^o^ Sept. 1627 Mr. ffleming sendeth me a Coppy of y^e^ Demands made in June last for replenishing y^e^ stores of y^e^ Navy.

THE GARDYNERS.

The Gardyners, who resided at Peckham at the latter end of the sixteenth and the greater part of the seventeenth centuries, were a Bermondsey family. William Gardyner of Bermondsey purchased, during the reign of Elizabeth, an estate at Peckham, the Basing Manor, from "one Edward Newport, gent., and Richard Baker,* gent., both of Camberwell," and in the Record Office† is an account of an action brought by Wm. Gardyner of Barmondsey against Thomas Newman and John Thompson, Scriveners, of London, "for obtaining money more than due, for writing certaine Indentures," and amongst the items complained of is the following, having reference to the purchase of the Peckham estate :—

"ffor draweing and ingrossing of one Indenture betweene one Edward Newport, gent., and Richard Baker, gent., of th' one part and yʳ saide Orator and the saide Richard Gardyner his sonne of th' other pte, conteyninge A bargaine & sale from the saide Newport and Baker to yʳ saide Orator and the saide Richard his sonne of divers p'cels of lande, meadowe, and pasture lienge anᵈ beinge in Camberwell in the saide countie of Surrey sixe poundes xiijˢ iijᵈ."

The Richard mentioned above was the eldest son of William, who died at an early age, and the property came into possession of the second son, Wm. Gardyner (who died 1597), was a justice of the peace, and a person of considerable influence. The Peckham property fell to the share of William's second son, Thomas, who was knighted, made justice of the peace, and became lord of the manor of Basing, Peckham, and died in 1632.

There are several curious letters‡ extant from Sir Thomas Gardyner to persons high in authority, from which the following are selected :—

§ RIGHT NOBL VICOUNT,

I am very sory that I cannot expres my willingnes and humble servis in mor bountey by thes fruts which are so few, and cannot contineu, for now the season of the yere vanishing awaye, whereby I am prevented ; but the willingnes of my Desiar shall always indever to perfowrme and to showe tru testymony unto your Loᵖᵖᵉ for your nobl favor and leater (in the behalfe of my yonge sunn) which can never be forgoten of me but ever to be thanckfull, and whilst I have anything wherein I am hable to dooe your Loᵖᵖᵉ servis, commaund it veryly, for I am asuredly

Your Lordshipps

T. GARDYNER.

Basing, in Peckham. Sept. 13, 1629.

I have sent your Loᵖᵖᵉ 8 melons, 12 figs and 22 pers, and carnelia cheris, all which are the best and most fruts I have or can com by that ar good.

When your Loᵖᵖᵉ shall have ocasion to writ to Coronell Morgin, I humbly pray to remember my son.

ffor the Right nobl Lord the Lord Vicount Dorchester.

It appears from another letter from Sir Thomas, that King Charles I. sent him "a fat venison in melon time," and in return he sent to the Court "fower melons" which he hopes "will proove well." Notwithstanding these little courtesies between Sir Thomas and the Court of King Charles, he was summoned to appear before the Star

* In 1557, Henry Baker died seised of the Manor of Basings in Peckham. Arms: Az a griffin passant or. Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a lion passant gardant azure. At the Inq. p. m. taken 26th May, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, Richard, the eldest son, was four years and eleven months old. His other children were Frances, Phillipa, and Thomazine.

† Chancery Bills and Answers, G. 9, 1, No. 48.

‡ State P. Dom. S., vols. 149, 172, 175.

§ Lord Viscount Dorchester, Secretary of State. As Sir Dudley Carleton, Ambassador to Holland, he acquitted himself with so much honour that the King bestowed the honours of peerage upon him. Lord Dorchester died 1631-32.

Chamber in the following year; but he excuses himself thus (Nov. 22, 1630):—"I humbly praye that my coumming may be spared because of myne infermyties if the mater be not great that is mad against me;" and he complains bitterly of those who "without just caus seketh to trobl those which disiareth to live quietly and in peac without mollistation." The following was also written in the same month (Nov. 1630) to the "right nobl and right honorabl Earle the Earle of Suffolk":—

Right noble and right honorabl Earle,

I receaved a warrant by a messenger from your Lo^ppe and other Lords of his Ma^ties privie counsell commaunding me to apere at the counsell chambar and to answer unto such maters as shulld be objected aganest me, wherein I shall be most willing to obeye in all things according to my duty and obedienc unto his Ma^tie and your Lo^ppes commaunds, as knowing no cause wherein I have offended; but having infirmities that I cannot gooe from home and eather on horseback or coch I voyde blood and am troubled with the stone, the which maketh me at this tyme to be bould to acquaint your Lo^ppe therewith, humbly praying your nobl Lo^pps favour that if ther be no nessesetie for my aparence I may be spared untell God shall make me more habl to performe your Lo^pps commaund, and I shall always rest assuredly

Your Lordshipps

To serve verely,

T. GARDYNER.

Basings in Peckham,
Nov. 1630.
for the right nobl and right honourabl
Earle the Earl of Suffolke.

In another letter to Lord Dorchester, Sir Thomas writes to caution the minister against Spain, which country "by the gift of the Beast" is to make short work of all Dutchmen, Frenchmen, and Germans; after which all Italy, France, Spain, and Germany, and the Low Countries are "to sink and be as Sodom and Gomorrha," all of which Sir Thomas warns the Secretary of State will happen within 35 years, "when the number of the beast shall be fulfilled." The worthy knight states that he intended to write a book on the subject, but he was then so busy with his melons and other fruits that he was not able to spare the time. He adds emphatically, at the close of his letter, "these thinges are no fables but remarkable."

As Sir Thomas died in 1632, two years after his remarkable letter was penned, it is not at all likely that his threatened book was written. He was buried in Camberwell churchyard, and on a large black marble slab was this inscription:—

"Here lyeth buried Sir Thomas Gardyner, Knt., the servant of Jesus Christ."

Sir Thomas was succeeded in his Peckham* estates by his grandson George, who was 10 years and 7 months old at his grandfather's death, son of Sir William Gardyner, son and heir of Sir Thomas Gardyner. George Gardyner sold the Basing Manor Sept. 26th, 1651.

FROM CHURCH REGISTER.

1595. Oct. 2, ch., Katherine Gardyner, dau. of Thomas Gardyner.
1609. July 28, bur., M^ris Mary Gardiner, dau. to Sir Thomas Gardiner.
1632. Aug. 13, bur., Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knt.
1638. Sept. 4, bur., Lady Frances Gardiner.

* Sir Thomas died seised not only of this manor but of a messuage and lands in Camberwell, called Greenhundred. C. of Wards, No. 321.

THE HENDLEYS, OR HENLEYS.

The Hendleys, or Henley's, were an old Camberwell family.

In 1334 they are found in Corsworne, in Kent.* One of them, buried in Otham Church, near Maidstone, has the following doggerel on a brass plate over his remains :—

"In God is all my trust.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Hendley, esquier by degree, the youngest son of Jerbis Hendley, of Corsworne, in Cramkebrocke, gentleman known to be.

Who gabe a house and also land the Fifteene for to paye
And to relieve the poor people of his parish for aye
He died the day of from Him that Judas sold
A thousand five hundred and ninety yere, being eightie-nine yeares ould
Protesting often before his death, when he his faith declared
That only by the death of Christ he hoped to be spared.

Christ is oure only Savior."

Walter Hendley, of Cuckfield, was created a baronet in 1661.

The first who is known to have resided here is described as "William Hendley of Peckham, in the p'ish of Camberwell, in Surrey." His son John Hendley also lived in Peckham, but his grandson of the same name is styled of Rotherhithe, and Esquire of the body to King James.† John Hendley, gent., is mentioned as one of the trustees under the will of Sir Edmond Bowyer, dated 11 July, 1626.

It appears from the following will‡ that Thomas Henley in 1544 held a farm called "Knowles" within the Lordship of Dulwich, and in the subsidy granted in the 34th and 35th Henry VIII. he is assessed at 2*s.* 3*d.* for his Dulwich property. A branch of the Henleys settled at Peckham :—

In the name of God. Amen. The yere of our lord god $\frac{\text{l c}}{\text{mv}}$xliiij the xviij$^{\text{th}}$ daye of the monyth of Aprill. I Thomas henley of Dulwyche w$^{\text{t}}$in the pishe of camerwell diocys of Wynchester and countye of Surr being seyke in my body but of a hole and stedefaste mynde make my testament and last will in this manr and forme folowing (fyrste I bequethe my sowle unto allmighti god to our blessyd lady and to all the holy compani of heauen and my body to be buryed w$^{\text{t}}$in the churche yarde of sainte gylis of Camerwell aforesaid. Item I bequethe to Elisabeth my Wyffe all my tenements and lands sitting and lying w$^{\text{t}}$in the lordshipp of Dulwych or els wher and allso my farme called knowls w$^{\text{t}}$ all y$^{\text{e}}$ purtenaunce and sffectes to the said testaments lands and farme belongyng for the trme of hyr present lyffe and after the Dysseace of my said wyffe then I wyll that my said farme called knowles shall remayne to my sune Willum and yf yt shall happen my said sune Wyllm to decease before my said Wyffe then I wyll that my said farme shall remayne to my sune Thomas and so to dyssend from one to an other that is to saye to the longest lyver of all my chylderne the residue of all my goods and cattels movable and unmovable my debts being paid and funerall costes dyschargyd I gyve and bequethe to Elisabet my wyffe whom I make my sole xecutrix and I orden and make harry henley my brother supviser of this my last wyll and testament and I gyve to hym for his paines iij$^{\text{s}}$ iiij$^{\text{d}}$ Wytnes herof, Water goodsune, Willm Calkar, and harri henley.

* Harl. MSS. 1046, fol. 59.

† Harl. MSS. 1345, fol. 52. They bore Paly bendy gules and azure; eight martlets in orle, or; the same arms were used by the baronet, who dying without male issue, the title became extinct.

‡ Add. MSS. (B. M.), Nos. 24, 925, p. 24.

LADY HUNT'S MONUMENT IN OLD ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

(see page 47)

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FROM CHURCH REGISTER.

1559. Mar. xxiij, bap., Henry Henley.
1562. —, mar., Henry Henley and Agnes Cox.
1564. July xxiij, bap., Philipa, dau. of Henry Henley.
1564. Oct. xxij, bur., Bartholomew, son of Wm. Henley.
1565. Maye xxvij, bap., Francis, son of Wm. Henley.
1566. Aug. xxiij, bap., Margaret, dau. of Henry Henley.
1567. Feb. ij, bur., Jone, dau. of William Henley.
1568. July ij, bur., John, sonne of Wm. Henley.
1569. Ap. iij, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Henley.
1569. Aug. xvij, bur., Marye, dau. of Wm. Henley.
1570. June ix, bur., Henry Henley.
1580. Sept. xxix, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of John Henley.
1583. June xxij, bur., John Henley.
1591. Nov. vjth, bur., Richard Henley.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR THOMAS HUNT.

Sir Thomas Hunt, who married the widow of Sir Thomas Grymes, of Peckham (*née* Muschamp), was a benefactor to the parish, leaving £2 13*s.* 4*d.* annually to the poor of Camberwell. In his "last will and testament" he describes himself "of Lambeth Dene, Knt.," and he desires to be buried at Folkham, in Norfolk, "in my church, where a monument is there made already."

A handsome monument was also erected in the church at Camberwell to his wife, in the north-east corner of the church, and represented Jane, the daughter of Thomas Muschamp, wife of Sir Thomas Hunt, kneeling at a fald stool. The pilasters on either side were ornamented with carvings of fruit, flowers, and emblems of mortality, gilt and coloured. Over it were the arms of Hunt,* and the inscription was as follows :—

† LO ! MUSCHA'S STOCK A FRUITEFULL BRAUNCH DID BR'NGE
ADORNDE W'T VERTUES FIT FOR LAD'S BRIGHT
SIR THOMAS HUNT O' MAY DAYES PLEASANT SPR'NG
POSEST Y^{e} FR'WE‡ Y^{t} WAS HIS SOULES DELIGHT
H'S LOVLY JANE HAD TO SONS BY THO'S GRIMS ESQ. AND
DAUGHTERS THREE
W'T WEALTH AND VERTUES MET FOR THEY'R DEGRE'
WHE' TWISE VII YEAR' VI MONTS X DAYES WER SPE'
I' WEDLOCKS BONDS AND LOYALL LOVE' DELIGHT
NOVEMB' TWELFT' DAYE THEN SHE WAS CONTENT
THIS WORLD TO LEAVE AND GIVE TO GOD HIS RIGHT
HIR 60 THREE YEARS FULL, COMPLETE AND ENDED
HIR SOU' TO GOD ; TO EAR' HIR CORP' COMENDED.
1604.

Sir Thomas Hunt was married three times, Jane Muschamp being his second wife. He was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1600, and died at Camberwell. His will is dated 28th April, 1625, and the terms of his bequest are as follows :—"I give to the

* Per Pale, Argent and Sable, a saltire counterchanged; on a canton of the second a lion passant gardant of the first.

† Bray has "Jo: Muschamp's;" and Aubrey "Lomus' chest stock."

‡ Aubrey prints "fruit," supposing the reference to be to the children instead of the wife, who is here called "*frowe*," a word of similiar import to the Dutch *vrow*.

Vicar and Churchwardens of Camberwell, to the use of the poor, fifty-three shillings and fourpence a year for ever." His instructions respecting his funeral are rather quaint, and amongst other wishes expressed therein he states, "And the next Sabbath day, I would have Mr. Parson to make some good sermon to the auditory who come to church." The payment of this bequest was for seventy years allowed to fall into arrear, but by the professional assistance of Mr. Lilley (Vestry Clerk) the sum of £155 was recovered in 1811, and passed by a vestry held March 26th, 1812, to the credit of the church rate.

THE JEPHSONS.

The Jephson family have long been associated with the parish of Camberwell, more particularly as connected with the Free Grammar School. The first of the family to settle in Camberwell was Alexander Jephson, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who was compelled to escape from Ireland in the days of Tyrconnel, after having preached a sermon on Deborah and Barak on the landing of William and Mary. The sermon was interpreted as seditious, and he would have been imprisoned by the lord lieutenant if he had not escaped to England. He became master of the Grammar School at Ratcliffe, and from thence, with seventy boys, removed to Camberwell School in the year 1700. He was rector of Bell-house, in Essex, and was succeeded in his school by his son William, who was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Little Hormead, Herts.

He was succeeded by his son Thomas Jephson, who took his degree at St. John's College, Cambridge, in honours, but never took holy orders, because when a boy he lost his leg, and he is stated to have conceived a strong opinion that a mutilated man should never be ordained. He was a very successful schoolmaster, and had a very large school. He always had a great desire to raise the number of his scholars to one hundred, but he never succeeded in getting beyond ninety-nine.

He was succeeded in the school by his son, the Rev. William Jephson, also of St. John's College, Cambridge, who held the position of master in the school till 1842, when loss of sight compelled him to resign his position.

A son of this gentleman is at present rector of Hinton, in Oxfordshire.

The Jephsons always took an active part in all local charities and institutions, and the Misses Jephson were the principal originators of the Camberwell Savings' Bank.

From Church Register.

1703. Ap. 3rd, bap., Ann, dau. of Mr. Alexander Jephson, master of ye Free Grammar School of Camerwell.

1703. Sep. 8th, bur., Ann, dau. of Mr. Alexander Jephson, master of the Free Schoole.

1704. Oct. 13, bap., & bur. 7th March, 1705, Thomas, son of Mr. Alexander Jephson, master of ye Free Grammar School.

1705. Oct. 17th, bap., and bur. Oct. 25th, Henry and Jane, children of Mr. Alexander Jephson, master of the Free Grammar School.

1724. Aug. 28, bap., William, son of ye Revd Mr. William Jephson and Mary his wife.

1736. July 30, bap., Mary, dau. of ye Rev. William Jephson and Mary his wife.

1738. May 1, bap., Alexander, son of ye Reverend Mr. Wm. Jephson and Mary his wife.

1739. Dec. 11th, bur., Mrs. Mary Jephson.

1739. Dec. 11th, bap., Thomas, son of ye Revd. Mr. William Jephson, born Nov. 30th.

Thos Jephson
Camberwell

J. Jackson A.R.A. Del.t

W.L. Fry Sculp.t

Published by the Proprietor March 1st 1816

W. Griggs, Photo Lith.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, AND
CAMBERWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
1765.

1745. Aug. 9, bap., Catherine, dau. of y^e^ Rev. Mr. William Jephson and Martha his wife.
1761. July 6, bur., the Reverend Mr. Wm. Jephson, Master of the Free School of Camberwell.
1762. Jan. 15, bur., Charles Jephson.
1764. Jan. 30, bur., Elizabeth Jephson.
1764. May 7, bur., Mrs. Mary Jephson.
1768. Sept. 29, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Thomas Jephson and Elizabeth his wife.
1770. Ap. 25, bap., Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson.
1772. Mar., bap., Mary, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson.
1773. June 25, bap., and bur. 2 Sep. 1773, Mary, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson.
1775. May 3, bap., William, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson, born April 10th.
1778. May 13, bap., Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson.
1779. Feb. 2, buried, Prudence Jephson.
1779. Nov. 19, bap., Alexander, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson, buried Nov. 7, 1781.
1780. June 3rd, bur., Thomas Jephson.
1782. Feb. 27, bap., Martha, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson.
1784. June 4, bap., Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Jephson.

THE MUSCHAMPS.

The Muschamps* undoubtedly lived in Camberwell at the time of Henry VIII. Mr. Bray has traced their pedigree to Thomas Muschampe, to whose memory there was an inscription in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, and of whom Weever, in his Funerall Monumentes, says, "he was Sheriffe of this Citie" (London) "in the year 1463." The Magna Brit. et Hib. says of the Camberwell family,† that "they were ranked among the barons called to Parliament from the reign of King Henry I. to that of King Henry IV." Lysons states that they came over to England with William I.

The name of Muschamp occurs in "the Battaile Abbey Roll," containing the names of the Conqueror's retinue.‡

Henry I. gave the barony of Wollover, in Northumberland, to Robert de Muscocampo, or Muschamp. From him descended another Robert, who in the reign of Henry III. was reckoned "the mightiest baron in all these northern parts."§ But of this family the issue male appears to have failed; as Camden says, "the inheritance soon after was divided and shared among women," so that the name as regards this chief branch became extinct. In the British Museum is a MS. book in which memoranda of the Muschamp family are entered. It contains an account of the family of Thomas Muschamp, of Peckham,‖ and the signature of Edward Muschampe, with the date of 1553.

Elizabeth Muschamp the first child of Thomas Muschamp esquire Pcham in the Count Surr was borne upon the munday at viij of the cloke a fore none upon seint lenard Day the v^th^ day of nombr the xj yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the iiij^th^ And the godfader s^r^ Water Muschamp Elizabeth wiffe of Rarff of the legh esquyer & the wiffe of Rauffir West Gedindders.

* Arms: Or, three bars Gules. Crest: A mastiff dog proper collared Argent.
† Vol. v. p. 345.
‡ Stowe Chron. Eng. 157.
§ Camd. Brit. 861.
‖ This Thomas Muschamp was the son of Thomas Muschamp, not William, as previously imagined. According to Bray, Agnes Scott was at once the grandmother (see Exch. Pleas, Edwd. IV.) and the wife of Thomas's son William—an error which has crept in through cutting Agnes into two parts.

Petre Muschampe the sonne of Thomas Muschampe was borne upon the ffryday in ffebruary in the feste of seint Petre in cathedra in the comyng in of kyng Herry the vj^th his godfaders Thomas Ph . . . e m^rc & Thomas hore m^rc godmoth Maude Muschamp his grandemoder.

Thomasyn my dought was born upon seint Thomas Day of y . . . e in Decembre upon thoursday the xv yere of kyng Edward Godfaders Colman Groode Godmoders Jenkyn baker the Eldrs wiffe and his brodes wiffe.

Agnes my Dought was born in Deccbr upon sondaye & Christmas eve hyr Godfader baker, the elder the godemoders, my Gossepe Agnes Skynn^r & Symthes wiffe ffyscha. . . .

Wylyam my sonne by the grace of god was born in August upon seinte laurence day & upon thursday. his godfaders Willym Welbek of lond & the Vicar of Cam^rwell Thom^s orbhm his godmoder his gundem.

Brygytte my dought was born upon seinte petre day in July upon saterday in the ffirste yere of the reigne off kyng Richard the iij^th Godfader Michell Skynn Elizabeth Scotte hyr suster Agnes Godmoder, the chyldren of Ric Skynn^r Gentylman.

In a MS. volume of church notes, taken by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald, in the reign of James I., and now preserved in the Lansdowne collection,* is a pen-and-ink sketch showing that one of the windows of Camberwell Church (which, on referring to Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, appears to be the east of the north aisle) contained the figure of a man attended by his ten sons and a woman attended by as many daughters, all robed and kneeling in the act of prayer before a fald-stool. Above the pictures were depicted three shields of arms, viz.: centre shield, quarterly 1 and 4, Or, three bars Gu. for Muschamp; 2 and 3 Arg. on a chev. Gu., between three lozenges sable, as many martlets Or, for Welbeck; crest, a mastiff dog proper, collared Arg. Dexter shield the same, without the crest. Sinister shield the same, impaling Arg. three bears' heads erased Gu., muzzled Or, in chief as many Torteaux for Barker. Beneath the figures was the following inscription :—

Orate pro bono statu Will'mi Muschamp Armigeri et Agnetis uxor eius An° D'ni 1528.

In the north window † were shown the five following shields of arms, in the order of two and three. First, Muschamp. Second, Welbeck. Third, Muschamp, impaling, Arg. on a fess Sa., three boars' heads couped Or, for Scott. Fourth, Muschamp, impaling, Gu. a chev. between three crosslets Or, for Bishe. Fifth, Muschamp and Welbeck quarterly, impaling, quarterly: 1 and 4, Arg. a chev. Sa. between three perukes proper, for Harmonde; 2 and 3, Arg. on a fess Sa. between three apples Vert, a mullet of the first, for Appleton. Beneath the arms was the following inscription :—

Orate pro bono statu Will'mi Muschamp Armigeri et Agnetis consortis eius An° Dn'i 1528.

Lysons is of opinion that the figures behind William and Agnes Muschamp were not intended to represent the children of William Muschamp,‡ as Agnes brought him no issue, and his children by his other wives, though numerous, fell short of the number specified (20). One of these figures he conjectures to represent John Scott, Baron of the Exchequer and brother of Agnes, and others to be his sons.

According to the following § record of baptisms, however, it would appear that

* No. 874, vol. lxiv.

† Aubrey, i. 166.

‡ William Muschamp had three wives: 1, Agnes, daughter of Wm. Scott, Esq.; 2, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Harmonde, Esq., of Crayford, Kent, widow of Nicholas Minne, Esq., Alderman of London; 3, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sandys, Esq.

§ Harl. MSS., No. 1807, p. 310.

William Muschamp had nine sons and six daughters, and it is not by any means improbable that the five missing children have escaped the notice of the genealogists.

To the In the name of god amen yo^{r} most honora yo^{r} most
love dread and hono^{r} god Joye
yo^{r} most in the
Deare freend.

Edithe my doughter was bo^{r}ne the xvj daye of nouemb in the xxiijth yere of kyng Henry the vijth And hir godmothers was my lady Carne & my lady Leght of Stokwell & hir godfather Willm Brothers of london Drap.

Itm. Raff Muschamp my Eldest son was bo^{r}ne the viij Daye of Decemb. the xxiiijth yere of kyng Henry the vijth And his godfathers was Raff Aleght of the Temple And Razain^{g} fforde And his godmother Kateryn welbek his gradar . . . .

Itm. John my sone was bo^{r}ne the viijth Daye of May the ffirst yere of kyng Henry the viijth And his godfathers S^{r} John legh & Willm polkyn & his godmother m^{r}is Scott.

Mortug. Willm Muschamp was bo^{r}ne the xiiijth Daye of ffebruary the iij^{de} yere of Kyng Henry the viijth his godfathers was Willm Welbek & Willm Haddon his godmother his Auncte Dandyson.

Edward Muschamp was bo^{r}ne the first Daye of Aprell in the viijth yere H. viij his godfathers the prio^{r} of Seynt Mary ou^{r}ey & John Worsopp his godmother my lady hoddy.

Mary my Doughter was bo^{r}ne the xiijth Daye of ffebruary in the vjth yere of H. viijth hir godmothers my lady Jernynghm & my lady Archelley hir godfather Richard Baker of Pekhm.

An. 1515 Thomas my son was bo^{r}ne the xxvjth Daye of January the vijth yere of H. viijth his godfather my brother John Som^{r}s And m^{r} Thomas Stacy vycar of Cam^{r}well, And his godmother m^{rs} Jernynghm wydowe.

A° nono h. viij Xpofer my sone was bo^{r}ne the vijth Daye of Aprell in the yere of o^{r} lord 1517 his godfathers s^{r} xpofer garnyssh knyght m^{r} Willm Drap Gent his godmother.

Richard my sone was bo^{r}ne the xiiij Day of August in the xj yere of H. viijth his godfathers S^{r} Richard Jernynghm knyght & m^{r} Thomas Kytson m^{r}c ml Jerlynghm his godmother.

mortg. ffraunes my son was bo^{r}ne
his godmoth

Willm my sone was bo^{r}ne the v Daye of January in the xiiij yere of H. viijth his godfathers the prio^{r} of Seynt Mary ou^{r}ey and Willm Holland goldsmyth of London his godmother maistres Amadas goldsmyth.

mortg. Elizabeth my Doughtir was bo^{r}ne the xxth Daye of (blank) in the xvijth yere of H. viijth hir godmother Elizabeth Drap & mary legh hir godfather.

Anne my Doughtir was bo^{r}ne the viijth Day of ffebruary the xix yere of H. viijth hir godmother Margaret lambard & Agnes Aleyn hir godfather.

mortg. Letice my Doughtir was bo^{r}ne (blank).

Martha my Doughtir was bo^{r}ne the vjth Day of ffebruary in the xxjth yere of H. viij.

Thomas, who is styled "citizen and goldsmith of London," married Catherine, daughter of Louday, and had issue two daughters; Jane, married to Thomas Grymes, of London, and Susan, married to Henry Tappesfield, citizen and merchant of London.

Richard remained at Peckham, as did also his son, grandson, and great-grandson who were all named Francis, and are described as of that place.

A moiety of "Camberwell" manor was conveyed to Thomas Muschamp by Edward Scott in 1564. From him it passed to his daughter, who was married to Sir Thomas Grymes. Ralph Muschamp held the other moiety in 1588, and his grandson died seised of it in 1632. Mary, his daughter, married Edward Eversfield, who sold it to Sir Thomas Bond.

The old manor-house stood near the High Street, on the land now intersected by the Grand Surrey Canal, and was pulled down in the reign of Charles II. by Sir Thomas Bond.

From the Church Register.

1562. Oct. xxij, bap., Margaret, dau. of Mr. Muschamp.
1562. Nov. iv, bur., Margaret, dau. of Mr. Muschamp.
1564. Oct. xv, bap., Saints, dau. of ffrauncis Muschamp, gent.
1566. May xxij, bap., ffrauncess, dau. of ffrauncis Muschamp.
1567. Julye xx, bap., Jane, dau. of ffrauncis Muschamp, Esquire.
1568. Jany. xviij, bap., John, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1569. Feb. xv, bap., Mathye, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1569. Feb. xxix, bur., Mathye, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1569. Maye xxiv, bur., John, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1571. Aug. i, bap., Agnes, dau. of ffrauncis Muschamp, Esquire.
1579. Aug. xxiij, bap., ffrauncis, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1584. Aug. xxix, bur., M^ris^ Isabell Muschamp, wyfe of Mr. Ralphe Muschamp.
1596. Jan. xxvj, mar., M^ris^ Katherine, dau. of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp, and Mr. ffrauncis ffromonde.
1597. Jan. xix, mar., Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp and M^ris^ Alice Mosley.
1598. Nov. v, bap., ffrauncis, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1599. Jan. xxij, bap., Benjamin, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1601. June xxj, bap., John, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1602. Sept. iv, bur., John, sonne of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1602. Sept. xiv, bur., Benjamin, sonne of Maister ffrauncis Muschamp.
1602. Nov. xij, bur., M^ris^ E. Muschamp, wyfe of ffrauncis Muschamp.
1603. Nov. xiij, bap., Thomas, sonne of ffrauncis Muschamp.
1605. Sept. viij, bap., Susan, dau. to Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1608. Feb. xxviij, bap., Mary, dau. of Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1609. Mar. v, bur., M^ris^ Mary, dau. to Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1610. Jan. xxi, bap., Elizabeth, dau. to ffrauncis Muschamp, gent.
1612. Aug. xxij, bur., ffrauncis Muschamp, gent.
1617. Ap. xvi, bur., ffrauncis Muschamp, Esquire.
1618. Sep. xv, bur., Sir Thomas Muschamp, Knt.
1619. Jan. vij, mar., Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp and M^ris^ Jane Bynde.
1619. Dec. xvj, bap., Katherine, dau. to ffrauncis Muschamp.
1619. Dec. xxij, bur., Katherine, dau. to Mr. ffrauncis Muschamp.
1621. Aug. xxviij, bap., Edmond, sonne to ffrauncis Muschamp, Esquire.
1627. Jan. xiij, bur., ffrancis, sonne of Mr. ffrancis Muschamp.
1628. Jan. ij, bur., M^ris^ Jane, wyfe to Mr. ffrancis Muschamp.
1632. July xxvij, bur., Mr. ffrancis Muschamp.
1637. Maye vj, bur., Thomas Muschamp, gent.
1652. Sept. xiv, bur., Alice Muschamp.
1664. Ap. xj, bur., Elizabeth Muschamp.

THE GRYMES FAMILY.*

The Grymes† were an old Peckham family. Thomas Grimes, of London, citizen and haberdasher, and of Peckham, son of Richard‡ Grymes, of London, married Jane,§ daughter and co-heir of Thomas Muschamp, of Peckham, and thus became possessed of a moiety of the Manor of Camberwell. They had two sons, Thomas and John. Sir Thomas was justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of Surrey, and M.P. for the county in 1623; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Moore, of Looseley, Surrey, and sister to the wife of Dr. Donne. In a letter dated from Peckham, June 10th, 1606, and addressed to the Right Worshipful Sir George More, Knt., at Losely, Sir Thomas expressed his pleasure at hearing of his sister Frances' preferment" (her marriage with Sir John Oglander), desires to be remembered to his brother More concerning certifying "the collectors of the fifteenes into Chancery;" states that his wife is "reasonable well," and that she was "brought to bed safely of a daughter on last Whitsunday." He subscribes himself Sir George's "most assured son-in-law."

Sir Thomas Grimes had a numerous family, mostly daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son George,‖ "sonne to S^r^ Thomas Grymes, who was married to Alice, daughter and co-heir of Charles Lovell, of West Harding, Norfolk."

In Sir Edward Bysshe's Visitation of Surrey, 1662, the title of baronet¶ is given to Sir George Grymes and Thomas his son; but it is generally believed that the family had only a warrant, and never passed the patent. His son Sir Thomas Grymes sold his Peckham estates to his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Bond, Bart.

Sir George Grymes was intimately connected with the Royalist cause; for in his petition "touching such Gent^n^ as shall retourne from His Ma^te^ Service upon ye late Declaracon of Parliam^t^," he describes himself as having "for a long time wayted on His Mat^e's^ person as his sworne servant."

Richard Grymes, a younger brother of Sir George Grymes, of Peckham, in 1649 also made an application to the "Commissiones for Compounding with Delinquents,"** though it would seem from the following petition that he was not so much implicated as some of his neighbours:—

The humble peticion of Richard Grymes of Peckham in the County of Surrey, Sheweth,

That yo^r^ pet^r^ was never sequestred nor iudiceally impeached for any Delinquency against the Parliament, nor was engaged in either Warre, but doubtinge hee may hereafter bee lyable to sequestracon for something said or donne in relacon to the first warre doth in pursuance of the late vote of y^e^ 21 of March, 1648, humbly addresse himselfe to this hon^ble^ Comittee.

And humbly praieth to bee admitted to Composicon according to the said votes as being himselfe the firste discoverer.

Rec^d^ the 8th June, 1649,
and Refferred—upon
his owne discourie.

And the pet^r^ shall pray &c.

* The name of this family is variously written as follows:—"Grymes," "Grimes," "Crymes."

† Arms: Or on three bars gu. as many martletts of the first; on a chief of the second two bars nebulee Arg. Crest: A martlett vert.

‡ This Richard was no doubt the Master Grymes referred to by Henry Machyn in his Diary, Aug. 1st, 1553:—

"The furst day of August was chossen the shereyffe of London, Master (blank) Grymes, clothworker, dwellyng in saynt Laurans Lane; and the vj day of August he was dysmyssd of the shreyffship; and in ys sted was chossen Thomas Clayton, baker, the wyche Master Grymes gayff for ys fyne ijc lb."

§ She afterwards married Sir Thomas Hunt, and her burial is thus recorded in the Register:—

"1604, Nov. 13th, Dame — Hunt, wife to Sir Thomas Hunt."

‖ It appears from the Feet of Fines, Co. Surrey, 1565, "that Sir George and Alice his wife possessed, amongst other property in Peckham, one cottage, one garden, one orchard, six acres of meadow, and four acres of pasture."

And again in another agreement, "six messuages, six gardens, six orchards, 20 acres of land, and four acres of meadow, and 50 acres of pasture."

¶ This title is given once only in the Church Register, viz., to Sir Thomas Grymes in Enty. 19th Ap. 1664.

** Roy. Comp. Pap., vol. xlii. p. 712.

According to the schedule of property accompanying the petition, it appears that Richard Grymes was "seised in reversion after the life of Mrs. Margaret Grymes his mother," of property to the value of £80 per annum. This, however, was mortgaged to one John Prettyward, ironmonger, for £300, for which he paid interest at the rate of 8 per cent. The statement was endorsed by John Sarney, of Peckham.

The following is the inventory of the goods of Richard Grymes :—

	£	s.	d.
Imprís a Scarlett Coate and Pettycoate of blewe silke .	1	0	0
It. a silver Tankard a silver paire of Snuffers a silver Poringer & an Aqua vite botle	3	0	0
It. 2 peeces of flourished knetwork & 1 peece of Cutworke holland wth a lace about it	2	0	0
It. a fine paire of holland Sheetes.	1	10	0
It. a paire of laced Sheetes & curtaines for a bed . .	2	0	0
It. a Counter pointed Cupboard . . . . worke wrought w.	1	0	0
It. a redd . . . . furniture for a Bedd wth . . . . silver lace	5	0	0
It. a quilted Counter point	0	5	0
It. 2 paire of holl . . Pillowbeeres	0	5	0
It. 5 Table Cloathes & Cupboard Cloathes of coarse Diap	0	13	4
It. 2 Diap Cupboard Cloathes	0	5	6
It. 43 Table Cloathes & 1 Cupboard Cloath . . .	0	8	0
It. Diap Cupboard Cloathes	0	*	0
It. a laced Cupboard Cloath	0	0	6
It. 5 Table Cloathes	0	10	0
It. 3 paire of Pillowbeeres	0	6	0
It. 11 paire of Sheetes	2	0	0
It. 2 Trunckes	0	6	8
The Appraisers John Knight gen & Capt John Pegge gen			
Itm. in ye greate Truncke 1 plush Cloake	5	0	0
It. a fur Coate	0	13	4
It. a black velvett suite & Cloake of Cloath	3	10	0
It. a black Shagg base Suite & Cloake	1	10	0
It. a Cloath Suite	3	0	0
It. a redd blush Cloake & paire of Damaske briggs & a white Sattin Dublett	2	10	0
It. a Cloath Cloake	5	0	0
It. a greene plush Cloake & a greene Sattin Dublett . .	2	10	0
It. a black lyning for a Cloake & wrought wast coate . .	0	8	0
It. 2 Hatts 2 Girdles points a hatband and blue rubbin .	0	5	0
It. in ye litle Trunck 2 paire of silke hose 2 paire of silke Garters 2 Dozen points a psalme booke	1	0	0
	£46	18	4

FROM CHURCH REGISTER.

1603. Aug. xxix, bap., Frances, dau. of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1604. Feby. x, bap., George, sonne of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1606. June xxiv, bap., Elizabeth, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1607. Jan. —, bur., Elizabeth, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1607. Oct. iv, bap., Martha, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.

* Blank in original document.

EDWARD SCOTT'S MONUMENT OLD ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

(see page 55)

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1609. Jan. xxix, bap., Arthur, sonne of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1609. Mar. xii, mar., M^ris^ Mary Grymes* and Mr. William Glascock.
1609. Jan. xxix, bap., Arthur, sonne to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1610. June xxviij, bap., Thomas, sonne to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1615. Sep. v, bur., M^ris^ Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1615. Sep. xj, bur., M^ris^ Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1615. Dec. xxx, bap., Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1616. June ij, bap., Margaret, dau. to Mr. John Grymes.
1617. June iij, bur., Anne, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1618. July xvj, bur., Eliza, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1621. Ap. xij, bap., Susannah, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1624. Oct. xiv, bap., Constance, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1626. Sept. xxiij, bur., M^ris^ Margaret, dau. to Sir Thomas Grymes.
1638. Mar. xix, bur., M^ris^ Jane Grymes.
1638. May vij, bap., Charles Lowell, sonne to Sir George Grymes.
1638. May x, bap., Thomas, sonne to Sir George Grymes.
1640. May i, bap., Margaret, dau. to Sir George Grymes.
1640. Dec. xxiv, bur., Mr. John Grymes.
1641. Ap. xx, bap., George, sonne of Sir George Grymes.
1644. May vij, bur., Sir Thomas Grymes, Knt.
1644. Dec. xiv, bap., Mary, dau. to Sir George Grymes.
1646. July i, bap., Richard, sonne of Sir George Grymes.
1647. Nov. xiii, bur., Constance, dau. of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1652. Sept. xxix, bur., George, sonne of Sir George Grymes.
1654. July xxiij, bap., Henry, sonne of Sir George Grymes.
1655. Oct. xxij, bur., Benjamin, sonne of Sir George Grymes.
1655. Nov. xv, bur., Lady Margaret Grymes.
1657. Oct. xv, bur., Sir George Grymes.
1660. Sept. vj, bap., Edward, sonne of Sir Thomas Grymes.
1661. Jan. xxv, bur., Richard Grymes, Esquire.
1664. Ap. xix, bur., Edward, sonne of Sir Thomas Grymes, Bart.

THE ODES.

The Odes were residents of Camberwell in the 6th year of Edward III., when William Ode was assessed in a lay subsidy at that time to the extent of 12 pence.

In the 12th of Henry VI. the name of "Richard Ode de Camerwelle" is returned as one of the principal residents, and in the 38th Henry VIII. Henry Ode was assessed at 16*s.* for his "goods and cattall."

The name occurs in various rates and subsidies down to the seventeenth century.

THE SCOTTS.

There were several monuments in the south aisle of St. Giles's Church to the Scotts,† a family long connected with this parish; that of Edward Scott being a grey-stone slab, inlaid with a full-length brass of a knight in armour, with the following inscription :—

OF YO^r^ CHARITIE P'Y FOR Y^e^ SOULLE OF Edward Scott on' of y^e^ sones

* In a pedigree of the Grymes family (Harl. MSS.) Mr. Wm. Glascocke is described as of "Heningham, in Essex."

† Arms: Arg. on a fess Sable, three boars' heads couped Or. Crest: 1, a cup Arg. of fire Proper; 2, a boar's head couped Arg. a pheon fixed fessways in the neck Sable.

of John Scott esquier whiche Edward decessyd the xxixth day of Septe'ber An° Dni Mcccccxxxviij ON WHOSE SOULLE & ALL XPC'N SOULLS JH'U HAVE MERCY.

John Scott, father of the above, was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1520; was constituted third Baron of the Exchequer* 15th May, 20th Henry VIII. (1529), and died Sept. 7th, 1532. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Skynner, and sister and co-heiress to William Skynner, of Camberwell, Esq., by whom he had issue John, his son and heir, and Edward, who died Sept. 29th, 1538, and Elizabeth, married to — Appleyard.

The inscription on John Scott's monument was as follows :—

OF YOUR CHARITE P'Y FOR THE SOULLE OF John Scott esquier and one of the Barons of o^r Soubaynge lord the Kyng's excheker, whyche John decessyd the viij daye of September i' the xxiiij yere of the reygne of ou^r Soubaynge lord King Henry the viij. and i' the yere of our lord God xbcxxxii. ON WHOSE SOULLE GOD HAVE M'CY AND ON ALL CHRISTIAN SOULES. AMEN.

John Scott, Esq., his son and heir, was lord of the manor of Camberwell Buckinghams, and sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1548. This Scott is mentioned by Holinshed as having been concerned in the month of November, 1520, with Lords Ogle and Howard, Sir Matthew Browne and Sir Wm. Bulmer, in certain "riots, misdemeanours, and offences."† It appears that they were all pardoned save the Lord Ogle, whose case, being murder, was remitted to the common law. John Scott‡ was thrice married, and, according to his monument in the church, had nine children; but in his will it appears he had, besides Margaret, four other daughters—Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, and Friswith, bequeathing to each of them £10 on their marriage. In an inquisition taken at his death it was found that he died "seised of the manor of Camberwell, late the Duke of Buckingham's, who was attainted, of a moiety of the manor of Camerwell, held of that manor of Camerwell which was late the Dukes; of a moiety of the manor of Cold Abbey in Camerwell, held of Ralp Muschamp of his moiety of the manor of Camerwell; also of a moiety of the manor of Bredinghurst," and of other estates in Woodmanstern, Chipstead, Carshalton. &c. By his will he devised the manor of Camerwell, which was late the Duke of Buckingham's, with a messuage in East Dulwich, alias Peckham Rye, to five of his sons, Edward, William, Bartholomew, Edgar, and Acton, equally between them. He died Aug. 15th, 1558. The inscription on the tablet in the church was as follows :—

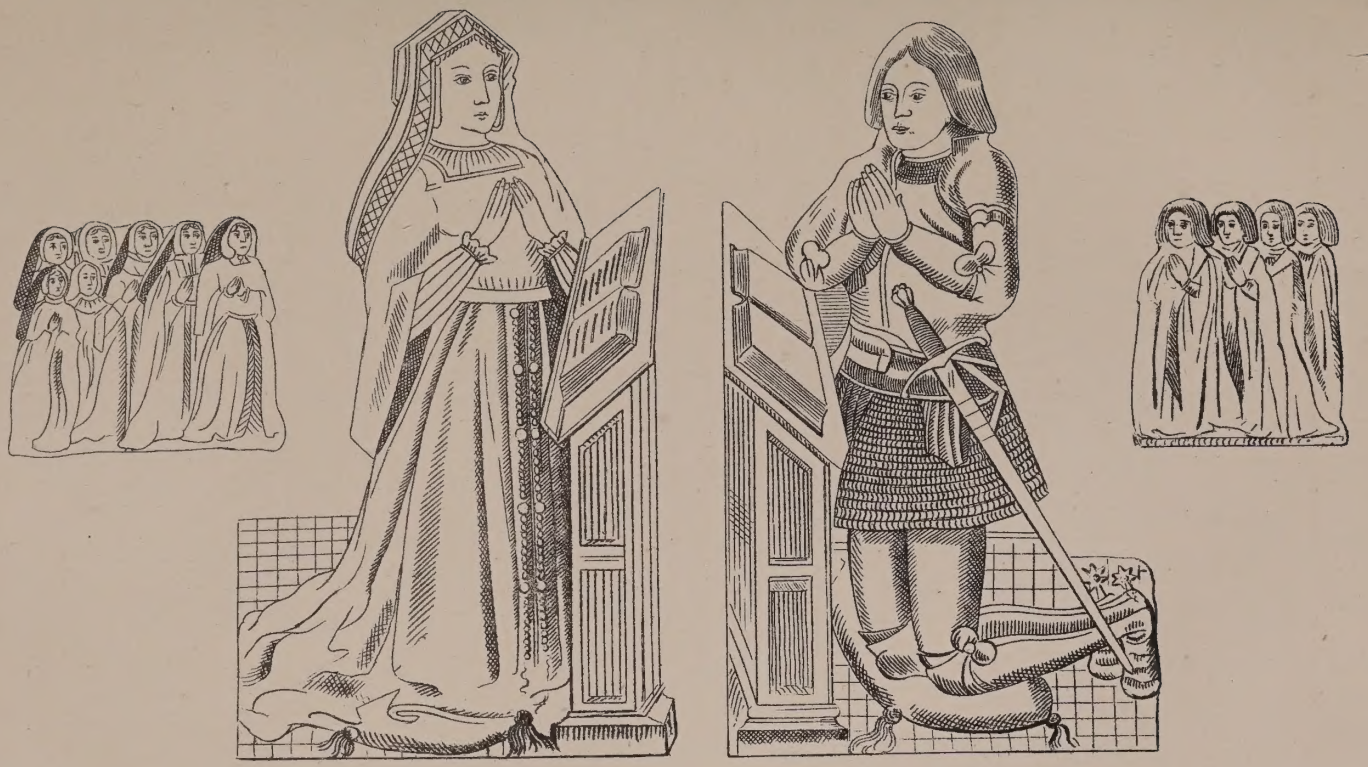
JOHN SCOTT, THE SON AND HEIR OF JOHN SCOTT, ONE OF THE BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER, BEING MARRIED TO ELIZABETH THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN ROBINS, MERCHANT, OF THE STAPLE AT CALAIS, HAD ISSUE JOHN: RICH: EDW: WILL: BARTHOLOMEW: ACTON. BEING ALSO MARRIED TO A SECOND WIFE CHIS. THE WIDOW OF JOHN SANDFORD, HAD ISSUE MARG: AND BY MARG: BORTON HIS 3rd WIFE HAD EDGAR AND SOUTHWELL, OF WHICH HIS NINE CHILDREN, BARTHO: SCOTT HIS Vth SONNE REPAIRING YE DECAYED RUINES OF THIS RIGHT WORSHIPFUL AND ANCIENT FAMILY REVIVETH THE MEMORY OF HIS DECEASED§ FATHER.

* There was a former John Scott, appointed Baron of the Exchequer 8th Jan., 4 Hen. VIII. (1513).

† Holinshed, Ed. 1557, vol. ii. p. 1507.

‡ In Machyn's Diary, 1560, mention is made of "Master Skott of Cam (berwell), justes a pese, a vere good man, and he had (a) ij dosen of skotchyons of armes." The date of Master Skott's funeral, given by Machyn, does not altogether fit in with any of the Scotts who were justices of the peace. It refers pos-ioly to Thomas Scott, whose name occurs in Cole's Escheats, i. 441.

§ Aubrey supplies the last word (i. 74).



BARON SCOTT'S MONUMENT OLD ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

(see page 56)

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Bartholomew,* the fifth son of John Scott, is described as "a valiant, wise, and religious gentleman." He was thrice married, first to "Marg. ye wido. of the Right Revered Prel. and Martyr Tho. Cranmer, Arch-Bish of Canterbarie; † ye 2 was Christa, the widow of Laud, cit. of Londo.: ye 3 and last was Marg. the widow of William Gardiner, Esq., justice of peace in ye coun. of Sur." ‡

Bartholomew, notwithstanding his three marriages, died without issue, and was succeeded in his property by Peter Scott, his nephew, the son of Acton Scott, his brother, "whom he had carefully and lovingly fostered up from his youth, the heir of their lands and the hope of their family."

Peter Scott was knighted at Whitehall, 2 April, 1621, and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Kedarminster, Esq., "one of the 6 clarks of Chancery, in 1599. He had one son and three daughters, and died on the 28th June, 1622. The verses on the monument erected to his memory by his widow are exceedingly appropriate as a souvenir of departed worth :—

HERE MIGHT BE PRAISES, BUT HE NEEDS NOT THEM,
SUCH PUFFS THE VERTUOUS AND THE GOOD CONTEMN,
FOR SUCH ARE BETTER PLEASED GOOD TO BE
THAN TO BE CALLED SO; AND SUCH WAS HE.
THIS THEN FOR OSTENTATION RAISE WE NOT,
NOR OUT OF FEAR HIS WORK SHOULD BE FORGOT,
BUT THAT THE READER AND THE PASSER BY,
REFLECTING ON HIS SHRINE OF DEATH AN EYE,
MAY MIND THEIR OWN; SO NEITHER WILL THE COST
SEEM VAIN, OR THE BEHOLDER'S LABOUR LOST.

John Scott, Esq., son of Sir Peter, was a justice of the peace of the county of Surrey, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cherry, Esq., of Camberwell. He died in 1674, and was succeeded by his son Peter Scott, LL.D., Canon of Windsor, in 1671. He was married—first, to Margaret,§ daughter of Sir Wm. Bowles, of Clerkenwell; and second, to Margaret, daughter of Clement Spelman, Baron of the Exchequer.

He died in 1689, aged 49 years, and was buried "in linnen," for which privilege was paid "to ye poore the somme of fiftie shillings."

FROM CHURCH REGISTER.

1558. Aug. xv, bur., John Scott, gent.
1559. Feb. xiv, bur., Anna Scott.
1560. Aug. xviij, bap., Henry Scott.
1560. Dec. xviij, bur., Mr. Richard Scott.
1560. Dec. xviij, bur., John Scott, son of above.
1564. Jan. xxiv, mar., Maister Wm. Scott and Anne Croft.

* On six small shields in front of Bartholomew Scott's monument were the armorial bearings of Scott, viz.—Arg. on a fess Sable, three boars' heads, couped, Or; and also those of Bekewell, Bretynghurst, Welbeck, Skynner, and Robins. The same bearings were marshalled on a single shield surmounting the entablature.

† Strype, in his life of the Archbishop, states that Cranmer's second wife (he had lost his first in childbirth) was named Ann, "and living she was toward the latter end of Archbishop Parker's time, and for her subsistence enjoyed an abbey in Nottinghamshire, which King Henry, upon Dr. Butt's motion, without the Archbishop's knowledge, granted to him and his heirs."

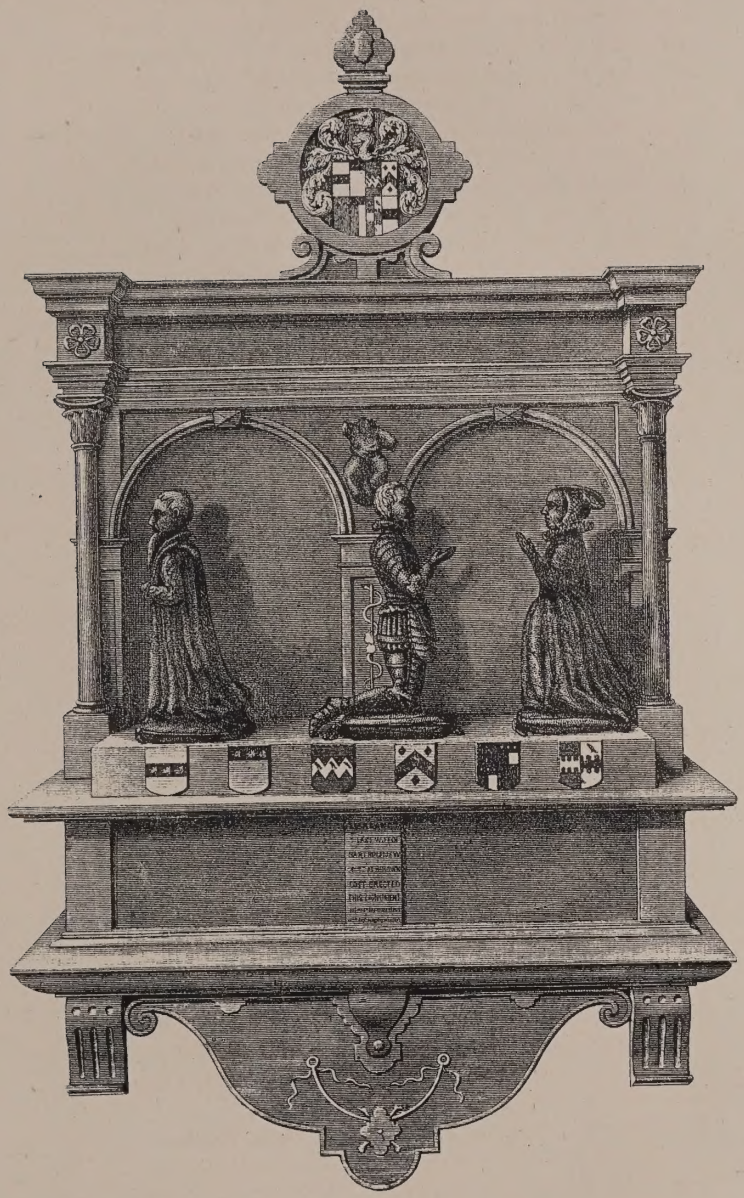
Fox, the martyrologist, gives a different version. By his account, Cranmer's last wife was left altogether unprovided for, her husband having "sold hys plate, and payed all hys debtes, so that no man could ask him a grote, although thereby, and by the spoyle of hys goodes after hys attainder, he left hys wyfe and chyldren unprovided." She is by both represented as a Dutch woman, and relative of Osianders. As Bart. Scott's first wife is elsewhere described as Margaret Whitechurch, she must have had another husband before Scott, perhaps "Maister Wychurch," who was buried at Camberwell 1 Dec. 1561. Allport (in his Collections) is of opinion that it was a gross blunder of the writer of the Epitaph, and that the Margaret mentioned was the daughter of the right reverend prelate, as Fox states that he left a married daughter.

As Cranmer was 67 years old at the time of his death, in 1556, his wife, supposing her to have been the same age as the prelate, was 75 years of age when Scott is stated to have married her in 1564!

‡ Epitaph of Bart. Scott.

§ By Margaret, daughter of John Donne, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's.

1564. Nov. xxix, mar., Bartholomew Scott and Margaret Whitechurch.
1565. Maye vj, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of William Scott, gent.
1566. June xvij, bur., Mistress Ann, wyfe of Wm. Skott, gent.
1567. Jan. xxxj, bap., Robert, sonne of Mr. William Scott.
1572. Feb. xiv, bur., Mr. Edward Scott, Esquier.
1573. Julye xix, bap., Isabell, dau. of Mr. Acton Scott.
1578. Nov. xxx, bap., Peter Scott, sonne of Mr. Acton Scott.
1580. Mar. x, bap., Dudley, sonne of Mr. Acton Scott.
1580. Julye xvij, William, sonne of Mr. William Scott.
1581. Mar. v, bur., William, sonne of Mr. William Scott.
1581. Sep. xvij, bap., John, sonne of Mr. Acton Scott.
1582. Sep. xxvi, bur., Winnifred Scott, dau. of Mr. Acton Scott.
1583. Jan. xij, bap., Edgar, sonne of Maister Acton Scott.
1583. June xxx, bap., Agnes, dau. of Mr. William Scott.
1584. Maye xxviij, bur., Edgar, sonne of Mr. Acton Scott.
1587. Mar. xxxj, bur., Dudley, sonne of Mr. Acton Scott.
1588. Aug. viij, bur., Mr. William Scott, Esquier.
1592. Sep. iv, bur., Mris Anne, wife of Mr. Acton Scott.
1593. Maye xxx, bur., Mr. Robert Scott, sonne of Mris Scott, wydowe.
1593. June xxj, mar., Acton Scott, gent., and Elizabeth Norton, gentlewoman.
1593. Sept. vij, bur., Mr. Acton Scott.
1595. Sep. ix, mar., Margaret Scott and George Barrett.
1599. Ap. xvj, mar., Mr. Peter Scott and Mris Elizabeth P. Kedderminster.
1600. June v, bur., Maister Bartholomew Scott, Esquier.
1609. Jany. xviij, bap., Marmaduke Scott, sonne of John Scott, gent.
1610. July xxvj, bap., Letitia, dau. of Peter Scott, gent.
1616. Ap. xv, bur., a man child, sonne to Mr. Peter Scott.
1619. Sep. vij, bap., Ann, dau. of Peter Scott, Esquier.
1619. Oct. xxviij, bap., Thomas, sonne to Mr. John Scott, gent.
1629. Jan. xxxj, bur., Ladye Elizabeth Scott.
1639. July xxiv, bur., Thomas, sonne of Mr. Marmaduke Scott.
1640. July xviij, bur., John, sonne of Mr. Marmaduke Scott.
1641. May xj, bur., John, sonne of Mr. John Scott.
1642. Sep. xxix, bap., Francis, sonne to John Scott, Esquier.
1643. Nov. i, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. John Scott.
1644. Feb. xj, bur., John, sonne of Mr. Marmaduke Scott.
1644. Nov. xij, bap., Robert, sonne to Mr. John Scott.
1644. Dec. xj, bap., John, sonne of Mr. Marmaduke Scott.
1646. Maye vij, bapt., Mary, dau. of John Scott, Esquier.
1649. Oct. xi, bur., Lancelot, sonne of Mr. Marmaduke Scott.
1649. Dec. iij, bur., Marmaduke Scott.
1650. Mar. vij, bap., John, sonne of John Scott, Esquier.
1651. Ap. ix, bap., Edmund, sonne of John Scott, Esquier.
1651. Maye ij, bur., Edward, sonne of John Scott, Esquier.
1651. June xxvij, bur., Anne, dau. of John Scott, Esquier.
1655. Dec. viij, bap., Edward, sonne of Mr. John Scott.
1656. Mar. xxv, bap., James, sonne of Mr. John Scott.
1657. Dec. xxj, bur., James, sonne to Mr. John Scott.
1660. Dec. xj, bur., Mr. Peter Scott.
1661. Sep. xij, bap., Sarah, dau. to John Scott, Esquier.
1664. Ap. xxvij, bap., Peter, sonne of Mr. Peter Scott.
1666. Mar. xx, bap., John, sonne to Mr. Peter Scott.



"SCOTT" MONUMENT IN OLD ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

(see page 57)

COPIED BY PERMISSION FROM ALLPORT'S COLLECTIONS, &c.

1668. Aug. ix, bap., Elizabeth, dau. to Dr. Peter Scott.
1670. Mar. xx, bap., Bartholomew, sonne of Dr. Peter Scott.
1674. Sept. iv, bur., John Scott, Esquier.
1675. Jan. xj, bap., Acton, sonne of Dr. Peter Scott.
1679. Oct. xxviij, bap., Isabella, dau. of Dr. Peter Scott.
1680. Jan. xxj, bur., Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Scott.
1680. Oct. i, bur., Mr. A—— Scott.
1681. Sept. 7, bur. (affidavit), John, sonne of Dr. Peter Scott.
1682. Feb. vj, bur., Margaret, wife of Dr. Peter Scott.
1690. Jan. i, bur., Peter Scott, LL.D., buried in linnen, 50*s.* to ye poore.
1690. July xxvj, bur., Mr. Peter Scott.
1691. Dec. iij, bur., Henreta Maria Scott.
1693. Dec. ij, bap., Lucy, dau. of Francis Scott, Esquier.
1695. Mar. xxv, bur., ffrancis Scott, Esq.
1695. Ap. xiv, bap., sonne of ffrancis Scott, Esquier.
1705. Mar. 24, bur., Wm. Scott, Esq.
1720. July 14, bur., Mrs. Anne Scott.
1723. Aug. 28, bur., Henry, son of Mr. Henry Scott.

THE SHARDS.

The Shards of Peckham were a family of considerable note in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and a large portion of Peckham once belonged to them. The estate of Sir Thomas Bond, afterwards held by Lord Trevor, was bought by Mrs. Hill, aunt of Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq., who lived at the splendid mansion in Hill Street, then known as Lord Lane.

William Shard, the son, afterwards succeeded to the estate, and he was succeeded by his brother Charles.

The mansion was pulled down in 1797, and the fine estate was soon after sold and became the property of several owners, amongst whom may be mentioned Daniel Cronin, Esq., a wealthy freeholder of this parish. The Shard family have given their name to several places in this parish, such as Shard's Square, Shard's Terrace, &c.

From Church Register.

1737. Nov. 14, bur., Dame Elizabeth Shard.
1739. Mar. 19, bur., ————, son of Isaac Packatus Shard and Elizabeth his wife.
1740. Jan. 2, bur., Sir Isaac Shard, Knt.
1740. March 3, bur., Richard, son of Isaac Packatus Shard, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.
1740. Oct. 21, bur., Mrs. Mary Shard, wife of A. Shard, Esq.
1742. April 25, bur., Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.
1747. Jan. 6, bur., Richard, son of Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.
1749. Sep. 13, bur., George, son of Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.
1749. Oct. 9, bur., Isaac Pacatus, son of Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.
1758. Jan. 26, bur., Jacob Shard.
1766. July 2, bur., Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq.
1776. Oct. 10, bur., Mrs. Elizabeth Shard.

FAMILY OF SHELBURY.

According to Sir Edward Bysshe's Visitation of Surrey (1662), Richard Shelbury* was at that time a Camberwell gentleman of some considerable standing. His name also occurs amongst the intended Knights of the Royal Oak in 1660 as "Alderman Richard Shelbury," with an estate of £1,000 per annum. His name, however, does not occur in the list of lord mayors or sheriffs.

Entries in Church Register.

1656. July 30, bur., Richard, son of Richard Shelbery.
1660. June 9, bap., Richard, son of Richard Shelbury.
1660. Sept. 21, bur., Richard Shelbury, son to Mr. Richard Shelbury.
1661. Sept. 9, bap., John, son of Richard Shelbery.
1664. Sept. —, mar., Joseph Harrey, Doctor of Law, and Abegail, dau. of Richard Shelbery, Esquire, Alderman of the city of London.
1669. Aug. 30, bur., Mrs. Sarah Shelbery.

NICHOLAS SIMANS.

The will† of this gentleman, described as a "husbandman of the pishe of Camerwell," bears date 1544. In the subsidy granted in the 34 & 35 Henry VIII., Mr. Symons is assessed to the extent of 10s. "for his goods and cattall" at Camberwell. The will is as follows :—

In the name of God, Amen. The yere of our lord god m^l v^c xliiij and the xxj^ty daye of the monyth of Maye I Nicolas Simans husbanman of the pishe of camerwell w^tin the countie of Surr and Diocys of Wynchester being of a hole memore and stedfast mynd make my testament and last wyll in thys maner and forme folowing, fyrst I bequethe my sowle unto god allmigtie to our blessyd lady saint Mari and to all the glorius company of heauen and my body to be buryed w^tin the chyrche yarde of saint gyles Camrwell aforesaid. Item I bequethe to the hyghe alter of the foresaid churche of Camburwell for tythes necligentli forgotton iiij^d. Item I bequethe to my sune wat^r ij oxen and one aker of my best whet and one other of my best otes. Item I bequethe to Rychard my sune ij yunge steares and ij cowe bullockes. Item I bequethe to Isabell my doughter a cowe. Item I bequethe to Sybbell my Dougter a cowe. Item I bequethe to Steuen Sayll my sune in lawe all the goods being in a close called Duntons herde. Item I bequethe to Cateryne Whyte my saruant a shepe. Item to Maryane fraunces my seruand a shepe. Item to harri olyfe xij^d. Item I bequeth to kateryne olyfe xij^d. Item I wyll that yf yt shall happen any of theys my sars chylderne to dyssece before that they be mariable that then the other chylderne surviuing theyme so dyscesd shall haue and enioye the parte or partes of them so dyscesyd and so eache of them to be others eayrs which parte or partes. I wyll to be delyuered by even porcyons equalle emonge theme The resydue of all my goods and cattels being unbequethyd fyrst my detes payd and legacys performyd and my funerall costes dyschargyd I gyue and bequethe to Agnes my Wyfe whom I make my sole xecutrice and I ordeyne and make Robert Olyfe superviser of thys my said testament and last wyll, and I wyll that he shall haue for hys paynes iij^s iiij^d. Wytnes hereof s^r Thomas share pryste, Robert Ramsey, Steuen Sayll, John lewis, Wyth other moo.

* Arms: Gyronny of four Arg. and Gules. Crest: A lion's head erased, Gyronny of four Arg. and Gules. A mullet for difference.
† Add. MSS. (B.M.), No. 24, 925, p. 23.

THE SKINNERS.

The Skinner family lived in Camberwell in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and many monuments of them existed in the old church. One of these, which has called forth much remark through an error in the inscription, was that commemorating Richard Skinner and his wife Agnes. The inscription was as follows :—

Hic jacet Ric'us Skynner et Agnes ux' ei' qui quid'm Ricus obijt iii° die Januar', A° Dni' M°cccc bij Agnes vero obijt, b die March, A° Dni' M°ccccl xxxix. QUORUM ANIMABUS PROPICIETUR DEUS. AMEN.

According to this tablet Richard Skinner died in 1407, and his wife in 1499. Sixty years, however, after his reputed death, Richard Skinner was bound in a recognizance of 100 pounds to his tailor,* and according to another authority‡ he was living in 1492, when he made a will, wherein he mentions his wife Agnes. The probability is that the inscription is misdated a century. "If there had been no error in the dates," observes Lysons, "it would appear that his sons William and Michael, who died in 1497 and 1498, survived their father, the one ninety and the other ninety-one years, and that John Scott, his son-in-law, who died in 1532, survived him one hundred and twenty-five years."

The precatory expressions which formed the beginning and conclusion of almost every epitaph before the Reformation were carefully obliterated in the inscriptions on the monuments of the Skinners and others in the church.‡

The ill-directed zeal of Elizabeth's reformers was checked by a proclamation wherein the over-zealous were forbidden "to demolish or deface any monuments whether of stone or metal, they being set up for memory and not for superstition."

The Skinners and Scotts were connected by marriage ties, as Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Agnes Skynner, became the wife of John Scott, one of the barons of the Exchequer; and one "Master Skynner, sqwyre, one of the vi clarkes of Chansere," probably a son of Richard and Agnes Skinner, was buried § in "Flett-street Nov. 26th, 1558." Machyn tells us there were "many morners and all they of the Chansere."

It appears from a "certificat of all y^e^ hable horse and geldings now redie furnished w^th^ armor shot w^thin^ the County of Surrey as anye pson w^tin^ ye same ys bounde to fynde by the Laws and Statues of the Realm," that John Skynner, Esq., of Camberwell, in 1573, furnished "one case of pistolats, one coate of plate, one light staffe, with other furniture to y^e^ same meet for a light horseman."

John Skynner's contribution was according to valuačons appearing in the subsydie books as for his wife's aparell.

THE SWINGFIELDS.

The Swingfields of Peckham at one time held considerable property in this parish, and the names of various members of the family occur from time to time as taking part in local affairs. In 1636 Thomas Swingfield served the office of churchwarden. The son of this Thomas Swingfield was present at the surrender of Worcester, and was granted a pass to his home at Peckham by Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 23rd July, 1646, and he was cast in a fine of £300 for his loyalty to the king.

* Lysons. † Bray.
‡ In 1492 Richard Skinner gave 12 pence for a light to burn before the image of the Virgin in the south aisle, and the sum of 8*d.* for a light to stand before the image of St. Nicholas.
§ Machyn's Diary, p. 179.

According to a statement made to the Commissioners, he was "seised in fee to him and his heirs in possession of two messuages and two small tenements with a barn and other howsinge situate in Peckham."

From Church Register.

1591. Dec. xiv, mar., Thomas Swingefield & Bridget, dau. of Henry Pyke.
1593. Sep. i, bap., Stephen, sonne of Thomas Swingfiel l.
1601. Maye iij, bap., Thomas, sonne of Mr. Thomas Swingfield.
1601. Maye iij, bap., Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Swinfield.
1602. Feb. vj, bur., Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Swingfield.
1603. Nov. iij, bur., Stephen, sonne to Thomas Swingfield.
1603. Nov. —, bur., ffrancis Swingfield.
1604. Sept. ij, bap., Stephen, sonne to Thomas Swingfield.
1607. Jany. —, bap., John and Francess Swingfield, sonne and dau. of Thomas Swingfield.
1609. Ap. xxv, bap., John, sonne to Thomas Swingfield.
1611. Oct. xj, bur., John, sonne to Thomas Swingfield.
1612. Jan. —, bap., Bridgett, dau. to Thomas Swingfield.
1614. Dec. x, bur., William, sonne of Thomas Swingfield.
1626. Oct. xviij, bur., Bridget Swingfield.
1628. Aug. xx, bap., Frances, dau. of Thomas Swingfield.
1631. Mar. xi, bur., Stephen, sonne of Thomas Swingfield.
1643. Jan. xxvj, bap., John, sonne to Thomas Swingfield, and bur. March xiij.
1644. Oct. xiij, bur., Thomas Swingfield y^e^ elder.
1645. Mar. xxxj, bap., Thomas and Elizabeth, dau. & sonne to Mr. John Swingfield.
1646. Ap. xvij, bur., Mr. John Swingfield.
1646. Maye xxv, bur., Thomas, sonne of Mr. John Swingfield.
1646. Aug. viij, bap., Joyce, dau. of Mr. John Swingfield.
1665. Feb. x, bur., Mr. Thomas Swingfield.

THE TREVORS.

Thomas, first Lord Trevor, was a resident of Peckham, where he had a splendid mansion, formerly the residence of the Bonds. He was a liberal contributor to the local charities, and was one of the early supporters of the Green Coat School. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1692; was knighted in 1695, and made Attorney-General in the same year. On the accession of Queen Anne he was advanced to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1711 he was one of the twelve new peers about whose creation so much stir was made at the time. Baron Trevor, of Bromham, in the County of Bedford, died at the age of 72, and was buried at Bromham. His daughter Letitia was married to Peter Cock, Esq., of Camberwell.

Entries in Church Register.

1693. July 19, bap., Joseph, son of Richard Trevor, Esq., and Mary his wife.
1695. Aug. 27, bap., John, son of Sir Thomas Trevor, Knt.
1697. July 21, bap., Letitia, dau. of Sir Thomas Trevor.
1702. May 29, bur., Dame Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Thomas Trevor, L. C. Justice of y^e^ Common Pleas.
1707. Oct. 3, bap., Richard, son of Sir Thomas Trevor.
1709. Oct. 3, bap., Richard, son of Sir Thomas Trevor.
1713. Aug. 28, bur., Edward, son of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Trevor.

THE TURNERS.

Sir Jeremy Turner,* of Camberwell, Knt., who is styled Muster-master by Alleyne in his disbursements at Dulwich College, was the son of Richard Turner, of Westminster, by Elizabeth, daughter of — Duckett, of Leicester. His brother was Cupbearer to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Jeremy was Captain of the Surrey Militia, or trained bands, and was knighted by King James I. at Chatham Dock-yard, July 4th, 1604. He was one of the original Governors of the Camberwell Free Grammar School, nominated by the founder, Mr. Edward Wilson. He married Alice, daughter and heiress of John Underdown, of the Isle of Thanet.

From Church Register.

1584. June i, bur., John Turner.
1584. Aug. iij, bur., Dunstan Turner.
1585. Jany. xxx, mar., Roger Turner and Jefferey Joyce.
1600. Jan. xxv, bap., Barbara, dau. of Mr. Turner.
1600. Julye, y^e^ xiij daye, bap., James Turner, sonne of Robert Turner.
1603. Dec. xxvi, bur., John, sonne of Jeremy Turner, gent.
1606. July xxx, bap., Katherin, dau. to Sir Jeremy Turner.
1610. Oct. ix, bur., Barbara, dau. to Jeremy Turner.
1613. Nov. xviij, bap., Francis, sonne to Sir Jeremy Turner.
1621. Ap. v, bur., Eliza, dau. to Sir Jeremy Turner.
1624. Mar. xxx, bur., Sir Jeremy Turner.
1632. Aug. viij, bur., Mr. Walter Turner.
1634. May xxiij, bap., Marey, dau. of Mr. Robert Turner.
1637. Oct. xiv, bur., Alice, dau. of Mr. Robert Turner.
1638. May ix, bur., Winnifred Turner, wife of Robert Turner, of the pi'she of Lambeth.
1640. Oct. xxiv, bur., Robert Turner.
1644. July vii, bur., Thomas Turner.
1647. Mar. x, bur., Richard Turner.
1659. Dec. vi, mar., Mrs. Margaret Turner, wid., and Mr. Thomas Adey.

THE VERNONS.

In Sir Edward Bysshe's Visitation of 1662, Mr. Wm. Vernon is described as son of Robert Vernon, of Whateroft, Cheshire (son of Oliver, of the same place), by Jane, daughter of John Vaudray, of Branch, Co. Cest. He is styled "of Camberwell, gent.," and by Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Howard, of Clun, Co. Salop, had Howard Vernon, his son and heir. Lady Vernon, wife of Sir Robert Vernon, was buried in Camberwell Church, 1627, and on the 21st December, 1613, Eliza, one of the daughters of the Vernons, was baptized at Camberwell Church.†

* Arms: Sable, a chevron Erm. between three fers-de-moline Or. Crest: A castle breached Argent.

† Over it was a neat escutcheon with the arms of Vernon: Or, on a fess Azure, 3 garbs of the first. These arms are almost identical with those assigned to "Vernon of London, the blind machant-stapler, who died Noveb'r. 1616 *sine prole*, a great benefactor to the Marchant Tailors' Company."

A memorial raised to this lady by Sir Robert Vernon is as follows: —

HERE LYETH INTERRED Ye BODY OF DAME ANN VERNON, DIED THE FIRST OF MARCH, 1627.

WIFE SHE WAS OF SIR ROBERT VERNON, KT., AND CLERKE OF THE GREENCLOTHE TO HIS MAIESTIE, AND MOTHER OF SEVEN CHILDREN TO HER SAID HOWSBAND YETT LIUING. HER VERTUOUS LYFE AND GODLY END GOD GRANT THAT ALL MAY IMITATE THAT AS SHE IS DEPARTED IN PEACE BY GOD'S MERCY THRO' CHRIST HIS MERITS, THEY MAY ALL AT THE LAST DAY MEET AGAIN IN IOYE.

THE WAITHS.

R. Waith, Esq., Paymaster of the Navy in Charles II.'s time, the friend of Pepys, was a gentleman who took an active part in parochial matters in Camberwell. He was buried in Camberwell Church, as also were other members of his family, and whose monument bore the following inscription :—

M. S.

HERE LYE THE BODYS OF ROBT. WAITH, GENT. PAYMASTER OF Ye NAVY TO KING CHARLES Ye SECOND, WHO DIED ON THE 28TH DAY OF OCT. 1685, AND OF ELIZABETH HIS WIFE WHO DYED ON Ye 13 DAY OF APRILL, 1667, AND OF ROBERT WAITH, GENT. THEIR ELDEST SON AND HEIR, WHO DIED Ye 16TH OF DECEMBER, 1686, IN THE 25TH YEAR OF HIS AGE, AND OF ROBERT WAITH, HIS SON, WHO DIED ON THE FIFTH DAY OF OCT. 1686.

RESURGEMUS.

Robert Waith, the paymaster, served the offices of overseer (1674) and churchwarden of this parish.

The following letter,* written by the Paymaster on business matters, is not without interest † :—

MR. HAYTER,‡

I sent yesterday to request you to mind Mr. Burrough and Mr. Poynter to come down about the books according to the Princip[ll] Officer's appointm[t] and their promise : but as yet I heare nothing fro them or of them.

If they be not come forth this morning (as I doubt they are not), I pray acquaint Mr. Pepys with the contents hereof, and let him know y[t] Sir G. C.§ is so much concerned, for to proceed without delay in makeing up his bookes, that he sent a messenger this morning on purpose to know if they were here. I pray returne a lyne or two in answer.

In hast, I rest

Yo[r] friend & Ser[t],

R. WAITH.

Camerwell,
Tuesday Morning 8 o'clock.

ffor Mr. Thomas Hayter,
at ye Navy Office,
Seething Lane.

* State Papers, D. S., vol. cxcv., No. 112.

† There is also in the Record Office a letter from S[r] John Hebden, of Peckham (1666), to the Admiralty, offering to purchase hemp or other naval stores in Russia, "whose Emperor, beinge his Ma[ties] most deare and loveinge brother, will, upon my certaine knowledge, give his majestie all assistance y[t] hee cann off y[t] nature." State Papers, D. S., vol. clv., No. 108.

In the Memoranda (from the Signet books) of warrants passed during the month of Ap. 1667, is a note that Sir John Hebden, Envoy to Russia, had £300 for his "equipage to Russia." D. S. Green, 1667.

‡ Clerk to Navy Commissioners.

§ Sir George Carteret.

In a letter written to Mr. Sam. Pepys, Jan. 3, 1664, Mr. Waith writes that he has purchased 15 tons of tallow, at £44 per ton "ready money upon delivery at Porter's wharf;" will be a loser unless £46 be allowed on delivery thereof at Deptford, but will take £45 rather than keep it.

There are numerous other letters of a business character, written by Mr. Waith to Mr. Secretary Pepys and others, in the Harl. Coll. MSS.

FROM CHURCH REGISTER.

1667. Ap. xv, bap., Timothy, son of Mr. Robert Waith.
1667. Ap. xv, bur., M^ris. Elizabeth Waith.
1685. Oct. xxxi, bur., Robert Waith.
1686. Dec. xx, bur., Mr. Robert Waith, gent.

VOLUNTEERS—PAST AND PRESENT.

THE valiant men of Camberwell were not very numerous in the "ffirst yere of the Reign of our Souvrain Lady Queen Elizabeth." According to a return made to the "Right Noble Henry, Erle of Arundel, lord leuten'nt to the Queeny's highnes wthin the said Countie of Surry," by Richard Scott and John Bowyer, Esquyres, justices of the peace, of all the "able men, harneys, weapons, munycons, wthin the hundred of Brixton," it apppears that Camberwell valour was represented as follows :*—

CAMERWELL.

Richard De	Archers.	Robert Austembe	Billmen.
Humfry Vincent		Gryffyn ap. Rice	
Willm. Netlyngham		Henry Pyke	
John Cope		George Eton	
Gyles Becke		John Bromley	

PECKHAM.

Wm. Seston	Archers.		
Nichas Cooke		Mack Dalton	Billman.
George Arden			
Willm. Henley		Richard Hawkins	Gonns.
Thomas Crofte			

DULWYCHE.

Walter Symonds	John Hempsall	Billmen.
Richard Wright	Richard Taylo^{r}	

In the second year of Elizabeth's reign, the "hable" men within the county of Surrey were said to muster 2724, of whom 767 were pikemen, 768 archers, and 260 billmen.†

In the year 1573, Commissioners were appointed to take musters in Surrey as well as in other counties, and from their reports it appears that within the county of Surrey there were in the years 1574-75 as many as 6000 able men, 1800 armed men, and 96 demi-lances.‡

The great increase which took place in the number of armed men within the county was attributable in a measure no doubt to the intrigues of the Papists against the person and prerogative of the Sovereign.

The anathema which Pius V. fulminated against the Queen in 1570 aroused the loyalty of the English Protestants, and an association was formed in Surrey for the preservation of the Queen's life, which the members of the association declared "had been most traitorouslie and develishlie sought, and the same followed most dangerouslie to the perill of her person, if Almighty God her perpetual defender had not revealed and withstood the same." They therefore vowed, "in the presence of the eternal and everlasting God, to prosecute such person or persons to the death, with

* State Papers, Dom., vol. v. † State Papers, D.S., vol. xii.
‡ Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa.*

their joint or particular forces, and to take the uttermost revenge of them, by any means they could devise for their overthrow or extirpation."

This declaration was signed by about 180 of the principal gentry and inhabitants of the county.*

The following muster-roll† of the Camberwell military force, taken forty years after the one given above, will give the reader an idea of the loyalty of our forefathers of the Elizabethan era :—

CAMBERWELL.

	Edwarde Scotte Esquier John Bowyer Esquir Mathew Drap Esquier	iij
pikemen of ye best sort	Willm Wylde gent srvant to ye Busshop of Canterburie	j
	Roger Roberts srvant to Henrie Pike	ij pikemen of ye best sort.
pikemen of ye second sort	Wyllm Nettlinghm Wyllm Edwards srvant to Edward Scot esqr Rychard Edwards srvant to Edward Scot Esquier Nychas fflecher Willm Batte Ryc Hipsie	vj
billmen of ye second sort	John Mallet srvaunt to John Bowyer Esquier Nychas Angell George Cornewey Willm Ward Rychard Percyvall Gryffyn a Pryse Henrie Shexster Willm Bryan Steven Sayer John Peryer	x
bowmen of ye best sort	James Paching srvant to John Bowyer Esquier Tho Whippe Charles Mawnsell Raffe Ward Cristofer Synke	v

PECKEHAM.

pikemen of ye best sort	ffraunees Muschamp gent Willm Scotte gent Willm Morant srvant to ye l of Arrundell	iij
pikemen of ye best sort	Rycharde Tawe John Harryson Willm Henlie John Wicksted srvant to Edward Scott Esquir	iiij
pikemen of ye second sort	Raffe Betts Tho Monke George Hardyn Robert Allyn Nychas Cocke Willm Mekyns	vj
billmen of ye best sort	Rycharde Hopkyns Reynold ap Rychard Marks Dawten John ffryer John Netlinghm Johe Heathe James Teale John Prentis Robert Taylor	ix

* See Kempe's Loseley Manus., p. 224.

† State Papers, D. S., vol. l.

bowmen of ye best sort	Henrye Clif John Hansfield Rychard Nayler Hamlet Gossedge	iiij

DULLWYCHE.

pikemen of ye best sort	Wyllm Marger Gyles Abecke Xpofer Custon John Shotte Rychard Shotte	v
pikemen of ye second sort	Nycholas Inks Rychard Tuckey Henrie Hustrofte	iij
billmen of ye second sort	Wyllyam Dawton Henrye Kingston Willm Smythe Henrye Mathew Henrye Dove George Hill Phillip Davise Robert Nelson Robert Bager Tho Dawton	x
bowmen of ye best sort	John Mathew John Dove Willm Manynge Ryc Wrytte Jasper Writte John Corbatte Robert Broxbye George ffynche Thomas Odde	ix

The spontaneous rising of the Surrey men called forth a special word of commendation from the Queen, who, in a letter addressed to the Sheriffs and Commissioners of Musters for the County of Surrey, dated from Greenwich, April 9th, 1585, made known her pleasure that they should, at the next county meeting, return thanks to the men of Surrey for the good disposition they had manifested, in their readiness to exert themselves for the "preservacion of ther naturall Countrye." It would seem, indeed, that the exuberant loyalty of the people proved somewhat inconvenient; and new orders, addressed "To or very loving frends the Gentn and Capitans that have the chardge of the leading and conducting the ffootemen that are sent out of the Countye of Surrey," were issued "from the Court of St. James," Aug. 8, 1588. These orders were signed by Lord Burghley, Sir Francis Walsingham, and other members of the Council, and were as follows:—

"Wheras you were directed to have the conduction of those companies wch are sent hither out of the countie of Surrey, forasmuch as the forces wch are to repaire hither out of divers other counties of the realme, to furnish those armies wch her Matie hath p'pared as well as for the resisting and wthstandinge the attempts of the enemie, as for the safe gard and defence of her Maties person, doth grow to so great nombers as that speedy provision cannot be made for the victelling of them here, and convenient lodginge as so great a nomber will require, in so short a time as was first lymitted by or l'res for their repaire hither, We have thought good to lett you understand yt it is her Maties pleasure, and so by vertue hereof doe require you uppon sight of theise our l'res, to retourne againe unto the saide countie, wth those forces you have brought from thence, and that nevertheless order

CAMBERWELL MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

AT a Time when these Kingdoms were involved in an arduous and extensive War, and the revolutionary Spirit, which gave it Birth, had infused its baneful Influence into the Minds of many of our Countrymen, voluntary armed Associations were formed throughout the Kingdom, in Defence of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

The Inhabitants of the Village of CAMBERWELL, evinced their Loyalty and Patriotism, at this important Crisis, by forming themselves into a Military Corps, on the 5th MAY, 1798. It was supported by voluntary Subscription, and continued its Services with unabated Zeal, until the Definitive Treaty of Peace with France, was signed at AMIENS. On that Event, EARL ONSLOW, Lord-Lieutenant of this County, transmitted to the Commanding-Officer, the following Vote of Parliament, and Abstract of a Letter from the Right Honourable LORD HOBART, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

" RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,* " *Martis, 6° Die Aprilis,* 1802."

" THAT the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Yeomanry, and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and of " the Sea Fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland, during the Course of the War, for the seasonable and eminent Services they " have rendered to their King and Country."

" RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,*

" That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge, the Services of the non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of " Yeomanry, and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and of the Sea Fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland, during the Course " of the War; and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels and other Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to " thank them for their meritorious Conduct."

" ORDERED,

" That Mr. SPEAKER do signify the said Resolutions, by Letter, to his Majesty's Lieutenant of each County, Riding, and Place, in Great " Britain; and to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland."

" *J. LEY, Cl. D. Dom. Com.*"

Abstract of a Letter from the Right Honourable LORD HOBART, *one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Right Honourable* EARL ONSLOW, *Lord-Lieutenant of the County of* SURRY.

" MY LORD, " *Downing-Street, April* 19, 1802."

" IN Consequence of the Conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, I have received his Majesty's Commands to convey his warmest " Acknowledgments to the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry, and Volunteer and Associated Infantry, and to express the Satisfaction " with which he contemplates the steadfast Attachment to the established Constitution of the Country, and the unshaken Loyalty and Affection to his " Person and Government, by which those Corps have been distinguished, and the just Recollection which he shall ever retain of their Services during " a Period of unparalleled Difficulty and Danger."

" It is his Majesty's Pleasure, that your Lordship should signify these his Sentiments to the Commanding Officers of every Establishment of " Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry, and Volunteer and Associated Infantry within the County of SURRY, to be by them communicated to their " respective Corps."

" In making this Communication to the Corps of Volunteer and Associated Infantry, your Lordship will particularly explain, that in declining " the Offers of those which have proposed a Continuation of their Services, his Majesty has acted upon a firm Persuasion, that should Circumstances at " any future Time render it necessary for him to call for them, the same Principles and Sentiments which they have already evinced, will be " manifested with equal Ardour and Alacrity in the Support of their Sovereign, and the Defence of their Country."

" I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) " HOBART."

After receiving these honourable Testimonies of steadfast Attachment to the established Constitution of the Country, and their unshaken Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government, the Association was dissolved; and the Colours, which had been presented to the Corps by the Major Commandant's Lady, were deposited in the Parish Church, with due Solemnity:——

RESPICIANT EXEMPLAR POSTERI.

List of the Names of the Inhabitants of the Village of CAMBERWELL, *who enrolled themselves on the above Occasion:*

CLAUDE CHAMPION CRESPIGNY, Esq. MAJOR COMMANDANT.

FIRST COMPANY.	SECOND COMPANY.	THIRD COMPANY.	STAFF.
Henry Smith, *Captain.*	Thomas Jackson, (*vice* G. Suart) *Capt.*	W. Hammond, *Captain*	The Rev. G. Sandby, M. A. *Chaplain.*
Henry Ward, *First Lieutenant.*	Thomas Harding, *First Lieutenant.*	W. Croughton, *First Lieutenant.*	J. C. Lettsom, M. D. *Physician.*
Joshua Savage, *Second Lieutenant.*	J. Mallough, *Second Lieutenant.*	W. Woodbridge, *Second Lieutenant.*	

*** *The Figure preceding the Name denotes the Company to which the Member belongs.*

A.
2 Aveline Charles

B.
1 Ball John
Barlow Richard
2 Beachey Henry
2 Bean Fowler
Bold James
3 Buckwell Jos.
1 Buchanan James
Burgie Walter
3 Burls Edward
1 Blackwell Jos.
Brasier James
3 Brasier Samuel
Brown Timothy
1 Browne Tobias

C.
3 Campin John
2 Cannon Thomas
Carter John
Carpenter Robert
Castleman Robert
3 Cattley Thomas
1 Cattley Stephen
Collins James
2 Collar William
1 Courtney James
3 Costin James
Cox James
3 Curteis William, jun.
Curteis William
1 Cheatle George
Clark Edward
1 Clarke William
Crowfoot William

D.
Dahmer J. P.
1 Dance Francis
Day John
1 Day Daniel
2 Davey Thomas
Dibdin Jos.
3 Douce William H.
3 Doughty Henry
1 Dolbe John
Donkin William
Dunkin ——, jun.
Drewry Samuel

F.
Fassett E. D.
Fasson Thomas
3 Forbes William
3 Fynmore Thomas

G.
2 Goad Charles
Gowland J. jun.
2 Goring George
Gutteridge Jos.
Green Thomas
2 Grinsteed John

H.
2 Hairs Jos.
3 Hammond H.
1 Harford Benjamin
Harris Nathaniel
Havill Thomas
Havill James
Havill Thomas
Heaphy John
Hearsey William
Hooke John
2 Holyock William
3 Howard Barnard

I.
3 Isleton Charles
3 Ives John

J.
Jees Lewis
Johnston Robert
Jordan Jos.
Jowett Benjamin

K.
3 Keen James
2 Kennedy James
Knight George
Knight Richard

L.
3 Lambert Henry
2 Lambert N. jun.
Lambert Piercy
2 Lancefield George
2 Lane Benjamin
3 Lewis William
Latham Thomas
Lees William
Lewis Gideon
Lickfold Charles
1 Lightfoot Thomas
1 Loscomb William

M.
1 May Jos.
May Joseph, jun.
2 Mallough J. jun.
1 Mercer John
Mill J.
Mills John
McMichael James
1 Mould William
Munyard James

N.
1 Nash Thomas
3 Nash Thomas, jun.
3 Nucella Thomas
Nucella Tim. sen.

O.
Ody George

P.
Paul Matthew
Palmer Jos.
Parker William
Perrin Thomas
2 Piercy John
Portal Edw. Yates
Portal William
Portal Charles S.
Power William
Phillips John
3 Plummer John
Plummer Thomas
Prince Joseph

Q.
Quin Charles

R.
3 Rabaudy Peter
2 Rayner T.
2 Reade William, jun.
Reade William
2 Richardson Thomas
Ring Stephen, jun.
Robinson William
Roffey Richard
1 Roffey William
3 Ross Gilbert

S.
1 Sadler Jos.
Savage William
Silverthorne William
Suart George
Schreiber J. C.
Sharp William
3 Sharp George
Skinner Ambrose
Skinner Thomas
Slater John
Smith John
2 Smale James
Smith Richard
2 Smith William
Smallbon William
Smith John
Speed Thomas
1 Spiller John
Spiller William
1 Strong Edward

T.
Tanner John
Taverner Charles
Tennant John
Tomkins Benjamin
2 Towell William
Thernell George
2 Tremain Christopher
Truemain Robert, jun
2 Tyler John

V.
3 Vincent William

W.
Wade James
1 Wade Samuel
2 Wanostrocht N.
3 Wanostrocht V.
Wansey John
1 Ward William
Weston Thomas
Weston Samuel
1 Wilkinson Jos.
1 Woodbridge John
Wood William
Wheatley William
1 Whiffen William
Wright Thomas

Y.
1 Yeldham William
Young Thomas

SEVAN, Printer,
Queen's Head Court, Poultry.

W Griggs Photo-Lith.

bee taken that they may bee in good readiness wth all their armor and weapon uppon such direction as you shall receive from hence upon a new warninge to repaire hither." Two months previously the clergy of Surrey were ordered to provide 100 men to be in readiness for her Majesty's service, within fourteen days after the receipt of the mandate, issued by express order of the Queen, and communicated to Thomas Cooper (Bishop of Winchester) through the Archbishop of Canterbury. The ladies too contributed their quota towards the national defence, under an act passed in the 33rd year of Henry VIII., by which it was decreed that every temporal person whose wife "shall were any goun or peticote of sylke," or "any Frenche hood or bonnett of velvett," or "any chayne of gold about her nekk or in her partlett, or in any apparell of her bodie," or wear any velvet in the lining or other part of her gown, "other than in the cuffes or perfels," or "ells were any velvet in her kyrtell," should keep and sustain "one such trotting horse for the saddill, able for the warres."

In 1798,* when military associations were springing up all over the country to defend the rights and even, as some thought, the homes of old England, the parish of Camberwell displayed a great amount of enthusiasm and loyalty, which bore practical fruit in the formation of the "Camberwell Military Association" in May, 1798.

The interesting facsimile which is given (see Plate W) will furnish our readers with all necessary information concerning this association. To the credit of the local gentry be it said, this patriotic movement was liberally supported by voluntary subscriptions, and it was enabled to continue its services under the most favourable circumstances until the treaty of Amiens in 1802.

The names of the officers and men of this old military association will be read with interest at the present time, especially by the lineal descendants of those who exhibited such patriotism and devotion.

The major-commandant, Claude Champion de Crespigny, Esq., was exceedingly popular with his men, and his lady on many occasions manifested the utmost interest in the affairs of the regiment. The regimental colours, which were said to be the pride of the men, and the envy of other military associations, were presented to the corps by Mrs. De Crespigny. They were beautifully embroidered, and on one was the cypher C. A. (Camberwell Association); the other bore the motto "Concordia victrix," to which sentiment Mrs. De Crespigny made the following allusion on presenting the colours: "The motto chosen for the colours I am now to have the honor of presenting you will, I hope, meet your approbation. The justice of the sentiment it conveys cannot, I think, be denied. It has been truly said that a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. It is, I believe, not less true that a people united together in concord shall not fall, but will be triumphant over all enemies."

The dress of the corps was blue with scarlet facings; a helmet-cap crested with a black plume, pantaloons and gaiters. The physician was the well-known Dr. Lettsom, and the chaplain the Rev. G. Sanby, M.A., vicar of the parish.

Captain Henry Smith, of the 1st company, a most efficient officer, was appointed Colonel of the Volunteer Corps subsequently formed in the parish.

The local authorities were particularly active during these troublous times in seeking out volunteers for the army, navy, and local militia.

On March 31st, 1795, a vestry was specially called to take into consideration the most speedy and effectual means of raising ten men for the service of the navy, in

* The Metropolis and its volunteers began again to look like old London and its trained bands, and caricatures on the soldier-citizens soon became numerous. One by Gilray, published about this time, may be compared with the satires against the City soldiery in the days of George I.; it represents "St. George's Volunteers charging down Bond Street, after clearing the ring in Hyde Park and storming the dung-hill at Marybone."

pursuance of an Act of Parliament for that purpose. A sum of twenty pounds was voted to each of the men, whose wives also received the sum of four shillings per week, with an extra allowance of two shillings per week for every child under fourteen years of age. The men were enrolled within a fortnight of the passing of the above resolution, and on the 30th April, 1795, another resolution was passed by the vestry, agreeing to allow the churchwardens interest on the £200 which they had advanced for the above purpose.

It also appears from the vestry minutes (Dec. 8, 1795) that the churchwardens were authorized to hire men for the militia, and to pay all expenses connected therewith out of the poor-rate. Again, on the 5th Dec. 1796, the churchwardens and overseers were empowered to raise fourteen men for the army, and to levy a rate of 6d. in the pound upon the inhabitants, to meet such an additional charge upon the parochial purse. A subscription was raised at the same time for the purpose of providing substitutes for parishioners who might be drawn for the supplementary militia, each journeyman, servant, or labourer subscribing five shillings, a tradesman or mechanic ten shillings, and a person not carrying on business in the parish, but residing as a gentleman, fifteen shillings. A non-subscriber being drawn was naturally excluded from all benefit in the subscription, and in the event of the fund raised proving insufficient, the churchwardens were empowered to make up the deficiency from the poor-rate.

In 1798 a subscription was opened at the Mansion House for national defence purposes, and in less than one month, so hearty were the people of Camberwell in support of such a patriotic movement,* that the sum of £1035 was raised in the parish.† As an evidence of the fear of invasion which seized men's minds at that time, it may be mentioned that on the 19th June, 1798, conductors of waggons were appointed by the vestry for commissariat purposes. There is also an entry in the vestry minutes (14th July, 1803), authorizing the churchwardens to receive the subscriptions of the inhabitants for the purpose of providing substitutes for such of the subscribers as might be drawn to serve in the army of reserve, then in course of formation. The terms of subscription were as follows:—For every servant or journeyman, 7s. 6d.; for every tradesman or shopkeeper declaring himself not worth £500, fifteen shillings; for every gentleman or person not carrying on any business in the parish, two guineas.

A patriotic indignation was raised throughout the country in March, 1803, by the publication of an official document, signed by the First Consul, in which he declared that "England alone cannot now encounter France." A royal message was laid before both Houses of Parliament, stating that the king had received positive information that very considerable military preparations were being made in the ports of France and Holland, and recommending that additional measures of precaution be taken for the defence of the country. At the same time proclamations were issued encouraging the enlisting of seamen and landsmen, calling up the militia and volunteers, and ordering the formation of encampments in the maritime counties. The

* The enthusiasm of the English nation was roused to the utmost by the publication, in the English papers, of the following address of General Hoche, the commander of the French army of invasion, which had been circulated throughout France:—

"Courage, citizens, England is the richest country in the world—and we will give it up to you to be plundered. You shall march to the capital of that haughty nation. You shall plunder that national bank of its immense heaps of gold. You shall seize upon all public and private property—upon their warehouses—their magazines—their stately mansions—their gilded palaces; and you shall return to your own country loaded with the spoils of the enemy. This is the only method left to bring them to terms. When they are humbled, then we shall dictate what terms we think proper, and they must accept them. Behold what our brave army in Italy are doing—they are enriched with the plunder of that fine country, and they will be more so when Rome bestows what, if she does not, will be taken by force. Your country, brave citizens, will not demand a particle of the riches you shall bring from Great Britain. Take what you please, it shall be all your own. Arms and ammunition you shall have, and vessels to carry you over. Once landed, you will soon find your way to London."

† The sum raised in the county amounted to £14,274 9s. 4d.

volunteer associations, which had been formed two years before, in anticipation of invasion, also began to reassemble.

On the 16th of August, 1804,* a resolution was passed by the vestry ordering that bills should be "stuck up" throughout the parish, inviting men to serve in the "Army of Defence." In the meantime, partly from enthusiasm and partly perhaps through fear of being drawn to serve in the army or militia,† the volunteer force, which had been raised in the parish, received a considerable accession of members. Two companies were formed in Camberwell, one at Peckham, and one at Dulwich, mustering about 360 strong, all told. The dress consisted of scarlet jacket with blue facings, pantaloons of grey mixture, low shoes and gaiters.

Battalion drill was held in Grove Park, adjoining Colonel Smith's house; company drill in various barns and outbuildings in the parish, every non-commissioned officer and private receiving a shilling for each attendance at drill. Grand field-days were occasionally held in Hyde Park, in several of which the Camberwell volunteers took active part. On the 23rd of October, 1803, there was a grand muster of metropolitan volunteers in Hyde Park, which was honoured by the presence of the king.

It is stated that as many as 27,000 men took part in the day's proceedings. On the 26th of May, 1804, another grand field-day was held in the same place, under the auspices of H.R.H. the Commander-in-chief, attended by Lord Harrington and other military officers, the Camberwell volunteers being under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gaitskill. In addition to these grand field-days, which must have had a beneficial effect upon the respective corps, the enthusiasm of the Camberwell corps was roused to the utmost extent by the following powerful and soul-stirring address of Colonel Hardy, for some time inspecting field-officer for the county of Surrey:—

"TO COLONEL SMITH,‡ AND THE CAMBERWELL CORPS UNDER HIS COMMAND.

"Friends and Fellow Soldiers,

"The situation of Europe is truly calamitous:—that of Britain peculiarly awful. Your inveterate and most powerful Enemy, having extinguished the liberties, and overthrown nearly the whole of the Sovereignties of the civilized World, finds in us the sole obstacle to his attainment of universal Dominion. We are therefore, and he professes us to be, the Objects of his most rancorous and implacable hatred. We alone have held his Menaces in contempt; we have foiled and dishonoured his Arms; we have swept his Fleets from the Ocean; we have destroyed his COLONIES and COMMERCE. Be assured, that while his Power

* In July, 1804, the Paris papers—as quoted in our newspapers—said: "The invasion has only been deferred to render it more terrible when the whole strength of the French Empire, destined to make the attack, shall be collected."

† An Act of Parliament was passed on the 6th July, 1803, entitled "An Act for enabling his Majesty more effectually to raise an additional force for the better defence and security of the United Kingdom, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war," &c. Under the Act each parish was required to furnish a certain quota of men for the Army of Reserve, whilst Volunteers were specially exempt from such service.

‡ The following obituary notice of Col. Smith appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov. 1826:—

"Henry Smith, Esq.

"*Oct.* 3. Aged 85, Henry Smith, Esq., of Peckham House, Surrey. He was formerly partner in the house of Devisme and Smith in Turnwheel Lane. In the year 1784 he was a very active member of the Court of Assistants and a captain of the Hon. Artillery Company, and in conjunction with his friend the late Sir Bernard Turner, then Major, greatly contributed to improve its management and military discipline. Sir Bernard Turner, who died in the same year, while serving the office of sheriff with T. Skinner, Esq., was attended to the grave at Thirfield by the whole corps, on which occasion Mr. Smith was one of the pall-bearers, and was afterwards unanimously elected by the court to succeed him as Major. He resigned the majority in 1787. During the late war he was honoured with a commission as Colonel of the Camberwell Volunteer Corps. His respectability as a merchant raised him by election to the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, from which he had retired not many months previous to his death. There are few men in his station of life who have evinced more active zeal in the fulfilment of all their relative or general duties—few who have ever been distinguished by a greater urbanity of manners—by a more agreeable amenity of temper and disposition,—or acquired to themselves a larger share of public respect;—if he was beloved in his domestic circle, he was esteemed by all who knew him."

exists, it will be exerted for our destruction. This is the grand and ultimate scope of his Ambition. British Power, British Liberty, and British Happiness are Poison in his Cup, and line his Crown with Thorns.

"Flatter not yourselves with hopes of Security from ought but your own Firmness and Intrepidity; look Danger boldly in the face; above all despond not. Our Resources are incalculable. Call to your Remembrance the Destruction of that formidable ARMADA, which was to have overwhelmed your Country; recollect more recent and perhaps as signal Instances of the Blessings of Providence on our gallant and patriotic Efforts; the Discomfiture of the French power in EGYPT, in SYRIA, and in ITALY; in every Quarter where we were not overpowered by Multitudes. Of this Advantage our insular Situation deprives our Enemy. Though he may invade from many Points, he cannot command, not all his Power can insure him, the assistance of regular Supplies of Men and other Resources. We can ascertain his Force, and know what we have to contend with; we can bear against it from all Points, harass and destroy it, should his Fleets escape the vigilance of our triumphant Navy.

"Arm yourselves with Fortitude and all will be safe. Above all deceive not yourselves with the vain Expectation of Peace. Recollect the Peace, the Bondage rather, which this Usurper threatens to impose upon us. He has dared to say, 'he will not make Peace with us until we shall restore our Conquests, and reduce our Navy;' in other Words, until we shall deliver ourselves bound Hand and Foot into the Power of our insatiable Foe, and cease to be a Nation. Then indeed would we be doomed to drink the Dregs of Misery: Our Country desolated, our Property destroyed, our Females polluted by an insolent and lustful Soldiery. But I turn from the horrid Prospect. Before that Day, may the waves of the Atlantic swallow up these Islands, and cover us from Wretchedness and Shame!

"These Thoughts flow spontaneously from the Subject, but, in addressing them to YOU, I feel they require an Apology. Can I doubt the Spirit, the Alacrity of the Volunteers of Britain, whose Disposition has been so amply proved? It has not abated, and must be invincible. Little more than three Years have elapsed since the numerous and victorious Hosts of our Enemy, led by experienced Officers, and commanded by the ablest General this Age has produced, menaced our Shores. What was the Result? In a few Weeks did we not raise such a Band of Patriotic Soldiers as deterred this proud Conqueror, and astonished the World?

"Suffer not the hasty or misinterpreted Expressions of Individuals to damp your Exertions, or lessen your military Confidence in one another; your Country required your Services; for her you armed;—she now again demands them; again you will prove that Englishmen are ever prompt to do their Duty. To those Volunteers who during the Interval of comparative Repose did not relax, every Praise is due; they are, indeed, the Bulwark of their Country.

"Let all reflect upon the present Situation of France compared with what it was in 1803, when this magnanimous Spirit so nobly burst forth. Shall we not find that Spirit still more necessary now, should France succeed in her present attempt, and render all the Continent of Europe subservient to her will? She will then have no other Power to contend with. I wish not to anticipate Evils, but prepare you for the worst. Will not that Army encreased in numbers and experience, buoyed up with almost universal Conquest and an enflamed mind, recoil against this Country? Can we, I repeat it, under such Circumstances, reasonably hope for Peace; or would it afford us one Month's Security, or lessen our Debt one Million? Delude not yourselves with the Expectation that France will change her system of warfare, or abate in her hostility to us;—she would appear to do so, only to deceive; and that

Head Quarters, Bermondsey, April 23rd, 1810.

R. O.

Notwithstanding the Honor the *First Surrey Regiment of Volunteers* did itself, by the very large Musters on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Instant, when called upon, by the Secretary of State, to suppress Riots and Tumults; the Commanding Officer, with pain, noticed the Absence of some of its Members on those particular Days, and was, therefore, compelled to institute Courts of Enquiry to investigate the Cause of such Absence, which met at the Armoury on the 18th and 19th Instant, and reported as follows:—

"That Lieutenant *Rose*, of the 7th Company, was unworthy of holding a Commission in the First Surrey Volunteers, and that the Commanding Officer should mark, in the strongest Manner, his disapprobation of Lieutenant *Rose's* Conduct

That the following Members, viz.—

Privates—HOLMER, Light Company,

ALSIPT, } Rifle Company.
BOOTH, }

had acted in violation of Military Discipline, and of the Engagements which, as Volunteers, they had entered into with their Country; that they were therefore deserving of the strongest Censure, and should be expelled the Regiment.

"That

Corporal JEWSTER,
Private MANDEVIL
HUMPHRIES, } Grenadiers.
HOOPER,
JOHNSON,

JACKSON, } 1st Company.
ROGERS, }

CATTAMORE, }
LANGTON, } 4th Company.
SPENCE, }

Corporal DAY, Light Company.
Private CAWTHORNE, Rifle Company.

not having accounted satisfactorily for their Absence, ought to be struck off the Roll of the Regiment."

The Commanding Officer having approved of the above Report, will take the necessary Steps for carrying the Recommendation of the Court into Effect, and has given Orders that the Decision be printed, and a Copy sent to each Member of the Regiment: likewise that it be posted at the Armoury, Orderly Rooms, and Montpelier; and that it be read at the Head of the Regiment at the next Field Day.

THOMAS GAITSKELL,

Lieut. Col. Com. First S. R. V. I.

J. K. Varden, Borough.

moment when she shall find you off your guard, she will pounce upon you with accumulated Force. It is in vain to deny our Situation is critical; if we despond we fall for ever!

"Call therefore into action the Courage and Energy of a great and independent Nation. Oppose the Enemy on our Shores; suffer not a Frenchman that shall land to exist, unless he yield to the irresistible Force of the British Bayonet; emulate MAIDA. Be unanimous and firm, and all shall be secure. In this struggle for our very existence, every loyal and good Subject must, and no doubt will cheerfully submit to many Sacrifices and great Privations; I have already had a large Share, I am willing to submit to more.

"Commanders, my former associates once more quit domestic ease; every Man who prefers Liberty to Slavery will train himself to Arms. Recruit your Ranks from Men of Property (when your Country is in danger you can have Choice), interfere not with such as may compose a part of our regular Establishment; thereby making both formidable; and by your own Exertions invigorate their Minds. Your civil Constitution, that beautiful Structure that gives freedom to all, the work, if not of wiser, at least of more tranquil Ages, the Admiration and Envy of the Universe, operates against large standing Armies; furnish a Substitute; convince our Foes that if we are more usefully employed in Peace, we have the more to defend in War; and what you are deficient in Experience, make up in Zeal.

"The succeeding Year will probably prove one of the most eventful periods of English History; commence it with vigour, and follow that up with Determination.

"I hope, though my Military Employment amongst you has ceased, that you will still consider me an honorary Member of your Corps; and be assured I will, whenever necessity requires, exert amongst you, that little Military Knowledge I have in above thirty Years' Service acquired; and shall most cheerfully contribute my best aid towards disciplining and bringing to perfection, an Establishment to which this country owes its SALVATION.

"In Days of Peace, I am your Brother Farmer;
"In Times of Trouble, your Fellow Soldier,
"JOSEPH HARDY,
"Late Inspecting Field-Officer, SURRY and KENT.

"COBHAM LODGE,
"1ST JANUARY, 1807."

A regimental order,* copied from the original in the orderly room of the 1st Surrey, will show volunteers of the present day that absence from duty received its due reward, "when George III. was king."

The volunteers, in 1804, when this force was exceedingly popular throughout the country, numbered 410,000,† of which 70,000 were Irish.

In 1798, £500,000 was voted by Parliament for the volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, and in 1806 it was stated in the House of Commons that in three years and a half the volunteer system had cost the Government five millions, and that as much more had been subscribed by private individuals.

In 1814 it was resolved to disband the volunteer army, and on the 17th June in that year, seventeen days after the treaty of peace was signed, Lord Sidmouth, in a letter praising "this valuable defensive force," commanded the lord-lieutenants of the several counties to notify that the corps of volunteers would, after the 24th of June, be released from their military engagements.

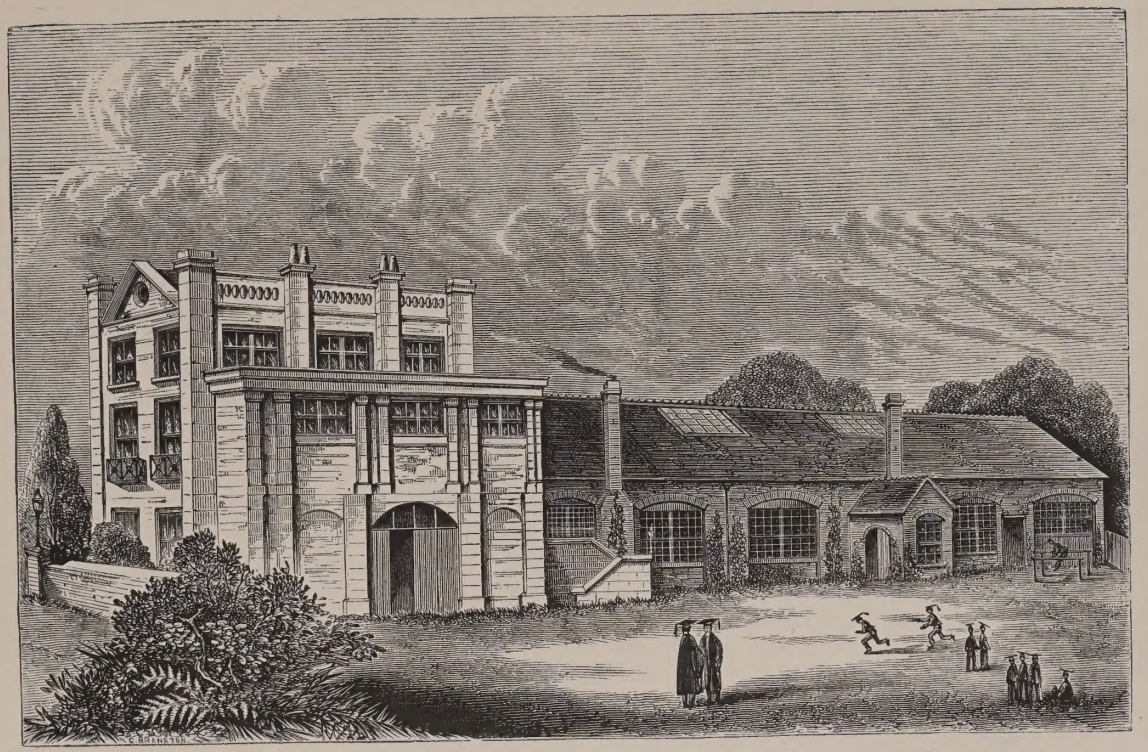
* See facsimile X.
† The return for Surrey is as follows:—Cavalry, 944; Infantry, 7801.

The rise and progress of the volunteer movement of recent days must still be fresh in the recollection of our readers. For some time previous to 1859, when the movement was taken up again in all parts of England, a valuable nucleus of a volunteer regiment had already been formed in Peckham. In 1849 a society was formed in that place for the encouragement of out-door exercises, such as archery, bowls, quoits, curling, &c., and the members had a most commodious club-house and grounds at Hanover Park. Mr. Boucher was the secretary of the society, and being a military man, the idea occurred to him that the object of the society would be still further promoted were the members instructed in drill and in the use of the rifle. The proposition of Mr. Boucher, though a somewhat novel one at the time, met with encouragement, and the Hanover Park Rifle Club was organized early in 1852, the members meeting at Hanover Park for the purposes of drill and having the use of the Government range at Plumstead.

The drill-ground was well adapted for the purpose, being at least five acres in extent, and within easy access of town, and the writer well remembers the curiosity excited amongst the ladies of Peckham and Camberwell by the early drill of the Club. Indeed a Hanover Park drill was something to be remembered. The patronage of the ladies was liberally bestowed, but it is much to be feared that simple curiosity would account in a great measure for their presence, as well as a desire perhaps to see how men qualified for admission to a lunatic asylum.

In spite, however, of the jeers which their praiseworthy endeavours at times excited, the members of the Hanover Park Rifle Club held their own, and the Peckham residents began to think that some good might perhaps be evolved after all out of the marching and counter-marching which they had witnessed. But recruits came slowly, and a valuable organization, which, with Government support, would have established itself on a firm and popular basis, was allowed to dwindle almost into a mere shooting-club. A mistake was no doubt made by the committee in fixing the cost of the uniform at £14, and the fees and incidentals were also high, so that very many eligible young men of the middle class were debarred from joining. Another item of expense was the rifle, which might very well have been supplied by Government, for though six guineas was not a large sum to pay for a rifle in 1853, it was a heavy additional charge upon the member's pocket. In the Club prospectus this rifle is described as "most powerful, having a range of 1200 yards, of superior workmanship and pattern, manufactured expressly for the Club by one of the longest-established and most respectable firms in London, John Blanch & Son."

And so, what with rifle-shooting, manual and platoon exercise, varied now and then with athletic sports in summer and balls in winter, the Hanover Park Rifle Club went quietly on its way, and if not successful in educating the many in military tactics, it succeeded most thoroughly in preparing the few. It made officers, men who afterwards took an active part as officers in the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, a corps of which we have all reason to be proud. And notably would we mention the name of Mr. Rolla Rouse, a gentleman who shared the fortunes of the Club, and who afterwards as Captain Rolla Rouse took a leading part in organizing the 1st Surrey. The old club-house proved a capital rendezvous for the new regiment, and having a nucleus round which to rally, the 1st Surrey literally sprang into existence the moment Government authority was obtained for its formation. In June, 1859, the services of the 1st Surrey were accepted by Her Majesty, and the corps claim the honour of being the first metropolitan corps whose services were so accepted. But the 1st Surrey was not allowed to remain long unmolested, for railway companies are not respecters even of Volunteer head-quarters, and the regiment was



ORIGINAL HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST SURREY R.V. (NOW ST. MARY'S COLLEGE).

soon compelled to find quarters elsewhere. On the 17th December the foundation-stone of a new storehouse in Flodden Road, Camberwell New Road, was laid by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, Ensign J. T. Lepard, a member of the corps, being the architect of the new buildings. It was a subject of much regret at the time, not only to Major Irvine but to the regiment generally, that in consequence of severe indisposition their much-respected and gallant commander, Colonel Macdonald, was unable to be present. The new buildings were opened by the lord-lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Lovelace, on the 1st July, 1865, in the presence of Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., the honorary Colonel, and a brilliant and distinguished company, the 1st Surrey under Colonel Macdonald mustering in great force.

Since its formation the 1st Surrey has always been *to the front* in the Volunteer service, and has taken part in almost all the great gatherings in Hyde Park, at Brussels, at the annual Easter Review, and at the National Rifle Association's meetings at Wimbledon, where the "1st Surrey Camp" is a local institution, familiar to all visitors to Wimbledon as "household words."

Much of the success which has attended the regiment may no doubt be attributed to the fact that it has always possessed hard-working and efficient officers, gentlemen of education and ability, who have brought to the discharge of their duties a conscientious desire faithfully to perform the same. In Captain Rolla Rouse and the late beloved Colonel the corps possessed not only able officers, but downright thorough men, who carry success with them in all they attempt. The same may also be said of Major Irvine, whose energy, devotion, and ability can never be forgotten by the members of the corps. The gallant Colonel who has recently accepted command attended battalion drill for the first time on Wednesday, October 15th, 1873, when a most enthusiastic reception was awarded him. Colonel Gardiner (3rd Buffs), as Major Irvine remarked in the course of a stirring address, is an officer "of high military rank, whose long service in distinguished regiments entitles him to the absolute confidence and support of all who may have the honour of serving under him in the 1st Surrey."

The 1st Surrey (or South London) Rifles has an establishment of six companies, each of which is connected with, and draws its recruits from, a certain district, as under:—

No. 1	Co.	Camberwell.
2	„	Kennington and Clapham.
3	„	Camberwell.
4	„	Peckham.
6	„	Brixton.
7	„	Newington.

No. 5, the Clapham company, has been absorbed in No. 2.

On the original establishment of the corps, there were two other companies, viz.:—

No. 8	. . . . .	New Cross.
9	. . . . .	Dulwich.

No. 8 is now amalgamated with No. 3, and No. 9 with No. 1.

Lieut.-Col. commanding:
Col. Thos. G. Gardiner, late Lieut.-Col. 3rd Foot.
Date of commission, 24th Sept. '73.

Major:
Alex. L. Irvine, late British Foreign Legion.
Date of commission, 23rd Dec. '62.

	Captains.	Date of com.
*3	Travers B. Wire	17 May, '61.
2	Richard Plews	11 Dec. '65.
1	Jas. D. Doulton	7 Nov. '67.
6	Wm. Henry Thomas	9 June, '68.
7	Arthur Styan	9 Nov. '72.

(1 vacancy).

	Lieutenants.	
3	John C. Sidebotham	26 Dec. '63.
1	Albert S. Fletcher	20 Mch. '67.
7	Chas. H. Nevill	1 Oct. '70.
6	Douglas Fourdrinier	16 Oct. '72.
1	John C. Hardy	1 June, '73.
2	Jas. H. Pulman	1 June, '73.
7	Geo. Waterall	1 June, '73.
6	Jas. J. Anderson	1 June, '73.
3	Jas. Hepburn Hastie	1 June, '73.
2	Horace Geo. Bowen	1 June, '73.

(2 vacancies).

Adjutant : R. Maunsell,
late captain 7th Foot.

Paymaster : Lieut. Herbert Puckle.

Quartermaster : T. Woodbridge Carnell.

Surgeon : Eugene F. Cronin, M.D.

Hon. Chaplain : Rev. Jas. Fleming, B.A.

* The numbers prefixed to the officers' names denote the Companies to which they belong. There are at present three vacancies for officers of No. 4 Co.

POPULATION.

THE rapid strides which this parish has made in population during the present century is one of the most interesting facts in connection with the marvellous growth of this great metropolis. Although other suburbs of London, in direct contravention of all law,* persisted in growing apace during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, this parish, which has always been law-abiding and constitutional, put off its latent power until the dawning of the present century.

The Church Register supplies us with the following, showing the average number of births and deaths in Camberwell, at stated intervals, from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth :—

Years.	Average of Births.	Average of Deaths.
1580—1589	23	26
1680—1689	36	52
1780—1789	120	143
1790—1799	169	152
1800—1807	208	184

In the last period Dulwich is included : very little parochial duty was performed there before the present century.

In the year 1787 the inhabitants of the parish were accurately numbered ; they amounted then to 3762. In 1789 the number of houses was about 770, exclusive of Dulwich College and the workhouse. Those in the Camberwell district were then 344.

The increase in population from the commencement of the present century has been most extraordinary, as the following table will clearly demonstrate :—

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Inc. per cent.
1801	7,059	—	—
1811	11,309	4,250	60·20
1821	17,876	6,567	58·06
1831	28,231	10,355	57·92
1841	39,868	11,637	41·22
1851	51,667	11,799	29·59
1861	71,488	19,821	38·36
1871	111,306	39,818	55·69

* By a proclamation of the 22nd Elizabeth, which appears to have been so little attended to, she did "charge and straightly command all manner of persons, of what quality soever they be, to desist and forbear from any new buildings of any houses and tenements within 3 miles of any of the gates of the said City of London, to serve for habitation or lodging for any person—where no former house hath been known to have been in the memory of such as are now living."

And on the settlement of the Commonwealth, building was carried on with such rapidity, that in 1656 an Act was passed by the Parliament for preventing the erection of houses in the suburbs and within a distance of 10 miles of the city. The preamble sets forth how "the great and excessive number of houses, edifices, and out-houses, and cottages erected and newly built in and about the suburbs of the City of London and the parts thereunto adjoining, is found to be very mischievous and inconvenient, and a great annoyance and nuisance to the Commonwealth ;" and, on account of this "growing evil" having "so much multiplied and increased," the Act proceeds to inflict upon the builders and occupiers of such erections the penalty of paying to the use of the Commonwealth one year's rack rent for every house erected since Mar. 25th, 1620, and having four acres of land attached to it ; and of paying for every house erected since the passing of the Act a penalty of £100, and £20 per month for the use of the poor so long as it was upheld from the date of its erection.

POPULATION OF CAMBERWELL AND SURROUNDING PARISHES.

Parish.	Area in statute acres.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	Increase since 1801.	Increase per cent.
*Camberwell	4450	7,059	11,309	17,876	28,231	39,868	51,667	71,488	111,306	104,247	1476·79
Lambeth .	3941	27,985	41,644	57,638	87,856	115,888	139,325	162,044	208,342	180,357	644·47
Newington .	632	14,847	23,853	33,047	44,526	54,606	64,816	82,220	88,722	73,875	497·57
Bermondsey	626	17,169	19,530	25,235	29,741	34,947	48,128	58,355	80,429	63,260	368·45
St. George's, Southwark .	284	22,293	27,967	36,368	39,769	46,644	51,824	55,510	56,077	33,784	151·54

NUMBER OF HOUSES (CAMBERWELL).†

Year.	Houses.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
1801	1,224	—	—
1811	2,061	837	68·38
1821	3,309	1,248	60·55
1831	5,753	2,444	73·85
1841	7,230	1,477	25·67
1851	10,572	3,342	46·22
1861	12,964	2,392	22·62
1871	19,066	6,102	47·06

HOUSES—HALF A CENTURY'S INCREASE OF CAMBERWELL AND SURROUNDING PARISHES.

Parish.	Houses.		Increase.	Increase per cent.
	1821.	1871.		
Camberwell	3,309	20,066	16,757	506·40
Lambeth	9,919	31,137	21,218	213·91
Newington	6,384	13,268	6,884	107·83
Bermondsey	4,691	10,629	5,938	126·58
St. George's, Southwark .	5,543	7,347	1,804	32·54

The following table shows the growth, according to the number of assessments, of the three districts of the parish for 100 years, from 1732 to 1832 :—

Year.	Camberwell.	Peckham.	Dulwich.	Total.
1732	117	163	50	330
1742	134	182	60	376
1752	149	214	61	424
1762	160	227	80	467
1772	205	249	104	558
1780	246	276	110	632
1792	432	339	129	900
1806	697	540	159	1,396
1832	3,066	1,605	309	4,980

* This return of areas is given in the Census returns, 1871, on the authority of Major-General Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey Department. Hitherto the area of this parish has always been quoted in official returns at 4342 statute acres—a fact which, on the face of it, speaks volumes for the zeal of our churchwardens and overseers in perambulating the bounds of the parish. It is not for us to inquire from which parish the 108 additional acres have been taken.

† This return includes empty houses and houses in course of erection.

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, 1861-71.

CAMBERWELL.	Area in statute acres.	Houses. 1861. Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Houses. 1871. Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Population. Persons. 1861.	Persons. 1871.	Males. 1861.	Males. 1871.	Females. 1861.	Females. 1871.
1. Dulwich . . { Camberwell, part of Parish— Dulwich . . . *Hamlet }	1450	294	6	8	646	49	23	1723	4041	730	1566	993	2475
2. Camberwell Camberwell, part of Parish .	1378	3444	93	52	5000	477	68	21297	31254	9119	13677	12178	17577
3. Peckham . . { Camberwell, part of Parish— Peckham . . . Hamlet }	1175	4948	425	107	7031	896	215	28135	42160	12485	19523	15650	22637
4. St. George . { Camberwell, part of Parish— St. George. District Parish }	447	3412	146	29	5095	513	53	20333	33851	9301	16048	11032	17803

WARD POPULATION.

Parishes and Wards.	Area in Statute Acres.	1861. Inhabited Houses.	1861. Population.	1871. Inhabited Houses.	1871. Population.	1871. Number of Rated Householders.	1871. Rateable Annual Value of Property.
1. St. George's West Ward. . .	207	1,769	10,368	3,128	20,913	3,202	£62,740
2. St. George's East Ward . . .	229	1,643	9,965	1,967	12,938	2,060	48,908
3. Camden Ward	272	2,276	14,321	2,804	17,804	2,989	61,791
4. North Peckham Ward . . .	351	2,590	14,377	3,725	22,466	3,566	86,185
5. South Peckham Ward	851	2,358	13,758	3,306	19,694	3,285	87,251
6. Camberwell and Dulwich Ward .	2,540	1,462	8,699	2,842	17,491	2,826	147,697
otal . . .	4,450	12,098	71,488	17,772	111,306	17,928	494,572

INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, APRIL, 1871.

Institution.	Total number in Institution, including Officers, &c. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number of Special Inmates, such as Paupers, Patients, Lunatics, &c. Persons.	Males.	Females.
Camberwell Workhouse	462	228	234	451	223	228
Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum . .	473	182	291	421	156	265
Peckham House Lunatic Asylum . . .	348	109	239	288	93	195
Bethel Asylum . .	15	—	15	12	—	12
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum	45	3	42	43	2	41
Nazareth House Auxiliary Workhouse . .	111	107	4	108	106	2
St. Mary's College .	36	31	5	28	27	1
Friendly Female Asylum	41	—	41	38	—	38

* The increase of population in the hamlet of Dulwich is attributed to the extension of the educational advantages of Dulwich College since 1859; to building operations on the College property, and to a great improvement in railway communication.

The parish of Camberwell contains nearly a ninth part of the whole population of Surrey, although it is only about 108th part of the county area. The average number of inhabitants dwelling on a county acre in 1871 was 2 against 25 on an acre of ground in Camberwell. From the following table it will be seen that the rateable value of the county, according to the valuation lists, 1871, amounted to £5,358,465; whilst that of Camberwell at the same time was £494,572, so that this parish furnished nearly one-tenth of its rateable value.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1871.	Rateable Value.
County . . .	483,178	1,091,635	5,358,465
Camberwell .	4,450	111,306	494,572

At the beginning of the present century, St. George the Martyr, Southwark, contained three times, and Newington twice, the population of Camberwell; whereas this parish now contains nearly one and a half the population of Newington, and nearly double that of St. George the Martyr; Lambeth, which, in 1801, was nearly four times as densely populated as Camberwell, now contains only about twice the number of inhabitants; whilst Bermondsey, which more than doubled Camberwell in 1801, contains now only two-thirds the population of this parish.

Turning to electoral statistics, this parish with its 111,306 inhabitants has barely a third share in returning two members; whilst the following boroughs, with a less aggregate population than Camberwell, return 16 members—viz., Banbury, Andover, Bewdley, Bodmin, Bridgenorth, Bridport, Buckingham, Calne, Chippenham, Cockermouth, Devizes, Dorchester, Evesham, Eye, Guildford, and Midhurst.

TRAVELLING—PAST AND PRESENT.

IT may seem an extraordinary statement, but it is one nevertheless which can be thoroughly substantiated, that even at the latter end of the eighteenth century there were parts of the parish of Camberwell farther removed from the City than Dover is at the present day ; whilst some portion of the town of Camberwell was as distant from the hamlet of Dulwich as the queen of watering-places is now from the metropolis.

To the spoilt traveller of the present day, the difficulties and expense of locomotion in the olden time reads like a chapter of romance.

In 1744 a coach was advertised* to leave the "Cross Keys and Spread Eagle," Grasschurch Street, "every day" to Peckham, but as no times of starting were specified, we are unable to state whether the coach made one or more journeys daily. That the number of journeys made every day must have been limited, is evident from the fact that in 1796 the Camberwell coach was advertised to leave the "George and Gate" during the summer only,† and that up to 1 P.M. only one journey had been made.

The Camberwell West-End coach was advertised in the same year to leave the "Anchor and Vine," Charing Cross, daily at 11.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M., and another left the "Kings and Keys," Fleet Street, daily at 12 noon and 3 and 8 P.M.

The Peckham coach started from the "George and Gate," Gracechurch Street, daily at 11 A.M. and 1, 4, and 7 P.M. From the "Kings and Keys," Fleet Street, daily at 12 noon, and 1, 3, and 8 P.M., and the "Red Lion" Alehouse, Strand, daily at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M., and the "Horseshoe and Magpie," Bridge Street, Westminster, daily at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

The Dulwich coach left the "Pewter Platter," Gracechurch Street, daily at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. in summer, and at 5 P.M. only during winter.

The length of time occupied by these coaches in their journeys to and fro was no doubt attributable in the main to the wretched state of the roads, and to the fact that, instead of proceeding direct on their journey, the coach was driven to the houses of the fortunate passengers who had been successful in booking a place.

To the heavy state of the roads must also be attributed another cause of delay, as it was almost a matter of necessity to bait the horses once or twice on the journey.

The Peckham coach invariably made a halt at the "Red Cap," Camberwell Green, and to be detained for twenty minutes at that well-known hostelry was an everyday occurrence.

Added to the inconvenience and annoyance of this mode of travelling was the danger of being molested by highway robbers, who were bold enough to carry on their depredations within even two or three miles of the metropolis.

* Osborn's Complete Guide, 1744.

† Kent's London Directory, 1796.

The principal coachmasters of the parish at the beginning of the present century were Messrs. Tanner,* Prince, Wilson, and Glover, of Peckham, and Messrs. Lancefield, Banks, and Merry, of Camberwell. Merry, who was a hatter in the Walworth Road, drove a white coach, which was a great favourite with the inhabitants. George Banks, whose smart appearance is still fresh in the memory of many old residents, was noted for his eccentricities. He appropriately named his coach "The Thorn," and such it proved to be to his competitors. It was his invariable habit to change his clothes at least three times a day; but to his credit, be it said, Banks not only lavished much attention on his personal appearance, but bestowed an equal regard to the condition of his team. Though eccentric, his cheerful and obliging disposition made him exceedingly popular with the leading gentry, who were his principal patrons.

Charles Dickens could hardly have seen Banks in the flesh, nor even read of him in history, or he would never have written so slightingly of the Camberwell coachman. The elder Weller is made to say that he "never knew any coachman do well as wrote verses, except one as wrote an affectin' copy o' werses the night afore he was hung for a highway robbery; but that goes for nothing, as he was only a Camberwell man."

An anecdote concerning Prince, one of the Peckham coachmasters, is well worth recording:—

Tanner, whose family had held a monopoly of the road for many years, like many other monopolists imagined himself secure from all opposition. On the return journey from London, if only one passenger remained to be conveyed to Peckham Rye or East Dulwich, he was informed on reaching Peckham that the coach would proceed no farther. Mr. Bailey, of East Dulwich, who was a man of considerable means and influence, was once treated in this way; he refused, however, to submit to what he considered was an unfair proceeding, and acting under Tanner's instructions, the coachman drove him to the stables, where, it is stated, he remained a considerable time. This event put an end to the monopoly, and an active opposition was immediately commenced by Mr. Bailey and his East Dulwich friends.

The expense of starting another coach was in a measure defrayed by a local subscription, and the yellow coach of Mr. Prince became a formidable rival to the red one of Mr. Tanner.

Yet another rival was destined soon to appear upon the scene. Owing doubtless to the wants of an increasing neighbourhood, another coach was started in 1830 by John Glover, who takes pride in mentioning the fact that, although the cost of his first coach, "The Regulator," was mainly advanced by four gentlemen, he was enabled within twelve months of the purchase to call it absolutely his own.

Glover's fares were 1*s.* outside and 1*s.* 6*d.* in, and 2*s.* 6*d.* was charged from the Plough Inn, East Dulwich, to the City.

Within five years of the starting of Glover's coach, Prince, whose business had somewhat declined through excessive competition, started an omnibus, "The Duke of Richmond," from the "King's Arms," Peckham Rye, to the City at a shilling fare. Omnibuses had been introduced into other parts of the metropolis six years previously. Mr. Shillibeer, in his evidence before the Board of Health, stated that on July 4, 1829, he started the first omnibus in the metropolis from the Bank to the "Yorkshire Stingo," in the New Road. Each of Shillibeer's vehicles carried twenty-two passengers; it was drawn by three horses abreast, and the driver was the only outside "passenger."

* There is a tradition in Peckham that Tanner's announcement stated that his coach would leave for London, and return the same day, "wind and weather permitting."

The fare was 1s. for the whole journey, and 6*d.* for half the distance, and for some time the passengers were provided with periodicals on the journey.

The introduction of omnibuses into Camberwell was not received with universal favour, as, in consequence of the reduced fares, they were deemed to be somewhat plebeian in character, and a considerable time elapsed before they were generally adopted. The reduced fares, however, naturally drew a large amount of support, and after a feeble resistance the coaches became a thing of the past.

Glover, Tanner, and other coachmasters then followed the example of Prince, and started rival omnibuses. Glover's first omnibus, the "Little Wonder," was named after a winner of the Derby, to which race Glover had driven a number of his patrons.

Since this time the number of omnibuses has greatly increased, in accordance with the requirements of the locality.

Lancefield, Sheppard, Drew, Pope, Barwick, Doust and Ross, Goodwin, W. S. Jones, Creed, Tilling, and others, are names familiar to us, as past and present omnibus proprietors.

The reduction of fares from 1s., charged by Prince in 1835, to the 4*d.* fare of the present day, cannot be a matter of surprise when we consider the increase of population and the great decrease in the duty upon horses and vehicles,* together with the repeal of the mileage duty and the abolition of the toll-bars.

The establishment of Mr. Tilling† is now an institution in Camberwell, and from a very small beginning he has raised himself to an unrivalled position in his particular trade. Some idea may be formed of his extensive business when it is stated that his "stock" comprises nearly 700 horses.

Of railways within the parish, the South London Line has four stations, viz., Old Kent Road, Queen's Road, Peckham Rye, and Denmark Hill, opened for passenger traffic on the 13th August, 1866; length of line, 2 m. 5 ch. The South London and Sutton Line opened on the 1st Oct. 1868; length of line in Camberwell, 1 m. 67 ch., and two stations, Champion Hill and North Dulwich; and the West End and Crystal Palace Line opened 1st Dec. 1856; length of line in Camberwell, 22 ch.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway has stations at Camberwell New Road, Denmark Hill, Peckham Rye, Nunhead, Honor Oak, Lordship Lane, Crystal Palace, Dulwich, and Sydenham Hill. It enters the parish from Newington, and leaves it at the Camberwell New Road; re-enters the parish at the Camberwell New Road Station, and leaves it in Myatt's Fields; passes through a portion of Lambeth, and re-enters Camberwell at Denmark Hill; proceeds to Nunhead, where it passes through the parish of Lewisham, and reaches Camberwell again, near Honor Oak; and after passing through Sydenham touches Camberwell again at the Crystal Palace Station. The length of the lines in Camberwell is as follows:—

From Newington to Camberwell New Road, 3 fur. 4 ch.
„ Camberwell New Road to Myatt's Fields, 2 fur. 7 ch.
„ Denmark Hill to Nunhead, 1 m. 7 fur. 3 ch.
„ Honor Oak to Sydenham, 1 m. 5 fur. 4 ch.
„ Sydenham to Crystal Palace Station, 3 fur. 7 ch.
„ Herne Hill to boundary near Dulwich Wood, 1 m. 7 fur. 6 ch.

The Main Line portion was opened July 1st, 1863; the portion to Camberwell New Road, Oct. 6th, 1862; the Crystal Palace Line, August 1st, 1865.

* The duty on horses is now entirely removed.

† Mr. Tilling commenced business in Walworth in 1845, with one horse, and when his stock numbered five, they all died. In 1850 he removed his business to Peckham, his first omnibus being the "Times," purchased of W. Stevens. At the present time Mr. Tilling employs about 260 men, and last year he supplied carriages for more than 600 wedding parties.

The tramway* has recently been introduced into Camberwell. There are nearly four miles of tram-line in this parish, and it is estimated that nearly 5,000 tickets are issued daily to passengers riding in our local cars. The line from Camberwell Green to Westminster was opened Sept. 25th, 1871; and from New Cross to Camberwell Green, Jan. 28th, 1872. The Tramway Company keep in good repair the roads on which their cars run, and it has been stated that as much as £2,000 a year is thereby removed from our parochial burdens. The company also pay rates on a rateable value of £450 per mile.

* It is generally imagined that the tram-line is so called from the father of the late Sir James Outram, the founder of the Butterley Ironworks. He was said to be the first to lay down an iron way in connection with his works. Before Mr. Outram's time, however, Mr. Homfray obtained an Act of Parliament (1794) for the construction of an "iron dram-road, tram-road, or railway," between Cardiff and Merthyr Tydvil; and in Buchanan's Technological Dictionary the word "tram" is thus described: "A local name given to coal-waggons in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; hence the word tramway was given to the road prepared to receive them." And to go back farther still, Roger North, writing about 1680, mentions the "strange histories" he heard at Newcastle about the coal-works, and proceeds to describe the "laying of rails of timber from the colliery down to the river exactly straight and parallel, and bulky carts made with four rowlets fitting these rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down 4 or 5 chaldron of coals, an immense benefit to the coal merchant."

POLITICAL HISTORY.

BY an Act of Parliament to amend the Representation of the People of England and Wales, passed the 7th June, 1832 (2 Will. IV. c. 45), fifty-six boroughs therein enumerated were disfranchised, and in lieu thereof forty-two new boroughs were created. The preamble of the Act recites that it was expedient to take effectual measures for correcting divers abuses that had long prevailed in the choice of members to serve in the Commons "House of Parliament;" to deprive many inconsiderable places of the right of returning members; to grant such privilege to large, populous, and wealthy towns; to increase the number of knights of the shire; to extend the elective franchise to many of his Majesty's subjects who had not hitherto enjoyed the same; and to diminish the expense of elections.

Under this Act certain boroughs which, previous to its passing, returned two members, were thereafter to return one only, and many large towns in the country, which had grown into great importance from the amount of trade and number of their population, were constituted boroughs. The large metropolitan population inhabiting the parishes named in the schedule of the Act, including the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, and Lambeth (of which Camberwell was made a portion), were constituted boroughs, each of which had the right of returning two members. In the same session of Parliament another Act was passed to settle and determine the divisions of counties, by which the hamlet of Dulwich is placed in the eastern division of the county of Surrey.

The following are the members who have from time to time been elected for both borough and county since the passing of the Reform Act. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are printed in italics :—

1832.	Dec.	Charles Tennyson (L.)	2,716
		Benjamin Hawes (L.)	2,166
		Daniel Wakefield (L.)	819
		John Moore (L.)	155
1835.	Jan.	Benjamin Hawes (L.)	2,008
		Right Hon. C. Tennyson (afterwards Tennyson D'Eyncourt) (L.)	1,995
		C. Farebrother (C.)	931
1837.	Aug.	Benjamin Hawes (L.)	2,934
		Right Hon. T. D'Eyncourt (L.)	2,811
		Charles Baldwin (C.)	1,624
1841.	July.	Benjamin Hawes (L.)	2,601
		Right Hon. T. D'Eyncourt (L.)	2,558
		Charles Baldwin (C.)	1,999
		Thomas Cabbell (C.)	1,763
1847.	Aug.	Charles Pearson (L.)	4,614
		Right Hon. T. D'Eyncourt (L.)	3,708
		Benjamin Hawes (L.)	3,344

On Mr. Pearson's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds.

1850. July.	William Williams (L.)	3,834
	Sir Charles Napier (L.)	1,182
	John Hinde Palmer (L.-C.)	585
1852. July.	W. Arthur Wilkinson (L.)	4,732
	William Williams (L.)	4,022
	Right Hon. T. D'Eyncourt (L.)	3,829
1857. Mar.	William Roupell * (L.)	9,318
	William Williams (L.)	7,648
	W. Arthur Wilkinson (L.)	3,234
1859. April.	William Roupell (L.)	
	William Williams (L.)	

On Mr. Roupell's acceptance of Chiltern Hundreds.

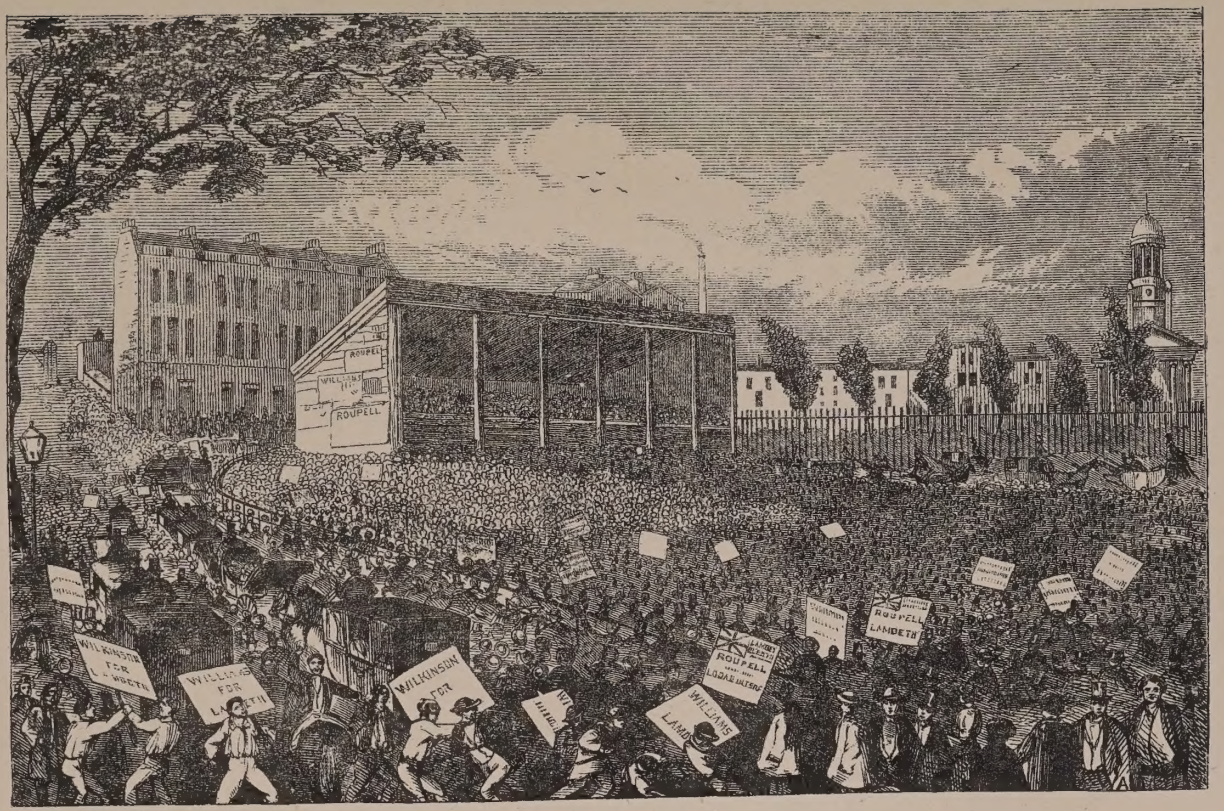
1862. April.	Frederick Doulton	5,124
	W. Campbell Sleigh.	754
	W. Arthur Wilkinson	347

On the death of Mr. Williams, Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence was returned unopposed.

1865. July.	Thomas Hughes (L.)	6,373
	Frederick Doulton (L.)	6,280
	J. C. Lawrence (L.)	4,743
	James Haig	514

* The history of William Roupell is a remarkable one. His father, Richard Palmer Roupell, was a lead smelter in Gravel Lane, and had a suburban mansion called Aspen House, Brixton. He had a family of five children, only one of whom, Richard, was born subsequent to the marriage, which took place at St. Giles's, Camberwell, September 6th, 1838. John, the eldest son, went abroad, but the next child, William, appears to have become more of a favourite with his father, obtaining his confidence in a great measure, and was trained up to the law. When he arrived at man's estate he probably saw the terrible position in society which his father's late marriage placed him in, and that by the laws of the land, should his father die without making him a gift, he would never be able to touch an acre of the large property which had been amassed. Ambition, too, led him on until in 1857 he was elected, at the top of the poll, M.P. for Lambeth, unseating in the contest Mr. Wilkinson, of Shortlands, near Beckenham, and formerly of Camberwell. This gentleman was the son of Dr. Wilkinson, of Queen's Road, Peckham. Those who recollect that election were reminded at the time of the polling days of a bygone age. With such an elevated position William Roupell required ample means, and it does not appear that his father had ever encouraged the rising man by money allowance. The result was that an indirect way of obtaining funds was resorted to as early as the year 1853. He forged a deed by which the Roupell Park estate, in the parishes of Lambeth, Norwood, and Streatham, was given to him by his father and mother. He mortgaged the property to the Guardian Assurance Company for £100,000, but in order to fully carry out his plans he told his father that the Unity Assurance had appointed him their building trustee, and that they desired to purchase his estate. The old gentleman at last agreed to let it to them at £2,750 a year rental, upon condition of their expending £50,000 in buildings, and this rental William Roupell actually paid his father for seven years. In 1855 William was much pressed for money, and, consequently, he had to scheme afresh. He advised his father to purchase an adjoining property to Roupell Park for £5,000, and obtained his father's cheque for that amount in the name of the seller, a Mr. Treadwell. He appropriated this cheque to his own use by forging this gentleman's name. He next stated that the Unity desired the property, and would rent it at £250 a year. He obtained the original deeds of the estate belonging to his father on pretence of taking them to their lawyers for examination, but instead of this he had copies made, forged them, and while he retained the originals, gave the forged ones to his father, who confidently replaced them, as he thought, in his strong box. With these deeds William raised £7,000 upon the Norbiton Farm estate, Kingston, and then he pocketed £2,000 and paid Mr. Treadwell the £5,000 for the Streatham property. On September 12, 1856, his father died, and William then found in the strong box his father's will, dated 1850, in which the Roupell Park and other estates had been left in trust for the youngest and only legitimate son. William knew his ruin was come if he faced the three executors named, so he forged a new will revoking the old one, and appointed himself and his mother executors, and to her the ownership of the property. He then obtained his mother's authority to sell the estates; that was more easy with her than it had been with the father, for she too had faith in her son, and from first to last, upon his own admission at the trial, which took place in August, 1862, he raised about a quarter of a million of money, of which £135,000 had been obtained on the Roupell Park estate. And yet, with all this wealth, he had got further into debt; he suddenly left England, and as suddenly returned, when some one raised the question that the Norbiton property was held under a forged deed. He gave voluntary evidence at the trial; admitted the forgeries, startled the world at large by the clear account of his terrible career, was finally convicted at the Old Bailey on the 24th September, 1862, and sentenced to transportation for life at the early age of 31.

Such then briefly is this remarkable history. And yet William Roupell was not idle. In 1853 Roupell Park was worth £40,000; in 1862 it had increased in value to £200,000. Amidst all the excitement of those ten years, he had managed to make that property one of the most valuable in South London. That he committed a terrible crime everyone admits; that he deserved punishment everyone is agreed upon; but a doubt still lingers in the public mind whether the law has not been sufficiently satisfied, and whether criminals convicted of even graver crimes than Roupell have not been less punished. [T. C. NOBLE.]



W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

LAMBETH ELECTION, 1857.

THE HUSTINGS ON KENNINGTON GREEN.

1868.	Nov.	J. C. Lawrence (L.)	15,051
		W. McArthur (L.)	14,553
		Morgan Howard (C.)	7,043
1874.		Sir J. C. Lawrence (L.)	12,175
		W. McArthur (L.)	11,788
		*Morgan Howard** (C.)	11,201

The number of plumpers received by Mr. Morgan Howard was 10,030; Mr. McArthur, 400; and Sir James C. Lawrence, Bart., 285.

Lambeth is now one of the largest constituencies in the country, and the cost of contesting it is necessarily very great. According to the advertised expenses of the 1874 election (the first under the Ballot Act), the total cost amounted to £8,067 3*s.*, divided amongst the candidates as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Messrs. Lawrence and McArthur	5,725	7	8
Morgan Howard, Esq.	2,341	15	4

The advertised expenses of the election held in 1868 were as under :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sir J. C. Lawrence	3,352	10	10
Mr. McArthur	4,592	3	9
Mr. Morgan Howard	3,093	11	5

The number of votes polled at this election was unprecedentedly high, in consequence, no doubt, of the Irish Church question, which was then under discussion; and both as regards the expense and the number of votes polled, was in striking contrast to that which preceded it in 1865, when Mr. Thomas Hughes, author of Tom Brown's School Days, was returned at the head of the poll with 6,373 votes. The advertised expenses of this election were as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. T. Hughes	1,108	0	3
Mr. F. Doulton	1,585	7	6
Mr. J. C. Lawrence	1,693	11	9
Mr. J. Haig	651	6	10

It will be seen from these figures that whatever advantages have been obtained by the adoption of the ballot, a reduction of expense has not been one of them.

The election of 1857, of which we give an illustration, was one of the most memorable in the annals of local electioneering. Without in any way suggesting that the Lambeth elector is an advocate for lavish expenditure at elections, we may go so far as to say that the candidate who has no objection to spend money liberally ensures consideration. Mr. Roupell started well in 1857, for in addition to his willingness to take into his service an unlimited number of electors and non-electors, he had much to recommend him—youth, dash, local connections, and a gentlemanly address. Nine thousand three hundred and eighteen was a great number to poll in 1857, and a Committee of the House of Commons was called upon to find out how it was done, but Mr. Roupell came out of the ordeal with credit, and the petition was declared "frivolous and vexatious," and the large army of canvassers employed by Mr. Roupell were not, in the opinion of the Committee, brought within the provisions of the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102.

* Mr. Morgan Howard has recently been raised to the dignity of a Queen's Counsel, an honour which perhaps no one can begrudge him, as his great abilities and commanding eloquence are acknowledged even by his political opponents.

Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, who was defeated by Mr. Roupell, was returned at the head of the poll in the previous election of 1852, his colleague on that occasion being Mr. Williams, the great advocate of economy in the House of Commons. Mr. Wilkinson was a resident of Camberwell, and took part in local affairs.

Although it does not fall within our province to deal with the future, we may perhaps be allowed to express an opinion that Camberwell, with its population of about 125,000, a rateable value of more than half a million, and an area of 4,342 statute acres,* is fairly entitled to a larger share of political privileges; and further, that the time has arrived when it may fairly be allowed to stand alone, returning its own member.

The following are the members which have been returned for the county since 1832:—

1832.	John J. Briscoe (L.)	1,643
	A. W. Beauclerk (L.)	1,155
	J. T. Allen (C.)	835
	John Lainson (L.)	244
1835.	Richard Alsager (C.)	1,578
	A. W. Beauclerk (L.)	1,324
	John J. Briscoe (L.)	1,200
1837.	Richard Alsager (C.)	2,176
	Henry Kemble (C.)	2,155
	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	1,865
	John Angerstein (L.)	1,823
	On decease of Mr. Alsager.	
1841. Feb.	E. Antrobus, jun. (C.)	2,635
	Thomas Alcock (L.)	1,436
1841. July.	Henry Kemble (C.)	
	E. Antrobus, jun. (C.)	
1847.	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	
	Thomas Alcock (L.)	
1852.	Thomas Alcock (L.)	2,508
	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	2,500
	E. Antrobus, jun. (C.)	2,064
	Anthony Cleasby (C.)	1,928
1857.	Thomas Alcock (L.)	
	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	
1859.	Thomas Alcock (L.)	2,953
	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	2,926
	Anthony Cleasby (C.)	2,050
1865.	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	3,495
	Charles Buxton (L.)	3,424
	H. W. Peek (C.) †	3,333
	Hon. W. Brodrick (C.)	3,226
1868.	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	4,162
	Charles Buxton (L.)	3,941
	W. Hardman (C.)	3,557
	J. Lord (C.)	3,549

* See note, page 78.

† Messrs. Peek and Brodrick were afterwards returned for the new county division for Mid Surrey. Mr. Peek has since been created a baronet.

1873.	James Watney (C.)	3,912
	Hon. Leveson-Gower (L.)	2,749
1874.	*James Watney (C.)	5,673
	W. Grantham (C.)	5,579
	Hon. P. J. L. King (L.)	4,292
	J. P. Gassiott, jun. (L.)	4,115

* The advertised expenses of this election were as follows: — Messrs. Watney and Grantham, £9,006 17*s.* 10*d.*; Messrs. King and Gassiott, £5,267 12*s.* 2*d.*

In the 1868 election, Messrs. Hardman and Lord's expenses were £5,064 17*s.* 9*d.*, and Messrs. Locke King and Buxton, £4,653 3*s.* 7*d.*

LOCAL NAMES AND PLACES.

IN the Domesday Book this parish is called "CA'BREWELLE." Subsequently the B was dropped, and from the eleventh to the sixteenth century the name of the parish is generally quoted in official documents as Camwell, Cammerwell, or Camerwell. In the seventeenth century the B found its way back again,* but it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that Camberwell as it is now written was officially and locally recognized.

It is generally supposed that this parish owes its name to a famous well;† and Dr. Lettsom, whose villa on Grove Hill is elsewhere noticed, laid claim to the honour of possessing the identical well on his charming estate. Salmon, the Surrey historian, says, "it seems to be named from some mineral water which was anciently in it," and Bray adopts the same idea.

"It has been conjectured," says the writer of a "short historical and topographical account of St. Giles's Church," published in 1827, "that as the name of St. Giles conveys an idea of cripples, the well which gave part of the name to the village might have been famous for some medicinal virtues, and might have occasioned the dedication of the church to this patron saint of cripples and mendicants."

This interpretation is not by any means an improbable one, and it assists us somewhat in the solution of the first part of the name. Given the well, it does not call for a violent exercise of our imaginative faculties to suppose it to be cambered over for protection. Again, *cam*‡ is a very crooked word, and is applied to anything out of square, or out of condition. Having regard, therefore, to the fact already noticed, that the church is dedicated to the patron saint of cripples, we are certainly justified in assuming the word "cam" to be in this instance descriptive of individual condition; and the well would then become the well of the "crooked" or crippled. Numerous other wells might be mentioned which are found connected with some religious foundation, such as *St. Clement's Well*, *Chadwell*, *Bridewell*, and *Holywell*. The name of *Clerkenwell* carries us back to the ecclesiastical origin of the drama; and *Skinner's Well*, adjoining, was the scene of similar Scriptural representations performed by the Skinners of London.

Other solutions of the etymology of Camberwell have been advanced. Here is one "and something more." "All honour," says a witty writer, "to St. Giles, whose miraculous springs gave a name to the spot; unless, indeed, our friends in the parish will accept a theory of our own—that, as Camber was the name of a son of the

* In the Minutes of the Green Coat School, Camberwell is first spelt with B on 28th May, 1712.

† There was formerly a fine brick well on the De Crespigny estate, Denmark Hill. The wells of Dulwich are fully described elsewhere.

‡ In Coriolanus, Act iii., Scene 1, Sicinius Velutus says, of the crooked reasoning of Menenius Agrippa, "This is clean kam;" to which Brutus replies, "Merely awry." The root appears in the phrase, arms in kembo, or a-kimbo. To cam, in the Manchester dialect, is to cross or contradict a person, or to bend anything awry.

The word *cam*, crooked, is found in the CAM in Gloucester and Cambridgeshire, in the CAMIL in Cornwall, the CAMLAD in Shropshire, the CAMBECK in Cumberland, the CAMLIN in Longford, and the CAMON in Tyrone. Morecambe Bay is the crooked-sea-bay, and CAMDEN is the crooked vale.

We have also the rivers KAMP and CHAMP in Germany, and the KAM in Switzerland. Taylor's Words and Places.

Trojan Brute who is said to have conquered this tight little island about 4,000 years ago, perhaps that prince discovered the wells as Prince Bladud did the waters of Bath, and so unwittingly handed his name down to posterity and the panels of omnibuses." *

The writer is obliging enough to add that he "attaches no importance whatever" to his theory; but then he only stated half his case. It might have been finished thus:—"Camber, the son of Brute, fixed upon a delightful spot south of the Thames, which he made his *ville*, and from Camber-ville the name of the place became subsequently corrupted into Camber-well." And our friend might have referred to Prittlewell and Hawkswell, in Essex, and Singlewell, in Kent, and other places in England, as probably containing at one time the suffix *ville*, likewise corrupted into well. But in all seriousness one must come back to the popular interpretation as the most feasible solution of an etymological difficulty.

Peckham is another etymological enigma, as it certainly is not that which its name at first implies—the village on the hill. In the Domesday Book the place is called "Pecheha," which in all probability was an incorrect description. One theory is, that the village of Peckham took its name from its proximity to the hills now known as Forest Hill and Oak of Honour Hill, for Peckham Rye is mentioned in documents as early as the fourteenth century, and the little *ham*† or village under the shadow of the hills above mentioned was evidently a place of some little importance at the time of William the Conqueror.

The word *Rye*, assuming the above theory to be correct, would then be traced to the Welsh word *rhyn*, a projecting piece of land; and Peckham would be the village under the *rhyn* or Rye.

But in all probability the Rye took its name from a watercourse or river; for before the Roman invasion, and the embankment of the Thames, the country surrounding the Rye was no doubt partly submerged, and streams more or less rapid abounded. The root Rhe or Rhin is connected with the Gaelic *rae*, rapid; with the Welsh *rhe*, swift; *rhedu*, to run; *rhin*, that which runs; and the English words "run" and "rain."‡ From this root, too, we have the *RYE* in Kildare, Yorkshire, and Ayrshire; the REA in Salop, Warwick, Herts, and Worcestershire; the REY in Wilts; and the RAY in Oxfordshire and Lancashire.

Holinshed derives the name of Reading in Berkshire from "*rhe* or *ree*," the Saxon word for a watercourse or river, which, says he, "may be seen in Overee or Suthree; for over the *ree*, or south of the *rhee*, as to the skilful doth readilee appeare." The term *rhe*, he further affirms, "not only to the course of everie water itself; but also this overflowing was, in time past, called *rhe* by such Saxons as inhabited in this island; and even to this daie in Essex I have often observed that when the lower grounds by rage of water have been overflowen, the people beholding the same have said, 'all is on a rhe,' as if they should have said, 'all is now a river.'"

In the portion of the map of Camberwell by Roques, given elsewhere, Cold Harbour Lane is there called Camberwell Lane; the Queen's Road, Peckham Lane; Southampton Street, Rainbow Lane; and Rye Lane is described as South Street. Jenner's Brewery, at that time conducted by Mr. Silverthorne, appears in the main road, near Southampton Street, as "The Brew House." Friern Manor Farm is in-

* London: How it Grew, p. 303.

† *Ham* signifies an enclosure, a home, that which hems in. It expresses the sanctity of the family bond; it is the home, the one secret and sacred place. This word, as well as the feeling of which it was the symbol, was brought across the ocean by the Teutonic colonists, and it is the sign of the most precious of the gifts for which we thank them. It was the supreme reverence for the sanctities of domestic life which gave to the Teutonic nations the power of breathing a new life into the dead bones of Roman civilization. Taylor's Words and Places, p. 82.

‡ "The Rain-deer is the running-deer." See Taylor's Words and Places, p. 137.

correctly described as "Fryum Farm," and the Oak of Honour as the "Oak of Arnon." St. Thomas à Watering, which is fully described elsewhere, is shown in what is now known as the Old Kent Road, and which is borne out by old leases. Dog Kennel Lane extended from Goose Green to what is now known as Church Street, Camberwell.

Of names and places now in existence, Champion Hill and De Crespigny Park remind us of the fact that Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, of Champion Lodge, was once a power in Camberwell. Wren Road is doubtless intended to keep up a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren resided in Camberwell during the building of St. Paul's. Bowyer Place, in the Camberwell Road, was once the property of the wealthy family of that name, who were lords of the manor of Camberwell. Wyndham Road, formerly Bowyer Lane, connects the families of Wyndham and Bowyer together, whilst Mansion House Square is another souvenir of the Mansion House of the Bowyers. Grove Lane, which in the last century bore the name of Dog Kennel Lane, reminds us that it is a lane in close proximity to the Grove, and near College Street in the Grove formerly stood the Camberwell Collegiate School.

Church Street, Camberwell, is within the shadow of St. Giles's Church ; Stirling Terrace and the "Stirling Castle" were built by a person of the name of Stirling ; North Terrace is a row of buildings on the north side of the Peckham Road ; Havil Street was named after Havil House, which stood at the corner of Workhouse Lane, as it was called before Mr. Havil's time. The freehold of Havil House was purchased by the vestry of this parish a few years since for £1,740, and the ground now forms the site of the new vestry hall.

Diamond Row, Southampton Street, was built by a plumber, whose diamond brought him the means of building it. Edmund Street recalls to mind the great market gardener of New Cross, who purchased a large amount of property in this parish from the Bowyers. Tilson Road (formerly Gatton Road) is no doubt intended as a compliment to a late member of the London School Board, Sir Thomas Tilson ; New Church Road will perhaps some day be known as Old Church Road, as the new church (St. George's) after which it was called is no longer new. St. George's Church has also given name to St. George's Road ; Wells Street* is named after a builder and contractor of that name, who was a well-known resident there in days gone by ; Dowlas Street recalls to mind the Dowlas Common of the eighteenth century ; Thornhill Square was built by Mr. James Thornhill, well known as a parish officer for many years. The Melon Ground (Peckham) takes us back many years when this portion of Peckham produced melons fit for the king's table ; the Orchard (Peckham) at one time was a delightful spot to ramble in when attached to the great mansion close by ; and Bell's Gardens' Road also was perhaps a more sequestered retreat when it formed a portion of Mr. Bell's gardens.

Queen's Road was formerly known as Deptford Lane, and was altered in honour of her present Majesty, who has often passed through it on her way to the Naval School at New Cross. And Albert Road (Queen's Road) is also, we presume, to be traced to a desire to compliment royalty ; Cow Walk was its former not euphonious appellation. Harder's Road (Queen's Road) was christened after Mr. Harder, a gentleman who once held freehold property in the neighbourhood ; Athearn Road is also a personal reminder ; and Heaton Road calls to mind Heaton's Folly and its benevolent owner. Choumert Road (Rye Lane) was so called after Mr. George Choumert ; and Hanover Street (Rye Lane) was intended as a compliment to the House of Hanover, some members of which were great patrons of Dr. Collyer, whose chapel was also known as Hanover Chapel. Basing Yard (in rear of Hanover Street)

* Mr. James Wells settled in Camberwell in 1803, and died in the parish in 1853. In partnership with Mr. Berriman, he built St. George's Church.

is a souvenir of the Basing Manor, a well-known residence in the time of the 1st and 2nd Charles ; Meeting House Lane* (Peckham) was formerly the rendezvous of the dissenters of this parish ; Shard Square carries us back to the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Shards were installed in Hill Street, then known as Lord Lane, Peckham, as large landed proprietors.

Peckham Park and Peckham Park Road remind us that within the present century Peckham rejoiced in a park of considerable extent, extending at one time from High Street, Peckham, to the Old Kent Road. The Asylum Road (Old Kent Road) is a very proper reminder of the munificence of the licensed victuallers, who have erected here a magnificent asylum for their decayed brethren. Neate Street was named after an owner of property of that name, and St. Thomas's Street hard by keeps us in mind of St. Thomas à Watering, where the pilgrims rested on their way to Canterbury ; Wilson Road (Camberwell) carries us back to the beginning of the seventeenth century (1615), when Edward Wilson founded his Free Grammar School ; and Grace, Dagmar, and Maud Roads are doubtless named after members of the late Mr. Purkis's family.

Myatt's Fields (Camberwell New Road) remind us of the celebrated market gardener whose strawberries were once so well known in the London market. The late Mr. Cuthill, the florist of Denmark Hill, has given his name to a new road —Cuthill Road—on the Denmark Hill Grammar School estate ; Goldsmith Road is doubtless named from its proximity to Goldsmith House, where good-natured Oliver Goldsmith acted as usher, and played the fool at one and the same time.

Mr. John Grummant, a large owner of property in this parish, has given his name to Grummant Road (Peckham Road) ; and Chadwick Road (Lyndhurst Road) is also named after another wealthy freeholder. Grove Vale and Wood Vale sufficiently explain their particular nomenclature. Within a stone's throw of the Vestry Hall a legal quarter has sprung up in the roads dedicated to Lords Lyndhurst, Denman, and Selborne, and to Mr. Justice Talfourd. One part of Peckham, the district surrounding St. Mary's Church, was formerly known as the "duck's nest ;" and Herne Hill, part of which is within our boundary, is generally supposed to have derived its name from the herons which formerly found a resting-place there. Ancient history gives us Cato Street, and a small cluster of cottages off Peckham Rye actually bears the imposing title of Troy Town !

Cold Harbour is taken to have originally signified a place of entertainment for travellers and drovers, who only required rest and fodder for their horses or cattle, as distinguished from the warm lodging and provisions of an inn.† The ruins of deserted Roman villas were no doubt often used by travellers who carried their own bedding and provisions, as is done by the frequenters of Khans and Serais in the East. Such places seem commonly to have borne the name of Cold Harbour. In the neighbourhood of ancient lines of road are to be found no less than seventy places bearing this name, and about a dozen bearing the analogous names of Caldecot, or cold-cot.‡

Amongst names abolished by the Metropolitan Board of Works may be mentioned Fountain Terrace, Camberwell Grove—a spot associated with the story of George Barnwell ; Grove Hill, which Dr. Lettsom made his own ; Burdett Place, Old Kent Road, named after the famous baronet of that name ; St. Mary-le-Strand Place, so called from the workhouse of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, a building since purchased by Messrs. J. A. & W. Lyon for their bleaching works ; Church Terrace (Church Street, Camberwell), where the Camden Schools formerly stood ; Windmill

* Now occupied by a Ladies' School, conducted by Mr. Tattersall.

† Archæol., vol. xl. p. 437.

‡ Taylor's Words and Places.

Place (Camberwell Road), close to which the well-known mill stood, as a capital boundary-mark between Camberwell and Newington; Union Row (Camberwell Road), a place from which Thomas Hood sent forth some of his wittiest productions; Blenheim Place (High Street, Peckham), which took its name doubtless from the associations suggested by Marlborough House; Shard's Terrace (High Street, Peckham), a remnant association of the Shard family; and South Street, the former designation of Rye Lane.

CAMBERWELL UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

DURING the civil war, in the time of Charles I., the gentry of Camberwell were found taking an active part both in the civil squabbles and military movements of the day. On the 14th February, 1642–43, an ordinance was passed by the House of Commons for raising 500 dragooners in the county of Surrey, under the command of Nicholas Stoughton, for the defence of the county; and in the following month Parliament issued "An Ordinance sequestring the Estates of Delinquents, Papists, Spyes and Intelligencers; together with instructions for such persons as are employed in sequestring such Delinquents' Estates." From the preamble to this ordinance it appears that, under the designation of delinquents were comprehended the bishops, deans, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, "with all other person or persons, ecclesiasticall or temporal, as have raised or shall raise arms against the Parliament;—or have voluntarily contributed, or shall voluntarily contribute (not being under the power of any part of the King's army at the time of such contributing), any money, horse, plate, arms, munition, or other ayd or assistance for or towards the maintenance of any Forces raised against the Parliament;—and all such as have joyned or shall joyn in any oath or act of association against the Parliament; or have imposed or shall impose any tax or assessment upon his Majestie's subjects for or towards the maintenance of any Forces against the Parliament." To this ordinance is appended a list of commissioners or sequestrators for the execution of the decree in the various counties, and the name of William Muschamp, of Peckham, is found amongst the number appointed to act for the county of Surrey. It will readily be imagined from the terms of the above decree that men of property were easily brought within one or other of its provisions, and numerous were the "Delinquents" in Camberwell, and many the petitioners to be allowed to compound for their sins against the Parliament.

The petition of Isaac Mountaigne and George Mountaigne, his "sonne and heire apparent," must surely have received consideration, since Mr. Mountaigne, sen., wished it to be known that although he "sent an horse to supply the fforces raised against the Parliam^{te} in the beginninge of theis trouble," he had since lent £250 to the Parliament. Isaac Mountaigne held estates "lyinge and beinge in ye towne and pish of Camerwell" * and elsewhere, to the annual value of £263 3*s.* 8*d.* The petition is endorsed as follows:—"Father's fine, £540; the sonne's fine, £250;" but the £250 previously lent to the Parliament was evidently allowed as a kind of set-off, for at a later date it is stated that "Upo^{n} a reveu, the ffne is for both £357 10*s.*"

Another delinquent was Thomas Swingfield, of Peckham, who is described as having left his "habitacon and went to Worcester and lived there whiles it was a Garrison holden for the Kinge against the Parliam^{te}, and did assist those fforces raised against the Parliam^{te}, and was there at the tyme of the Surrender and to have the

* R. C. Papers, Second Series, vol. xvi. † R. C. Papers, Second Series, vol. xxxii.

benefit of those Articles, as by S^r Thomas ffairfax Certificate of the 23^rd July, 1646, doth appeare. He hath taken the Naconall Covenant before W^m Barton, Minister of John Zacharies, the second of October, 1646, and the Negative oath heere this 19^th day of January, 1646. He is seized in fee to him and his heires in possession of two messuages and two small Ten'ts, with a Barn and other howsinge situate in Peckham in the parish of Camerwell. He alledgeth that he owes £700 for the materialls that built theis howses, out of which he craves to be allowed." Fine, £300. It is evident that Mr. Thomas Swingfield did not lend £250 to the Parliam^te. The certificate of Sir Thomas Fairfax was as follows :—

Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight Generall of the Forces raised by the Parliament.

Suffer the bearer hereof, Thomas Swingfield, Esqr., who was in the city and garrison of Worcester, at the surrender thereof, and is to have the full benefit of the articles agreed unto upon the same, quietly and without let or interruption, to passe your Guards with his servants, three horses, Arms, Goods, and other Baggage on Horse-back, and to repaire unto London or elsewhere upon his necessary occasions. And in all places where hee shall reside, or where hee shall remove, to be protected from any violence to his Person or goods, according to the said articles, and to have full Liberty at any time within two months, to goe to any convenient Port and to Transport himself, with his Servants and Necessaries, beyond the seas. And in all other things to enjoy the benefit of the said Articles, hee havinge engaged himselfe not to beare Armes against the Parliament of England. Hereunto all due obedience is to be given by all Persons whom it may concerne.

Given under my Hand and seale, the 23rd day of July, 1646.

FFAIRFAX.

To all Officers and Souldiers under my command, and to
all others whom these may concerne.

The petition of Robt. Ballett, of Dulwich,* in y^e County of Surrey, gentleman, discloses the awful fact that the petitioner subscribed forty shillings towards the impoverished exchequer of the king, for which rash act "ye Lords and other ye Commissioners for compounding with Delinquents" did, on "ye 6^th day of August, 1646," proceed to sequester the estate of the said Robert Ballett.

The petitioner made a most touching appeal to their Lordships, and duly set forth the fact that he had "ever bin very moderate; and further, that he had 8 children and a wife to maintain." He threw himself upon the "accustomed clemency" of the Commissioners, who had "hitherto accorded to others of his Condicon a favorable Composicon."

He affirms that he was not a "Papist, nor Popishly affected, nor ever a member of the hono^ble house of Commons." The petition was referred to a sub-committee, which perhaps may account for the fact that the decision was considerably delayed, if indeed anything further was done in the matter. The sub-committee may have thought that the extenuating plea mentioned in Mr. Ballett's petition—viz., his non-connection with the House of Commons—a sufficient set-off to the crime of giving forty shillings to the king.

The "accustomed clemency" referred to by Mr. Ballett was evidently something more than an empty compliment, for petitions poured in upon the Commissioners, not only from the gentry, whose estates had been sequestered, but also from others who, not much involved, perhaps, in the troubles of the time, were anxious nevertheless, by the payment of a small fine, to make their property secure, and Richard Crymes, of Peckham,† may be taken as a fair representative case. In his petition Richard Crymes states that he was never "sequestred, nor individually impeached for any

* R. C. Papers, vol. xxxii.

† R. C. Papers, Second Series, vol. lxii.

Delinquency against the Parliament, nor was engaged in either warre, but doubtinge hee may hereafter bee lyable to sequestracon for something said or donne in relacon to the first warre, doth in pursuance of the late vote of y^e^ 21 of March, 1648, humbly addresse himselfe to this hon^ble^ Comittee, and humbly prayeth to bee admitted to composicon according to the said votes, as being himself the first discouerer."

According to a well-known authority,* the famous Surrey petition in favour of Episcopacy was presented to the House of Commons by Sir Edmond Bowyer, of Camberwell, but the Journals of the House say (vol. v. p. 561) that it was delivered in by Mr. Price, who with other freeholders had been admitted to bring it into the House of Commons; and Mr. Price is reported to have said "that he was commanded to desire a speedy and satisfactory answer thereunto." The petition had scarcely been read when the officer on guard, Lieut.-Col. Cobbett, requested entrance, and informed the House "that the Surrey petitioners enforced the Guard and knocked down some of the soldiers, and gave out words 'that they would have a speedy and satisfactory answer, or else they would have the blood of this House,' and are withdrawn into the Fields." The petitioners afterwards published an account of the proceedings, admitting that some of the royalists, who had joined them, had given provocation to the soldiers, which brought about the tumult and the loss of life, but affirming at the same time, with greater earnestness, the prayer of their petition, and declaring that "neither King nor Parliament should oppress the people at their pleasure, either by committees, taxes, or free-quarter."

Fighting of some kind appears to have taken place in the streets of the parish, as there is an entry in the Church Register, dated Aug. 1, 1647, to the following effect:—

"The same day was buryed a man that was killed upon the highway by the souldyers."

* Mr. Bray.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE earliest minute extant of the parochial doings of the parish is that of June 2nd, 1674 (see Plate A g), and the committee which was then appointed, and which was described as "a committee to be chosen from the constant inhabitants, to meet monthly to consult with the minister and officers about the affairs of the parish—for the preservation of good order and such other matters as relate to the parish—and to communicate from time to time, as occasion may be, what they have inquired into, and debated of, to a general meeting of the parishioners at the church," became a great institution in the parish, and as a committee retained its vitality, with certain modifications, until 1834.

The meetings of the parishioners in the seventeenth century were generally held but once a year, on Easter Tuesday, and very little was discussed except the appointment of churchwardens and overseers. The poor had not yet become an object of anxiety; and as to systems of drainage, the ethics of dust, and the mysteries of lighting and watching, and other modern parochial inventions, they were not allowed to disturb the harmony of the vestry proceedings.

The accounts of the churchwardens and overseers afforded an outlet for parochial zeal, and many and fierce were the contests to be elected an auditor, the cause of which zeal may perhaps be found in the fact that the auditing of accounts was a very small affair; whilst the real business of the day, by which it was succeeded, was much more serious.* It is a matter of fact, however, that the auditors were selected from the leading gentry of the neighbourhood, who invariably took an active part in all local questions. The vicar, Dr. Parr, kept the minutes of the vestry till his death (1691), and took a very active part in parochial questions and served as auditor of the parish accounts, along with Sir Edmond Bowyer, John Scott, Esq., Anthony Bowyer, Esq., and other leading residents.

The proceedings of the vestry held on the 14th day of April, 1696 (Plate A i) are interesting from the fact that the pensioners of the parish are there requested to report themselves to the churchwardens "after the sermon in ye afternoone," in order that their cases might be inquired into. These pensioners wore badges,† were few in number, and were tolerably well cared for.

In the facsimile (A c) the name of the parish is spelt with *b*; and since the date there given (1726) the parish has always been known as Camberwell. Until the passing of the Local Management Act of 1855, the parish was managed by an open vestry.

* Auditing the accounts of the present day usually occupies about thirty evenings, and the auditors are handsomely rewarded with one guinea each—about one halfpenny per hour!

† See Churchwardens' Accounts.

Camerwell: An: Dom: 1674:

Orders: &c:

June 2. 1674

Att a generall meeteing of the parishioners in the parish Church of Camerwell it was voted and ordered that the present Churchwardens make diligent search and inquiry after the Sum of Twenty pounds the gift and Legacie of mr Edward Willson Clerk, bequeathed for the use of the poore of the parish of Camerwell: to know what is becom of the sd Sum of 20li in whose hands it is: what security is given to the parish for the same: that it be not lost nor embeazled And the Churchwardens are to give an account of the same at the next meeteing:

Memorand: that mr Hathaway sayth that when he left the office of Churchwarden he delivered to mr Nat: East, One Bond of ten pound, and another Bond of five pound: and five pound in mony, in all 20li

Eodem die

Att the same meeteing it was voted and ordered that a certaine number of the Constant Inhabitents and parishioners should be nominated (and accordingly were named & chosen) to meete once in every month (upon notice given) in the parish Church to consult with the minister and parish Officers about the affairs of the parish and to inquire into the severall gifts and Legacies belonging to the parish how they are disposed of, &c: and for the better preservation of good order in the parish and such other matters as may relate to the parish and accordingly to Communicate from time to time (as occasion shall be) what they have inquired into and debated of, at such time or times there shall be a generall meeteing of the parishioners at the Church upon notice given them in that respect:

These persons hereunder written with the minister & officers are desired and were accordingly nominated:

Sr Ed Bowyer knt
Jo: Scott esqr:
Anth: Bowyer esqr
Nich: Delves esqr
mr Jo: Byne
mr Rob: Wraith
mr Herbert Jenks
Jo: Sayers:

Tho Targes esqr
mr Wm: Lovell
mr Will: West
mr Nath: East
mr Jo: Crawley
mr Wm: Nash.

Jo: Starkey sen
Tho: Wrench.
Tho: Butterfield
Jo: Bowden.

— Officers —

Church-wardens: Steph: Loyde, Jo: Lund, Jo Starkey jun

Overseers of the Poor: mr Rob: Wraith, Hall, Jo: Davis.

W. Griggs Photo Lith.

Local self-government has made wonderful strides in Camberwell in the past thirty years, and through its agency much practical good has been accomplished. With the present generation has sprung up not only the true theory of local government, but the capacity to understand it in all its details. Whereas, previously to 1844, the parochial mind was chiefly occupied with local duties thrust upon it by imperial legislation, a new state of things is strongly apparent after that date. It may perhaps best be described as an obtrusive and aggressive feeling, which gradually but surely took possession of men's minds. Not satisfied with existing local duties, there was a craving to go out into the highways and byways of public life in search of a larger sphere of usefulness.

There were, of course, occasional excesses committed; great disputes over little subjects; and religious animosity and party feeling too often marred the doings of our active local reformers; but in spite of all this, there was the unmistakable evidence of life, which with all its passions and follies is preferable to parochial death, as represented by the stagnant pool of unanimity.

It was not, perhaps, generous to oppose the election of the organist of St. Giles's Church every year; to fight over the emoluments of the beadle; to poll the parish as to whether the church-rate should be one penny or three halfpence; to fight over the salary of the vestry clerk and the election of a churchwarden once a year; but men who did these things were capable of doing greater things, for the agitation which was set on foot in Camberwell, and carried on so energetically against the chaotic absurdity of local mal-administration, resulted in the passing of the Local Management Act of 1855.

In ten years, from 1844 to 1854, our local reformers were ever active, holding special vestry meetings, preparing elaborate reports, and petitioning both Houses of Parliament in favour of a better system of local self-government. The greatest grievance connected with the subject was the defective system of drainage under the control of the Commissioners of Sewers. In 1844 the Highway Board, in their report, directed the attention of the vestry "to an existing evil which has claimed much of their serious and anxious attention, as well from their own observations as from the continued applications for remedy in the matter of drainage in many densely populated districts of this parish, the state of which your Board feel it a disgrace to a civilized metropolitan parish, engendering filth and disease, and it is a source of much regret that they are powerless in the matter."

In addition to the power exercised by the Commissioners of Sewers, the ratepayers were governed by Lighting Trusts, the Highway Board, by guardians, overseers, and other local powers.

The desirability, however, of having a more efficient control locally in the matter of drainage was the principal inducement to continue the agitation for an improved local government.

The cholera,* which raged in the metropolis in 1849, convinced the parishioners of Camberwell of the necessity for reform.

On June 13th, 1850, a public vestry was called "to consider the present most inefficient and most injurious management of the public sewers of this parish," with a view to petition Parliament for immediate redress on the subject. This requisition was signed by about 250 of the most influential ratepayers. In the course of the discussion it was stated by the surveyor to the Highway Board that there were no less than twelve miles of open sewers actually receiving house drainage in Camberwell, and that the contributions of the parish to the Commissioners of Sewers had not been

* The number of deaths in London for the week ending Sept. 15th, 1849, was 3,183; and the number of deaths from 17th June to 2nd October, in London alone, 13,161.

less than £6,000 a year for the three past years, whereas the amount spent by the Commission for permanent improvements in Camberwell did not exceed £500 during that time."

The resolutions which were passed at the meeting so clearly foreshadowed the system of local government which was adopted five years later, that Camberwell may claim to have exercised a great influence in the promotion of the Local Management Act of 1855.

The resolutions were as follows:—

"That this vestry is satisfied that the necessary arrangements for cleansing this vast district can only be effectually carried out by a division of labour, and that the inhabitants can and ought constitutionally to require that the requisite fund should be raised and applied under the management of local boards appointed by and accessible to the ratepayers having a certain amount of responsibility, and subject to a modified control by a central court, such local board to consist of persons duly qualified at least by local knowledge, business habits, and some scientific and practical attainments as regards this subject, and by their ability and willingness to devote the necessary time and attention to its details."

"That,* impressed with these views, this vestry considers an immediate application to Parliament for some alteration in the existing laws, relating to this subject, is indispensably necessary, and the parish officers are hereby requested, in conjunction with a committee of ratepayers, to prepare a petition to both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the foregoing resolutions."

Another vestry meeting was held on the 2nd January, 1851, at which a resolution was carried

"For the entire removal of the present irresponsible, arbitrary, and most unconstitutional system, and its replacement by another which shall be alike simple, responsible, and constitutional."

The effect of all this agitation we now know. The Local Management Act of 1855, by giving more power to local bodies, has placed Camberwell in the van of metropolitan parishes; for the admirable system of drainage carried out under the personal supervision of the surveyor, Mr. J. C. Reynolds, has completely revolutionized the sanitary statistics of the locality.

As an evidence of what has been done since the passing of the above Act, it appears from a report presented to the Metropolitan Board of Works in April, 1871, that the extent of sewerage works, &c., executed since 1st January, 1856, exceeded fifty miles, at a cost of £101,828. The report states that in 1856 the parish was almost wholly undrained, except into offensive open sewers several miles in extent. The quantity of paving, &c., executed since the same time, 460,582 feet; cost of same, £15,352; while the amount expended in works of improvement amounted to £40,781 14*s.* 9*d.*

The mileage of streets under the control of the vestry in 1871 was forty-three miles.

The roads watered by the parish extended to thirty-nine miles; the charge for water by the water company is stated to be from £35 to £50 per mile, according to width of road, and whether on high or low levels. The cost of cartage, horse hire, &c., for watering purposes, from 28*s.* to 34*s.* per mile per week. As regards lighting, it is stated that the charge for supplying public lamps with gas varies from £4 5*s.* to £4 12*s.* per year, and 724 additional lamps have been put up since 1856.

The following return made by the Vestry to the Metropolitan Board of Works

* This resolution was moved by Mr. John Andrew Lyon, who took a very active part in furthering sanitary and other reforms.

(Dec. 1874), shows the extent and cost of works executed by the Vestry from Jan. 1st, 1856, to 25th day of March, 1874 :—

	Miles.
1.—Total length of new sewers constructed from 1st January, 1856, to 25th March, 1874	60
Total cost of the same	£120,000
2.—Total cost of any other sanitary works executed by the Vestry or District Board	£2,000
	Square Yds.
3.—Total superficial area of paving laid down from 1st January, 1856, to 25th March, 1874	118,497
Total cost of the same	£45,000
4.—Total cost of any other street improvements executed by the Vestry or District Board	£87,611
5.—Number of additional street lamps put up from 1st January, 1856, to 25th March, 1874	No. 910
6.—Present mileage of the streets and roadways under the jurisdiction of the Vestry or District Board*. . . .	Miles. 52

(Signed) E. Dresser Rogers, Chairman of the General Purposes Committee.
Frederick Fermor, Chairman of the Sewers and Sanitary Committee.
J. C. Reynolds, Surveyor.

16th December, 1874.

The following is the total amount expended in sewerage, paving, lighting, and other improvements, 1856—71 :—

	£	s.	d.
Sewerage	206,221	10	4
Paving and repairing, and other general improvements†	235,609	7	1
Lighting	92,578	17	1
	£534,409	14	6

LIGHTING AND WATCHING.

Keeping watch by night and ward by day was a very serious, if not very successful, undertaking in days gone by. The putting out of fire and candle at 8 o'clock by the sound of bell remained in force only during the reigns of the Conqueror and William Rufus. Henry I. restored the use of fire and lights, "and in consequence," says an authority,‡ "many men gave themselves to robbery and murders in the night." Writing of 1175, Roger Hovedon recounts in quaint manner the excesses committed by the fast well-to-do young men of that time, who made night hideous with their drunken orgies. Amongst the young men concerned in one of the midnight robbery-brawls, was one John Senex, who is described as a "citizen of great countenance, credit, and wealth, who not being able to acquit himselfe by the Water-Doom (as that law was then termed), offered the King 500 pounds of silver for his life. But forasmuch as he was condemned by Judgment of the Water, the King would not

* The footpaths under the management of the Vestry extend to 104 miles, 19 miles of which have been flag-paved at the public cost, 20 miles have been flag-paved at the cost of owners, 45 miles have been tar-paved, and 30 yet remain to be dealt with.

† Included in the above improvements are the rebuilding of St. George's Bridge, Buck's Bridge, and Taylor's Bridge, crossing the Grand Surrey Canal; widening Grove Lane, Wells Street, and Havil Street; the purchase and laying out of Camberwell Green, the purchase of Peckham Rye, Goose Green, and Nunhead Green, as open public spaces, and sixty new roads equal in length to 7¼ miles.

‡ Seymour's Survey.

take the offer, but commanded him to be hanged at the gallows, which was done, and then the city became more quiet for a long time after." As a remedy for "enormities of the night," Henry III. commanded night-watchers to be kept, "for the better observance of peace and quietness" among his people.

In addition to the standing watches, "all in bright harness," there was a "marching watch," which passed through the principal streets. This nocturnal march was illuminated by 940 cressets, two men being appointed to each cresset, one to carry it, and another to bear a bag with light, and to serve it, so that the men pertaining to the cressets, taking wages, besides having a straw hat, with a badge painted, and a breakfast in the morning, amounted in number to nearly 2,000. An early black-letter poet notices these cressets borne in pageants :—

"Let nothing that's magnificent
Or that may tend to London's graceful state
Be unperformed,—as shows and solemn feasts,
Watches in armour, triumphs, cresset-lights,
Bonfires, bells, and peals of ordnance
And pleasure."

The night marches were suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1539,* on account of the great expense of maintaining them.

In Stow's day there was a regular watch kept, and the bellman, he tells us, "especially in the long nights, went through the streets and lanes ringing a bell, and saluting his masters and mistresses with some rhymes suitable to the festival and season of the year, at the same time bidding them look to their lights." But the watchman was of a much earlier period. The chroniclers tell us that in 1416 the mayor, Sir Henry Barton, ordered lanterns and lights to be hung out on winter evenings betwixt Allhallows and Candlemas.

The watchman's cry was :—

"Lantern, and a whole candle light!
Hang out your lights! Hear!" †

In Stow's time all housekeepers were bound to keep watch in their own district after nightfall, or provide a substitute for the purpose. "Then and there," says the historian, "one went all night with a bell, and at each lane's end gave warning of fire and candle, and to help the poor, and pray for the dead."

"Watching and warding" in Camberwell about this time was carried out much in the same way as in the city of London. Householders were compelled to perform the duties, or to provide a substitute. It will be seen from the following returns that the leading residents in the reign of the first Charles were brought within the provisions of the Act of Parliament, for not only is the vicar's name on the list, but we find also that of Sir Edmond Bowyer and Mr. Dennis Fleming.

The retorne of the names of such Houskeapers by the Constables of Camrwell & Peckham wch doe eithr watch them selves or appoint able sufficient men as there servants or houskeapers, whose names are here sett downe according to the contents of the warrant from the High Constable for the same service bearing date the first of Aprill 1639, and also the names of the warders wch doe ward in the Day tyme for the same service.

* They were again set on foot in 1548, during the mayoralty of Sir Henry Amcoats, who succeeded Sir John Gresham; and in about twenty years after this marching watch and its procession were entirely remodelled, and a standing watch, much more useful and less expensive, appointed in its stead.

† In the *Pleasant Comments of Old Hobson, the merry Londoner*, 1606, we read that when 'the order of hanging out lanterne and candle-light front of all was brought up, the bedell of the warde where Maister Hobson dwelt, in a darke evening, crieing up and downe, 'Hang out your lanternes! hang out your lanternes!' using no other wordes, Maister Hobson tooke an emptie lanterne, and, according to the bedell's call, hung it out. This flout by the Lord Mayor was taken in ill part, and for the same offence Hobson was sent to the Counter; but being released the next night following, thinking to amend his call, the bedell cried out with a loud voice, 'Hang out your lanternes and candles!' Maister Hobson hereupon hung out a lanterne and candle unlighted, as the bedell again commanded; whereupon he was sent again to the Counter; but the next night the bedell, being the better advised, cried out, 'Hang out your lanterne and candle-light," which Maister Hobson at last did, to his great commendation, which cry of 'lanterne and candle-light' is in right manner used to this day."

Cam^{r}well Monday night the jth of Aprill.
Sir Edmond Bowyer, for him Roger Spavell his servant.
Dennis ffleming Esqui^{r}e for him John Braston houskeaper.
Mr. Lawrence Brinley for him John Sheappeaul houskeaper.
Mr. (blank) Blackwell for him John Cotterell his servant.
Peckham Monday night.
Markes ffeild houskeaper.
Thomas Smith houskeaper.
John Clayton houskeaper.
Cam^{r}well Tuesday night the 2th of Aprill.
Mr. Peter Dawson vicar for him Thomas Selby his servant.
Mr. Thomas Large for him Thomas Lewis houskeaper.
Mr. Nicholas Hunt for him Raph Maken his servant.
Mr. (blank) Cade for him Georg Needham houskeaper.
Peckham Tuesday night 2th of Aprill.
Thomas Banckes houskeaper.
John Barton houskeaper.
James ffrime houskeaper.
Warders for the Day tyme George Needham & John ffloyd houskeapers.

past prudence Harman, the 24th of January from Cam^{r}well to Willton in Willshire who had receaued corection according to law at Gillingham in kent.

Past Richard Williams from Cam^{r}well to lewton in the Countie of Som^{r}set who had receaued correction according to law at Gillingham in kent.

past Elyzabeth bell and An Bell from Peckham to Douer in kent who receaued Corection accordin to law.

James Drap & John Stratffeild } Constables.

(Endorsed)

The retorne of the Constables of Cam^{r}well and Peckham for watching and warding.*

Right Hoble.

According to yo^{r} Lop^{s} Comand for Watching, Warding, punishing and passing away of Vagarants (in his Ma^{ts} absence) wthin the Burroughe of Southwark & hundred of Brixton in the County of Surrey wee humbly certifie yo^{r} Lop^{s} as followeth :—

In Cam^{r}well pishe	8 Watchmen	every
in like manner	2 Warders	night & day.

punished & passed away in that pishe—4 psons.

The seu^{r}all Stages & places of theire Watchings & wardings attended wth the Constables wthin the pishes and Libties aforesaid may more plainely appeare unto yo^{r} Lopps by theire Certificates hereunto annexed ; And for the better execucon of this service the seu^{r}all Highe Constables ryde up & downe every weeke to see the Petty Constables perform theire duties.

Tho. Crymes.†
John Lenthall.
Abraha. Dawes.
Fra poulton.
Daniel Featley.

Southwark 3 Apr
1639.

* State Papers, D. S., vol. ccccxvii., No. 25,

† Sir Thomas Grymes, of Peckham.

To the right ho^able S^r Francis Crauley K^t one of ye Judges of his Ma^ties ho^able Court of Comon Pleas and S^r Richard Weston K^t one of the Barrons of his Ma^ties Exchequer his Ma^ties Judges of Assize for the Countie of Surry.

Maie it please your Good Lo^pps

In most humble obedience unto his M^ties Royall Comaund declared in the printed booke of Orders Anno 1630. And accordinge to the Directions of the right ho^able the Lordes of his Ma^ties most ho^able privie Councell expressed in theire ho^able Letters formerlie directed unto us. And in Pursuance also of yo^r Lo^pps Directions: wee have w^th all delligence endevored his Ma^ties Princely Comaundes and the Directions aforesaide w^thin o^r division of this Countie, w^ch is the Burrough of Southwark and y^e Hundred of Brixton, ffor accompt wherein, since July last, Wee humblie present unto yo^r Lo^pps Theis perticulers followinge

That wee haue sente fourth our warrantes to the severall Constables of the saide Burrough and Hundred for the due execucon of the saide printed booke of Orders, and required theire severall Certificatts unto us under ye^ir handes touchinge the premisses w^ch wee haue receaved from them Wherein wee finde

That theere watches and wardes are in most places reasonablie well kept & thereby the nombers of Rogues and Vagrants are in some measure Lessoned Also by the saide Certificatt it appeareth

That w^thin the tyme aforesaide, there haue byn taken, Punished, and conveyed awaye accordinge to the Lawe w^thin the Division aforesaid 279 vagrants.

That within the tyme aforesaide, there haue byn placed and bound out Apprentizes to severall Maisters and Dames 12 poore Children of the pishes aforesaide And

That within the Division aforesaide there are many poore Children w^ch are yet too younge to be put fourth to service Besides a great nomber of are lame, and impotent poore people: both w^ch sortes of poore, are kept and maynteyned by the Care and Charge, of the Inhabitants of the severall parishes aforesaide.

Wee have also abated the nomber of Alehowses lycensed, and will contynewe yerely so to doe, untill they be reduced to convenient nomber. And the unlicensed Alehowse keepers wee haue punished accordinge to Lawe.

We haue likewise Levied of severall Alehowsekeepers and other persons w^thin y^e division aforesaide to the use of the poore of the severall pishes ffor swearinge and Drunckennes and sufferinge to tipple in Alehowses 6^li 12^s Also

Wee finde by the saide Certificates That in divers of the saide pishes, there are divers persons, that Devide theire howses and receave in under sitters & Inmates a greate meanes of increasinge the poore. Theis Delinquents wee haue also resolved to proceed agaynst by Indict^mte at the next Sessions.

All w^ch wee humblie Leaue to yo^r Lo^pps grave wisdoms* and humbly take our Leaves. And rest

Att yo^r Lo^pps Comaundem^te

Tho: Crymes.
John Lenthall.
Edw: Bromfeilde.

1^mo Marcij 1635.

Surr Hundred de Brixton

The certificatt of the names of all suche Rogues Vagabounds &c as were taken in the watche and searche made w^thin the Hundred and Lymitts herafter ensuynge the xij^th of October 1571 acordinge unto lres unto me and others directed from the Quenes

* State Papers, D. S., vol. cccxv., No. 15.

Mats honorable p^rvie Councill in that behalf the xxx^th of July last and pounyshed as followeth

Hewe Crandatt
George Ogle
Elsabeth Kentt
Alse Stanlay
Symonde Istlipp
Willm Stewarde
John Whitt
Edwarde Johnes
Thomas Wilson
Alse Styuens
Willm Tofte
John Hawoode
Edwarde Attodam
John Garforde
} Whipped & stocked

Roger Weight—put to s^rvic^e

* by me Edwa^rd Scotte.

Surr

Hundred de Brixton et Wallington } The certificate of all the names of all suche Rogues vagabounds as were taken in the Watche made w^thin the hundred & lymits herafter ensuynge the xx^th of Auguste 1571 accordinge unto Lres unto us and others directed from the Quenes ma^ts honorable p^rvie Councell in that behalf the xxx^th of July Last and punyshed as followeth

John Jenkens
Davie Jonnes
Phillipp Jonnes
Johon Blomer
Margarett Leett
Harry Peycok
Byran Brudlow
Edward Hastely
ffraunces Clark
} Whipped

Roger Milles . . . . stocked

ffraunces Paston
John Bennett
Tegg Bryan
} put to S^rvice

† by me Edwa^rd Scotte.

Burglaries have been but too common in the past history of this parish. In the early part of the last century, in consequence of numerous acts of violence and robbery, which were during the winter months almost of daily occurrence, the parishioners in vestry assembled determined by public subscription to do something to assist the churchwardens in convicting the evil-doers (see facsimile A e). The resolutions passed at a later period (Oct. 1789) are, to say the least of them, amusing, and worthy of perusal. From a book kindly placed at our disposal, it appears that these subscriptions were made annually until the year 1823, and the following items, amongst others, occur in the statement of accounts :—

	£	s.	d.
1797. Expenses on Acco. Titchener's robbery	0	15	0
1814. Expenses on apprehending Admiral Knight's gardener for stealing pigs	5	12	0
1816. Expenses attending attempt for discovering housebreakers . .	4	9	0

* State Papers, D. S., vol. lxxxi., No. 49.

† State Papers, D. S., vol. lxxx., No. 44.

		£	s.	d.
1817.	A moiety of the expenses attending the prosecution and conviction of Turner for a robbery at Mr. W. Reade's,* he having previously broken into an outhouse of Mr. Acland's, on which account Mr. R. joined in the prosecution	18	8	4
	Howard and others, reward in apprehending Turner . . .	10	0	0
1818.	Feb. 3. Expenses attending the prosecution of Dawkins, at the Old Bailey, for privately stealing a shirt and three handkerchiefs from Mr. Acland's laundry, for which he was sentenced to seven years' transportation	1	9	8
„	Mar. 4. Mr. Ely, for expenses incurred by him in the prosecution to conviction of J. Johnson for pot stealing, in May, 1817 .	2	18	0
„	Sept. 9. Reward for apprehending three men who robbed Mr. Wanostrocht's garden	5	0	0
1823.	By Lewis, for convicting Barnes of robbing Mr. Wanostrocht's farm	1	14	0

From Vestry Minutes.

Burglaries, etc., in the Parish. Oct. 29th, 1789.†

"Several houses having lately been broke open in this parish, this vestry is held to consider of proper measures to prevent the same for the future."

Adjourned to November 5th, and handbills of the following purport be printed and delivered at the houses of the parishioners:—

"Whereas divers burglaries and robberies have been lately committed in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, the same having been considered at a vestry held in and for the said parish on the 29th of October, and having been proposed at the said vestry to appropriate a sum out of the assessment called the poor-rate, as a reward for apprehending and convicting offenders—Notice is hereby given that an adjourned vestry will be held on the 5th of November next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the vestry room of the church, at which time the said proposal will be fully considered and determined upon.

Adjourned Vestry, Nov. 5th, 1789.

The question being put—That it is the opinion of this vestry that rewards, in addition to the rewards given by Act of Parliament, should be paid by the churchwardens of this parish for the apprehending and convicting of persons committing felonies in the said parish, the same was carried in the affirmative, and it was *ordered*—

That a reward of twenty pounds be paid by the churchwardens for the time being, upon conviction of the person or persons who were lately concerned in sacrilegiously breaking into and robbing the parish church, or upon conviction of any person or persons who shall for the future break into and rob or *intend to rob* the same.

For every person convicted of burglariously (or by night) breaking into *or out* of any dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, granary, barn, stable, coach-house, cow-house, dairy, fowl-house, or outbuilding (appurtenant to the dwelling-house) within this parish, or robbing, or intending to rob, the same, £20.

For every person convicted of a highway or footpad robbery within this parish, £20.

For every person convicted of stealing in the daytime from or in any dwelling-

* This house in the Peckham Road, next Mr. R. A. Gray, J.P., is now occupied by Mr. G. R. Peerless.

† In *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Jan. 16–19, 1761, is the following entry:—

"Wednesday night last Capt. Lambert was stopped by three footpads, between Peckham and Camberwell, and robbed of a sum of money and his gold watch."

March 31. 1715 [819]

We Underwritten agree to pay to y^e Church-Wardens of Camberwell such sumes of mony as are opposite to our respective names as a Reward to such person or persons who shall apprehend any Person or Persons who shall commit any Felony or Burglary within this Town & Parish of Camberwell after Conviction for y^e same Facts, or for any other Fact comitted after 9^th y^e Octob^r 1713 — ~~to~~

	s	d
Charles Cox	10.	=
Jthabod Sipping	05	=
Daniell Badger	05	=
John Prowter	15	=
Edw: Acton	05	—
Will Smith	05	—
Benj^a Hent	02	6
John Moore	00	6

W. Griggs. Photo-Lith

house, shop, warehouse, &c., within this parish, goods to the value of *five shillings* or upwards, £20.

For every person convicted of stealing any horse, bullock, cow, or sheep from any field or common of pasture within the parish, *Ten pounds.*

For every person convicted of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to any dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, outhouse, or to any stacks or cocks of hay, straw, corn, or wood, £20.

Stealing corn, hay, straw, or wood in faggots from any field or homestall, £5.

Breaking into any garden, garden ground, orchard, or *fishpond*, and robbing the same, or of breaking down, cutting or pulling up, or otherwise destroying any trees, shrubs, fence, hedge, gate, stile, or barr, pails, rails, or post, or of stealing the same, or any iron or lead belonging to the same, or affixed to any dwelling-house or outhouse, &c., within this parish, £5.

For every person convicted of stealing any linen at the wash, bricks from the grounds, or poultry or hogs depasturing and feeding within this parish, £5.

For every person, if inhabitants of this parish, convicted under the statute 5th Queen Anne, of receiving goods knowing them to be stolen, or of harbouring or abetting felons of the above description, £10 ; and for other larcenies above specified, £2 10*s*.

If any of the above offences are aggravated by the crime of murder, a further reward of £20 over and above all other rewards will be paid on conviction.

As a further encouragement for apprehending offenders, the charge of prosecuting them to conviction shall be defrayed by the said churchwardens, provided such suit is conducted by and under their direction."

In the year 1804 a man named George Heeles was tried at the Surrey Assizes (March 24), and convicted of robbing the house of Mr. Epps, of Camberwell, of a tea-pot, and was sentenced to be hanged. Eleven other persons were convicted at the same time for petty robberies, and sentence of death was passed in each instance.

In 1807 a reward of forty guineas was offered by the vestry "for the conviction of the person who committed a daring outrage upon a poor girl in the north fields."

On the 18th September, in consequence of the great increase in the number of robberies of a grave kind, another special meeting of the vestry took place, when the following resolutions were passed :—

ROBBERIES. SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1816.

"It is the opinion of this vestry that burglaries and robberies have of late increased in this parish to an alarming extent, and that it is necessary some measure should be adopted, more effectual than those which at present exist, to secure the lives and properties of its inhabitants during the ensuing winter.

"It is the opinion of this vestry that endeavours should be made to procure this parish to be included within the limits of the Bow Street patrol ; the efforts of which have been found eminently successful within those districts to which it has been extended in the prevention of criminal depredations.

"That a committee be formed to consider the best and most efficacious means of establishing a system of police within this parish, and also to consider of a plan for an association for giving rewards upon the discovery, apprehension, and conviction of offenders.

"That the thanks of this vestry be given to the Rev. Edward Smyth and John Bowles, Esq., the acting magistrates, for their prompt interference in establishing a patrole of constables whereby many criminal persons have been in the course of a few nights apprehended, and now stand committed for various burglaries and robberies committed in the neighbourhood."

We must not omit to mention that two Acts of Parliament had been obtained, one in 1776 and the other in 1787, for "Lighting and Watching the villages of Camberwell and Peckham, and certain roads leading thereto; and for establishing a Foot Patrole between Peckham and Blackman Street in the Borough of Southwark." The Camberwell Trust met at the "Golden Lyon" in Camberwell, and the Peckham Trust at "The Red Ball," High Street, Peckham. The powers vested in the respective trusts were rather extensive, for the collectors could apply for a warrant of distress against the debtor, without first summoning him to appear to show cause of non-payment, three days after the rate became due! Houses under £10 rent were exempt from rates.

The following were the published rules to be observed by the watchmen of the village of Peckham:—

1. All the watchmen are required to receive their coats and arms from the constable every night at the watch-house, and to return them to the same place in the morning; and to be on duty during the hours specified in the table hereunto annexed.

2. All the watchmen are directed to call the half-hours, and the road watch to strike every hour on their bells.

3. All the watchmen are required attentively to watch in their respective districts during their hours of duty, to take care that peace and order be everywhere kept, and to take into custody and deliver over to the constable of the night all disorderly persons.

4. All the watchmen are required particularly to obey the orders of the constable on duty.

The patroles are to go and return every half-hour, from the "Bull" in Peckham to the "Green Man" turnpike, in the Kent Road; from the 1st to the 15th Sept., from eight to half-past nine; from the 15th of Sept. to the 1st of April, from six to nine; and from the 1st to the 15th of April, from eight to half-past nine o'clock; and they are to protect all passengers on the road; also when they go off their duty, they are to deposit their arms and coats with the constable at the watch-house.

HOURS OF THE WATCHMEN BEING ON DUTY.

From Sept. 30 to Nov. 4.	Town watch from	.	.	.	9	to	5
	Road	,,	,,	.	.	7	,,	12
	,,	,,	,,	.	.	12	,,	5
,, Nov. 4 to Feb. 19.	Town	,,	,,	.	.	8	,,	6
	Road	,,	,,	.	.	5	,,	12
	,,	,,	,,	.	.	12	,,	7
,, Feb. 19 to April 16.	Town	,,	,,	.	.	9	,,	5
	Road	,,	,,	.	.	7	,,	12
	,,	,,	,,	.	.	12	,,	5
,, April 16 to May 7.	Town	,,	,,	.	.	10	,,	4
	Road	,,	,,	.	.	9	,,	5
,, May 7 to Aug. 6.	Town	,,	,,	.	.	10	,,	4
	Road	,,	,,	.	.	9	,,	4
,, Aug. 6 to Aug. 27.	Town	,,	,,	.	.	10	,,	4
	Road	,,	,,	.	.	9	,,	5
,, Aug. 27 to Sept. 30.	Town	,,	,,	.	.	9	,,	5
	Road	,,	,,	.	.	7	,,	12
	,,	,,	,,	.	.	12	,,	5

In the year 1816 the inhabitants of Camberwell, notwithstanding "Watching and Lighting Trusts," "Watchmen," "Patroles," and other means of defence, complained loudly of the dangerous state of the roads after dark, and various suggestions were made for improving the alarming state of affairs. It was suggested by some that the watchmen should be deprived of their boxes, in order to compel them to "move on," against which it was urged that in wet weather the watchmen were too often not to be found, their excuse being that Mr. So and So's servant had called them in for shelter. Others again suggested that the high roads of the parish should be placed under the surveillance of the Bow Street patrol, "the benefit of which," says a report published about this time (1816), "in the prevention of highway and footpad robberies has of late been found highly effectual in most parts of the neighbourhood of the metropolis."

In 1828* the trustees of the Camberwell and Peckham New Lighting Trust entered into arrangements with the Phœnix Gas Company to light their portion of the parish with gas at £7 7*s.* per lamp per annum, subject to a deduction of 10*s.* 6*d.* per lamp for every thirty private lights supplied by the company within the trust. Five per cent. was also allowed for prompt payment. This contract lasted for seven years, and then the Lighting Trust in their wisdom retrograded into "oil" and "spirit of naphtha." The oil lamps not proving satisfactory, after the adoption of gas for seven years, the Lighting Trust looked about for an inflammable compound which would give as much light as gas and at the same time prove as cheap as oil. The oil lamps were said to have had a very short nocturnal existence, and that extremely sickly, and so a committee was appointed to meet at the "Crown and Sceptre," Greenwich, to discuss the merits of a "new inflammable matter," patented by Messrs. Enderby and Co., of Greenwich. The committee were perfectly charmed with the newly-patented "indian rubber lights," inspected and reported accordingly to the other members of the Lighting Trust, but strange to relate, when negotiations were sought to be opened with the Messrs. Enderby, no notice was taken of the application. Perhaps the "new indian rubber light patent" had burnt itself out! Advertisements were subsequently inserted (Aug. 1835) in the *Morning Advertiser*, *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Morning Herald*, inviting tenders for lighting the Camberwell and Peckham New Trust with "gas, oil, or other materials." Amongst other tenders received were an "oil" tender at £2 10*s.* per lamp per annum, and a "spirit of naphtha" tender at £3 10*s.* per lamp per year, with an additional 5*s.* per lamp per year for lamp repairs. The gas companies were sulky, and refused to tender, and in the end the "spirit of naphtha" tender was accepted. Three specimen lights were ordered to be exhibited "adjacent to the bridge, near St. George's Church."

The new lights proved a failure. They were, after seven years of gas, a great mistake, and loud and long were the complaints of the ratepayers, and indignation meetings on the subject were held in various parts of the parish, and ultimately gas was again adopted as a lighting power.† At the present time there are 1,933 public

* Gas was first introduced into London (at Golden Lane) 16 Aug. 1807; Pall Mall, 1809; generally through London, 1814–20. Haydn, Dictionary of Dates.

The horror of certain individuals against the introduction of gas is thus depicted (Poems: by W. C. Bennett):—

"Only half a century since,
Fifty years or so,
Safely through our London streets
At night, you couldn't go;
Oil lamps and Charlies
Strove with thieves and night;
The public got the worst of it,
And called for better light!
When straight a cry was heard,
'No Popery—no mass—
Our glorious constitution—
No Gas—no gas.'"

† The clerk to the trust, in his record of the proceedings, was most profuse with his adjectives in describing the qualities of the chairman. The chairman of a Lighting Trust was perhaps more "enlightened" than the chairman of any other local organization, for no other chairman was so honoured. In the votes of thanks, with which the meetings concluded, the chairman is described as "obliging," "able," "very able," "attentive,"

lamps within the parish, 1,728 of which are lighted by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, 103 by the Crystal Palace Gas Company, and 102 by the Phœnix Gas Company.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company charges £4 5*s.* per annum per lamp, less a discount of 12½ per cent.; the Phœnix Company, £4 10*s.* per lamp; and the Crystal Palace Company, £4 14*s.* per lamp.

The parish now contributes about £11,000 annually for police protection.*

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

THE churchwarden is a kind of parochial peer, with one eye upon the church and the other on the rates. His duties seem originally to have been limited to such matters only as concern the church considered *materially* as an edifice, building, or place of public worship, the duty of suppressing profaneness and immorality having been entrusted to two persons, chosen by the parishioners as assistants to the churchwardens, who, from their power of inquiring into offences detrimental to the interests of religion, and of presenting the offenders to the next provincial council or episcopal synod, were called questmen or synod's-men, which last appellation has been converted into the name of sidesmen.

In course of time, however, the duties of questman devolved upon the churchwarden, and it would seem, from the canons of 1603,† that at the date of those canons the offices of churchwarden and questman were one and the same. Churchwardens are also *ex-officio* overseers of the poor, and many additional temporal duties have also from time to time been thrown upon the churchwardens by modern Acts of Parliament.

A mere enumeration of the duties cast upon the churchwarden in days gone by is positively appalling!

He was required to see that the church ways be well kept and repaired; to levy penalties on persons exercising their calling on the Lord's day; to suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, church ales, drinkings, temporal courts or leets, lay juries, musters, or any profane usage to be kept in the church or churchyard; to see that parishioners resort to church and continue there orderly during divine service, and present the defaulters; to see that idle persons abide not in the churchyard or church porch during the time of divine service or preaching, but to cause them to come in or depart; to levy the forfeiture of 12*d.* a Sunday on the goods of persons not coming to church; to levy the penalties for being present at unlawful conventicles; to present at the Sessions, on pain of £20, all recusants who absent themselves from church, together with the names and ages of their children above nine years old, and the names of their servants. And if the party presented shall be indicted and convicted, the churchwarden received a reward of 40*s.* to be levied on

"impartial," "very impartial," "courteous," "very courteous," "kind and obliging," "able and attentive," "zealous and attentive," "able and impartial;" and then, having exhausted the stock and rung the changes so often adjectively, we are treated for a few months to a run of substantives, and are told of the chairman's "politeness," "urbanity," "attention," "condescension," "ability," &c.

* The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced 1 Aug. 1792; the Thames Police was established 1798; the London Police, remodelled by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel, by 10 Geo. IV., 19 June, commenced duty 29th Sept. 1829; London Police Improvement Acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2. Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

† Canons 85, 89, 90; but however this may be, there can be no doubt that originally these officers were distinct. In *Stutter* v. *Freston*, 1 Str. 52, the Court said: "Churchwardens were a corporation at common law, and they are different from questmen, who were the creatures of the Reformation, and came in by canon law."

the recusant's goods ; to keep all excommunicated persons out of the church ; to see that the church has a large bible, book of common prayer, book of homilies, a font of stone, a decent communion table, with proper coverings, the ten commandments set up at the east end, and other chosen sentences upon the walls, a reading-desk and pulpit, and chest for alms ; to levy the penalty of £5 for an incumbent not reading the common prayer once a month ; not to suffer strangers to preach, but such as shall appear qualified on showing their license ; to apply to the magistrate for conviction of offenders not burying in woollen ; to see that persons who murder themselves, or who die excommunicated, are not buried without special license from the bishop ; to levy penalties for eating flesh on fifth days ; to receive penalties for servants, labourers, apprentices, or journeymen gaming in public-houses ; to receive the penalties for tippling and drunkenness ; to levy penalties for selling corn in a wrong measure ; to provide chests for locking up the arms, clothes, and accoutrements of the militia, and to receive the penalties for servants carelessly firing houses.

With respect to the proceedings ordered to be taken against parties for not going to church,* there is a return in the Record Office† of Camberwell residents so presented in the year 1577. Amongst the offenders were Bartholomew Dancye, gentleman, and his wife, who had evidently no great liking for the church service at Camberwell in the reign of Elizabeth, as it is stated that they had often been presented, "and yet will not be reformed." The report states that the offender "liveth at Cam'well upon a farm of thirty poundes a yere, whereon he kepethe about sixtene beastes and hath a reasonable stock of corn and landes in ye weste countrie worth twenty nobles."

Another offender was Andrew Silvertoppe, who, with his wife, was presented "for not comyng to the Churche and not receiving the communion." Andrew Silvertoppe was an incorrigible, for the report states that he had but recently been indicted, and "suffered the penaltie of the lawe" before the Commissioners, for "massinge at Westminster." He is described as "one of Mr. Cofferer's clerks," having no other living than his office. Mr. Silvertoppe must have found the churchwardens of Camberwell rather too zealous in the discharge of their duties, for he disappeared in 1577, or as the return sets forth, "he is gone frome Camerwell, and there hath nether landes nor goodes."

There are several entries in the churchwardens' accounts of money received for "burying in linen." In 1679 Mr. Churchwarden Adcocke makes the following entry :—

"Received for burying in linnen 03. 00. 00. ;" and in 1683 the vestry clerk of that day paid £2 10*s.* for his child's burial in linen.

The fines so paid were levied under the 30 Car. II. c. 3, which repealed a former Act (18 Car. II. c. 4), the preamble stating that the former Act "was intended for lessening the importation of linnen beyond the seas and for the encouragement of the woolen and paper manufactures of this kingdom, had the same been observed, but in respect there was not sufficient remedy thereby given for the discovering and prosecution of offences against the said Act."

The more stringent Act directed "that no corpse should be buried in any other material than a manufacture of sheep's wool, under penalty of five pounds, and that affidavit should be made within 8 days after burial that the person so buried

* State Papers, D. S., Eliz., vol. cxvii., No. 141–2.

† 1 El. c. 2. "One justice, upon confession or oath of witness, shall call the party before him ; and if he can make no excuse, the justice shall give a warrant to the churchwardens to levy 12*d.* for every default ; and if no distress, to commit till payment." Repairing to church meant attending both morning and evening services.

The 3 Jac. c. 4, enacts that "if any person willingly maintain, relieve, keep, or harbour in any house, any servant, sojourner, stranger, who shall forbear for a month together to hear divine service, not having a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit £10 for every month."

"was not put in, wrapped or wound up in any shirt, shift, sheet, or shroud made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, or other than what is made of sheep's wool only, nor in any coffin lined or faced with any cloth, stuff, or any other thing whatsoever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, or other material than what is made of sheep's wool only."

And in default of such affidavit being made, the goods and chattels of the deceased or of the party neglecting to furnish the affidavit were subject to a penalty of five pounds, leviable by distress. This Act was further amended by 32 Car. II. c. 1, entitled "An additional Act for burying in Woolen." The law thus stood, and these stringent provisions were in force, until 1814, when an Act was passed (54 Geo. III. c. 108) repealing the above Acts and indemnifying parties against penalties for offences committed thereunder.

The penalties levied for profane swearing were, under 21 Jac. c. 20, and 3 Car. c. 4, which enacted "that every such offender shall, for every time so offending, forfeit and pay to the use of the Poor of that Parish where the offence shall be committed the sum of 12 pence." In default of payment and distress, the offender, if over twelve years of age, was ordered to be put in the stocks for three hours; if under twelve, to be whipped.

From the Churchwardens' Book of Accounts, 1670—1720.

Receipts.

		£	s.	d.
1671.	Of John Peirson for burialls	04	00	00
1672.	Of 2 men for tipling in servise time	00	02	00
„	Of Willm Terry, for disorders	00	10	00
„	Received out of Poore's box	01	00	00
„	Rec'd of Mr ffox his gift	00	10	00
„	Rec'd of John Wakeman, for Camerwell assessmt towards repairing of the pishe church	08	00	00
„	Of John Barton, for Peckham libty	08	00	00
„	Rec'd for Dulwich Asst	04	00	00
1673.	Recd att ye Churchwardens Doore	00	08	04
1674.	Rec'd at the Comunion table	00	02	00
„	more	00	00	10
„	more	00	01	10
1675.	By the Church tax	20	10	02
1676.	Received out of the poor's box	01	03	00
1678.	Rec'd for widd. Loveday's buriall	00	01	00
„	Of the widd. Killick for her husband's burial	00	05	00
„	Received of Mr Worrall for ye poore's houses	05	06	00
1679.	Rec'd of Mr ffox, Overseer for ye poore ann. 1678	07	10	00
„	Rec'd for ye poore houses in Camerwell	08	00	00
	Received for burying in Linnen	03	00	00
	Rec'd out of the poore's box	00	18	00
	Rec'd of the Church tax	16	00	00
	Rec'd for rent for the poore houses	04	00	00
„	Rec'd for burialls in linnen	01	10	00
	Out of the Poore's box	00	09	00
„	For the Church Tax	07	12	00
„	Rec'd for Buriall Moneys of Thos Lurman	00	00	06
„	Rec'd for buriall in ye Church	00	08	08
„	Rec'd for ye buryall of Sir Edmond Bowyer	00	02	00
„	Rec'd of Tho. Baker for his wife's buriall	00	01	00

		£	s.	d.
1680.	Monies gathered at y^e^ sacrament	00	02	06
„	Sacrament moneys for y^e^ us^e^ of y^e^ poore	00	01	06
„	Sacrament moneys	00	02	00
„	Received for breaking of ground for buriall in y^e^ churchyard	00	14	00
1681.	Rec'd of Widd. Allen due from her husband for a buriall in linnen	00	10	00
„	Received out of y^e^ Poore's box for y^e^ us^e^ of the poore of y^e^ libberty	00	10	00
„	Rec'd for Mr. Smith's buriall in linnen	01	00	00
„	Received of Wheeler of Peckham for disorders	00	02	00
1682.	Received for cloth for y^e^ poore's coates	03	16	00
„	Rec'd of M^r^ Macthorne for Burialls for one year	02	12	01
1681.	Rec'd att a sacram^t^	00	01	00
„	Rec'd for M^r^ Smith's buriall in linen	00	10	00
1682.	Of M^r^ Lane for his child's buriall in linnen	02	10	00
1683.	Of John Macthorne for his child's buriall in linnen	02	10	00
1689.	Of D^r^ Parr for D^r^ Scott's buriall in linnen	01	00	00
1690.	Of the Church Tax	20	08	01
1691.	Of several passengers travailing on Sundays	00	14	00
1691.	Rec'd att a sacram^t^	00	01	00
1691.	Rec'd of M^r^ Bowyer towards y^e^ session dinner	00	04	00
1693.	From men setting in y^e^ Alle houses drinkeing in sarmon time	00	03	06
1695.*	Rec'd of M^r^ Hester for his setting in the Church	00	06	00
„	Received of Simon Redding by the hands of John Halford constable, for swearing	00	02	00
1697.	Rec'd of M^r^ Booker for putting a rail over his child in the churchyard	00	02	00
„	Received of M^r^ Hester for his setting in the Church	00	06	00
1698.	Rec'd of M^r^ John Hester, for the use of his pew in the Church for one yeare	00	15	00
1698.	Rec'd of M^r^ Gibbs, his gift for setting in the Church	—	10	—
1700.	Rec'd of M^rs^ Gibbs, for her setting in the Church	—	5	—
„	Rec'd of M^r^ Hester, his gift for the use of his pew in the Church for 1 yeare	—	15	—
„	Received of Foxcraf for illorders	—	5	—
„	Of y^e^ Wedd. child for illorders	—	5	—
„	Rec'd of the penny rate	2	—	—
„	For use of pall	—	2	6
1701.	For y^e^ use of ye pall	—	7	6
„	Of M^r^ Hester for a yeare's rent for his pew	—	15	—
1702.	Rec'd of Mr. Tipping towards persessioning	—	10	—
„	Of M^r^ Hester for his seat at the Church	—	15	—
„	For the pall 5 times at 7*s.* 6*d.* per time	1	17	6
„	Five times more at 5*s.*	1	5	0
1702.	Received of John Marshall for swaring	—	5	—
1707.	Rec'd for 16 oaths	—	15	11
„	Rec'd at publick houses for drawing drink in time of divine service.	00	09	06
„	Rec'd by a twopeny rate	22	12	3

* First mention of receipts for sittings.

		£	s.	d.
1707.	Rec'd of M^r Travers for a stranger dying at y^e Rosemay Bush	00	01	04
1707.	Rec'd of defaulters from victuallers on y^e searche, my share	00	07	06
1707.	Rec'd of M^r Rogers, the constable, for prophane cursing and swearing	00	06	00
1707.	Rec'd of M^r Shelvin nigh y^e lock for half a yeare rent to y^e poore, £4 10*s.* 0*d.*, abated 12 pence as customary for drink	04	09	00
1708.	Church Tax, 11*d.* in the £:			
	Camberwell Liberty	118	14	3
	Peckham Liberty	123	01	08
	Dullwich Liberty	44	05	00
	Dullwich Colledge	03	00	00
	More Peckham Liberty	00	12	10
1709.	By a man sent into the Queen's service	3	—	—
„	Rec'd of Hatcham Liberty for gaols and hospital money	—	16	—
1710.	Of John Eccles for disorderly money	—	5	—
1710.	Rec'd for a man sent into y^e service	3	0	0
1710.	Money rec'd for Marg^t Hamond's goods:			
	Pair of sheets	0	2	0
	Trenchers	0	1	0
	Gown & petticoat	0	5	0
	Rug and blanket	0	1	0
	Bed	0	3	6
	Pewter	0	8	0
	Black Hatt	0	1	0
1711.	By a stranger for swearing	—	6	—
„	By M^r Strong for being drunk	—	5	—
„	By him for swearing	1	—	—
„	By Hen. Hook for disorders on the Sabbath	—	5	—
„	Mr. Herbert for an imprest man	3	—	—
1711.	Swearing and disorderly money	—	16	—
1713.	By Madam Cock for disorderly money	1	11	—
„	Received of gunners for killing the Queen's game	—	10	—
1716.	Rec'd of M^r Bowyer toward defraying part of the charge of the procession	4	0	0
1717.	Cash collected by sub^n	116	15	3
„	Part of a Church rate	070	18	0
1719.	Rec'd from 3*d.* Rate:			
	Camberwell 35 17 3			
	Peckham 37 12 3			
	Dulwich 12 10 6			
		86	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

1671.	To a poore passenger	00	02	00
„	ffor 2 warrants for John Lewis	00	01	00
„	Mending y^e churchyard stile	00	02	06
„	paid for makeing & figering 3 assessments	00	18	00
1673.	for y^e comunion table cloth and cushion	06	19	06
„	ffor makeing up my accounts	00	03	06
„	Spent for gooing 3 sev^l times to y^e Court on y^e Pishe business	00	03	00
	By money spent at Visitation Court fees & swearing in	00	04	08

		£	s.	d.
1673.	By money for 2 prayer books for y^e^ ffast 4 Feb	00	02	00
„	By money to Mr. Egerton for repaire of Church wall	00	08	00
„	Money given to ould Goodman Pierson	00	02	06
„	Money given to Goody Weeks	00	05	00
1674.	Two wounded seamen	00	02	00
1675.	for a sun diall	00	03	06
„	Work done to Church	21	06	10
„	Money paid for parchment, writing and signing y^e^ tax	00	05	06
„	Pierson looking to y^e^ stocks	01	00	00
„	Paid to severall people with certificates & passes	00	08	06
1676.	Money spent going to Bedlam	00	04	00
1677.	Richard Allen boarding up Belfry windows	00	06	00
1678.	Figering the poore book	00	01	00
1679.	Ringing 29^th^ May	00	04	00
„	ffor 2 warrants and the monthly search	00	02	00
„	To a poore woman that was burnt out	00	00	06
„	Spent in contracting for a new clock	00	01	00
„	paid to y^e^ plumer & bricklayer	05	11	00
„	ffor expenses going to perogative office to sign y^e^ book	00	01	06
„	Given to severall of Camerwell poore all y^e^ money received for burying in linnen out of y^e^ poore's box	03	18	00
„	ffor going to Bedlam to take Goody Long's money	00	02	00
„	p^d^ to Kettlethorpe for the stocks (part)	06	00	00
„	„ „ „	03	00	00
„	ffor making the Church tax & signing it	00	12	08
„	Disbursed at the Procession	00	07	06
„	Att the Visitation in Southwark	00	04	00
1680.	Coach hier to Kingston	00	02	06
„	Paid for part of charges at Kingston for dinner & fees	00	10	08
„	same day for horse hier thither	00	01	02
1681.	p^d^ for arrears for Eliz. Long at Bethlem	01	13	00
„	To a man that had his house burnt in Staffordshire	00	02	00
„	To 7 persons shipwreckt on y^e^ coast of Ireland	00	01	06
„	Expended at y^e^ Sessions both days	03	07	00
„	To one that had his house burnt in Glamorganshire	00	00	06
„	To 4 persons whose houses were carried away by a sea-breech att St. James's Town, Lincolnshire	00	01	06
„	To 5 seamen shipwreckt neare Yarmouth	00	01	06
„	To two soldiers going to their company att Dover	00	01	00
„	To 7 men from y^e^ East Indies travailing into Yorkshire	00	01	00
„	To 9 seamen shipwreckt on the coast of Suffolk	00	01	00
„	p^d^ for cloth for makeing 5 coates	03	16	00
„	To Wedd. Allen for scooling y^e^ children	00	02	08
„	p^d^ for the King's declaracon	00	01	00
„	p^d^ Mackthorne for a yeare's wages	00	16	00
„	p^d^ towards y^e^ common prayer booke, matting for y^e^ comun. table and lock for churchwardens pew	00	08	00
„	To two indigent officers	00	03	00
1682.	Expended at the procession	01	02	00
„	To a poore seaman	00	00	04

		£	s.	d.
1684.	Given to a sick man to avoyde further charge	—	—	6
„	Paid the expenses at makeing the Poore's book	—	3	—
„	Given the ringers to drinke on the King's birthday	—	3	—
„	To 2 boyes with a pass, by M^r Bowyer's order, the Justis	—	1	—
1687.	P^d att the ffirst visitation	10	10	00
„	ffor takeing an indictment att the Sessions	01	09	00
„	P^d for ringing the 29^th May, 14^th Oct., and y^e 5^th Nov^r	00	08	00
„	Charges for carrying the Dutchesse twice to Southwarke, for an order to pass her to Lambeth, and other charges	00	10	00
„	Paid Henry Symonds, which he disbursed for the dutchesse	00	02	06
„	Paid Macthorne on account of y^e Dutchesse	00	02	00
„	Paid for y^e poore houses for chimny money	00	06	00
1688.	Expended at several meetings about the Poore's Book	00	06	00
„	P^d for writeing the booke twice over and signing the same	00	05	00
1689.	To old Long for himself and his sonn	00	07	00
„	To Widd. Grove, for the wench that dyed there	01	10	00
„	Expended for the procession dinner and other charges	03	02	00
„	P^d for the clocke	01	04	00
„	P^d Stephen Picton, as per his acquitt for worke att the Church	12	15	00
„	P^d Tho^s Bagford for worke	04	14	00
„	P^d more to Stephen Picton	00	11	00
„	P^d to the glazier	00	07	02
„	Expended upon the workmen who repaired the church	00	05	06
„	Expenses at severall times going to the Petty Sessions	00	05	00
„	Expended at severall meetings to make the Church Tax and for makeing the same	01	08	00
„	P^d for signing the Tax att D^rs comons & other expenses	00	07	06
1691.	P^d for two dishes to collect money att y^e Church	00	05	00
„	Disbursed goeing to Greenwich & London and on severall occasions of meeting about Parrish business	00	12	00
1692.	To Henry Symons for a Sessions dinner	02	06	00
„	ffor a hedghog	00	00	04
„	Lay'd out for Goody Long when she was in Bethlem and expended there att severall times	00	06	00
„	Expenses about a strange girl and having her before the Justices	00	01	00
„	ffor a warrant for the people att the 2 Brewers and going with y^e woman to y^e Town hall	00	13	00
1693.	Given by M^r. Tippin's desire by his man to a disabled officer out of fflanders	00	01	00
„	Given to a poore soulger and his wife with the Lord Mayor's pass	00	00	06
„	Spent upon several of the inhabitants that assisted in goeing about to the Alle houses on Sondays	00	02	00
„	Given old Long out of y^e alle house mony	00	01	00
„	P^d for a pewter Basson for the funt & ingraving	00	04	06
„	Given to y^e Ringers y^e 30th Aprill being the Queen's birthday, the day y^e king came out of fflanders the thanksgiven day ye 4th & 5th of November & y^e Crowneation day	00	12	00
„	Paid M^r Bensted, Baker, for a yeare's bread given to y^e Poore on Sondays, being y^e gift of S^r Tho^s Hunt	2	12	00
1694.	Gave Goodman Toombs for a hedgehogg	00	00	04

		£	s.	d.
1694.	Gave to a decayed gentleman	00	01	00
„	Paid for nursing the child that was found under the haystack at Wallworth Bridge, 2 weeks	00	05	00
„	Gave Goody Sides, towards the building of her house	00	06	06
1695.	Mr Walker for makeing the Parish writings concerning the 5 acres of land in Peckham Liberty	001	00	00
„	Expences in goeing after Mr Walker to get the sd writings ffinished	00	03	00
1696.	Gave Goodman Newman for keeping the boys quiet at Church	00	02	00
„	Gave to Mr Walker for bringing the deeds belonging to Peckham land	00	02	00
1698.	For 3 hedghoggs and 1 polecat	00	02	00
„	For ringing Gunpowder Treason	00	05	00
„	Pd Mr Gardner for his disburse to ye Coroner and burying the man that hanged himself	2	12	4
„	Pd Mr Symons for drinck to Mr Alleyn at paying his rent.	—	—	6
„	Pd by Mr Gardner to the Coroner and other charges and burying the childe that was found dead in a band box in Mr Baker's field	2	2	10
„	Pd Edmond Barrett in consideration that he should not trouble the parrish any more & gave his bond together with Thomas Jones of Spittol ffields Cutler to save ye parrish harmless	2	—	—
„	Mr Brown's drover for a badger	—	—	6
„	Pd John Grousthead for the stocks & whipping post	4	0	0
„	Pd for a warrant against Joseph Page, liveing disorderly with his neighbours	—	1	—
1699.	Charges in procecuting Wm Bensted at the Quarter Sessions at Kingston for makeing the Poor's bred to Light, for which he was cast (by the Standard of the Lord Mayor of London) and fined twenty shillings	—	7	6
„	Pd to Councel in the above case	—	10	—
„	Pd Newman for looking after the Boys in the Gallery	—	5	—
„	Pd Mr Alleyn for makeing ye three penny Rate	—	10	—
„	Pd expences at rating the roll	—	3	6
„	Pd at ye Sessions in Bindeing over and in expences with severall jnhabitants of the parrish	—	7	1
„	Pd expences in 3 days at ye Sessions wh our Clarke at Croydon	—	10	4
„	Pd the Councel	—	10	—
„	Pd the Clarke of the Peace and Cryer	—	06	—
„	Pd coach hier to Croydon and Home againe	—	06	—
„	Pd Mr Nost for Councel to Mr Northy	2	4	0
„	Pd Mr Nost for coppies of the order of Court and for Councel	1	10	0
„	Pd Mr Nost more towards carying on the sute	2	—	—
„	Pd for seven hedghoggs	—	1	4
1700.	Expenses by a child that was found on Peckham Rye	—	2	—
„	Pd for 3 hedghoggs and 2 polecat	—	3	—
„	Pd at passing the old Churchwardens	—	1	3
„	Pd at chuseing the new churchwardens	—	2	6
„	Pd on searching the alehouses on ye Sabboth	—	0	4
„	Expenses in meeting about the clock	—	5	6

		£	s.	d.
1700.	Expenses another day about the same	—	1	—
„	Towards mending the clock	1	12	0
„	Pd Mr Herbert for making the last Rate	—	2	—
„	Expenses in chusing the succeeding Churchwarden	—	—	8
„	Gave to Hugh Moulsey that was out of work and like to fall into despaire	—	3	6
„	Pd the Coroner, Jury and witnesses about Henry Spicer	3	11	0
„	Charges at Sizes about the same	2	14	1
„	Gave to a lame Soldier	—	—	2
„	Spent in tending ye Petty Sessions at Camerwell	00	02	06
„	Gave a poore decayed parson having a wife & small childe	—	02	06
„	Paid ye halfe part of ye Bricklaier's bill	02	06	06
„	Spent at ye election of ye new Churchwardens	00	01	08
1701.	Expended at a Persesionng	03	05	00
„	For 23 hedghoggs	—	7	8
„	Expended in going the rounds of ye parish upon a search	—	6	—
„	Pd for a bench warrant, for having severall inhabitants before the bench	—	2	—
„	Expended at Receiving the rent of Capt. Platt	—	1	6
„	Expended in waiting on the bench	—	2	—
„	Expended in taxing Mr Nost's bill	—	10	—
„	Expended at same time	—	7	6
„	Paid one yeare's Gaol and Hospital money	4	7	4
„	Paid the carpenter as appears by his bill	7	11	0
„	Paid the bricklayer as appears by his bill	1	14	2
„	Paid for 6 badgers	—	1	2
1703.	Charges about ye man that hang'd himself for Coroner Jury and coffin	1	15	10
„	Pd ye reckoning on ye day of auditing	—	15	6
„	Pd for 2,000 of plain tiles and 28 ridge tiles	7	9	4
„	Pd Mr Picton for Tiling, painting and whitewashing the Church	15	—	—
„	Pd Capt. Wise for paving ye Church alleys with stone	21	5	0
„	Mr Davies for Carpenter's work	6	5	0
„	Pd for Ironwork and painting	15	6	6
1705.	Spent at going to Maidstone	1	7	0
„	Expenses in going to Lewsam and Greenwich	—	3	—
„	Pd Mr Stackey for a new sarsnet for the Pall, and new scoureing ye old one	3	5	9
„	Pd for a lock to the galley door and 20 keys to it	—	12	—
1706.	Charges in repairing the stocks	1	13	0
1707.	Pd on ye search with ye constable and Headborough	00	00	10½
„	Paid at a dinner of ye Vestry and officers about 30 in all	1	0	0
„	To my part of ye charges of a Vestry which agreed to a tax for new pewing of ye church and raised 2d in the pound to re-imburse ye arreares of 2 yearres churchwardenship	00	10	00
„	Pd Mr Barrard, Chirurgeon, for cureing Mis. Haulden of her sprained and diseased back	02	00	00
„	Paid at a parish dinner	—	10	—

		£	s.	d.
1707.	Paid at another dinner when y^e^ 2^d^ Rate was made	—	5	—
„	Charges at y^e^ Comons in expences, paying Councel and fees	2	—	—
„	P^d^ John Davis, Oversere of the Liberty of Dullwich of the two-penny Rate	8	2	3
1708.	P^d^ M^rs^ Marshall out of her husband's money for swearing	1	0	0
„	Paid Allen for makeing several books of rates	—	10	—
„	P^d^ at y^e^ auditt for y^e^ Dinner, by order of Vestry	03	08	00
„	Paid for a coffin and shrowd for a woman drowned in North Field	00	07	06
„	For carriage and coach from Hen and Chickens to Churchyard of a Sabbath day, where the Coroner came to sett on her for Inquiry	00	03	06
„	P^d^ for y^e^ Grave digging	00	01	00
„	P^d^ M^r^ Hollis, y^e^ Constable bill of charges	01	18	06
„	Came down a warrant from y^e^ Lord Mayor and Alderman Jeffereyes by an officer to require us to provide for Mary Bond and her 2 children here, their legale settlement in Camer-well prish	00	02	06
„	Paid y^e^ Constable & Overseer upon a Generall search for Listing soldiers	00	02	00
1709.	P^d^ for a sarsnett for the Pall and setting it on	1	17	6
„	Expended in having the poor before the Bench	—	3	—
„	P^d^ M^r^ ffarar, for arrears for Vauxhall Bridge	3	2	10
„	Expenses at chusing of officers	—	6	—
„	P^d^ John Wilkins for a Vagabond	—	3	10
„	For carrying a Vagabond to Church	—	3	—
„	P^d^ for a coffin and shroud for him	—	6	6
„	Expenses in going about the parrish to warn the poor out	—	6	—
„	M^r^ Davis, Carpenter, for work done to Church	3	8	1
„	M^r^ Picton, Bricklayer, for the same	3	0	8
„	P^d^ the Sexton his yearly wages	2	10	0
„	Ringing money the whole year	2	0	0
„	Gave to Widd. Wiggans to buy her shifts	—	5	—
1711.	Expended at a Prosessioning	4	5	0
„	P^d^ for Wine and Biscakes when the Bishop preached	—	3	6
„	Paid for cleaning the clock	1	5	0
„	Expended when the Arch Deacon came on Visitation	—	12	0
„	Spent when the Box was broken open and delivered up	—	2	6
„	P^d^ for a book to enter strange Ministers' names who preach here and for a table of degrees of marriage	—	2	—
„	Paid toward the Vagrant money	3	6	6
„	To a woman that was lunatick	—	12	6
„	Expenses in going about y^e^ Parish on Sabboth days	—	2	6
„	When the Arch Deacon was here	—	6	—
„	At a possessioning	1	0	0
„	At a Vestry	—	2	6
1712.	P^d^ for Wine & Biscakes for the Bishop	—	3	—
„	Paid for ringing, Ap. 23, May 29	—	10	—
„	At taking of Dunkirk	—	5	—
„	March 8th, at news of the peace	—	10	—

		£	s.	d.
1712.	At Nov. 5th, Dec. 25th, and Feb. 6	—	15	—
„	Paid for cleaning the Sconce, the Act against swairing and an almanack	—	6	—
„	Paid at making the first book for the poor	—	3	—
„	Paid at making 2 peny Rates	—	4	—
„	Expenses in going about to warn people that were not parishioners	—	2	6
„	Expenses in going about the Parish on Sabboth days	—	3	6
1713.	Paid a man that brought the chest out of the Vineyard, when the Church was rob'd	—	1	—
„	Paid for cutting down the woods in the churchyard	—	1	—
„	Expended at a Vestry	—	6	6
„	Paid disbanded soldiers by order of Vestry	1	12	6
„	Paid the Clockmaker his year's sallery	—	16	—
	Expences in taking a woman supposed to have murdered her bastard child, and flled to Newington (on the other side of the water), and taking her and carrying her to St. Giles's, where she said the child was. Warrants and constable's charges	—	3	6
„	Paid for a Vagrant warrant	—	2	—
„	Paid for badges	—	2	—
„	Paid my part towards the clarke's gown	1	2	6
1714.	Paid at making the poor's Rate	—	10	—
„	For passing of Vagrants	2	15	5
„	Expences at a Vestry	—	4	—
„	Paid for a Sarsnett for the Pall	1	19	2
„	Expended at a generall search	—	8	6
„	Paid subsisting a lunatick man	—	3	6
„	Cleaning the Church Plate & and 3 bottles of wine	—	5	9
„	Paid for the Royall Mourning	3	18	0
„	Paid the Clarke his Sallery, washing the Surplice, and cleaning the Sconce	2	4	2
1715.	Spent in going to gett subscriptions to y^e Bells	—	2	3
„	Paid for wine when the Bishop came to preach	—	2	—
„	Wine and Biscakes for ditto	—	2	11
„	Paid for printing bills to prevent y^e increase of Inmates, tipling on y^e Sabboth	—	6	—
„	To disperse those bills	—	2	6
„	Given my own servants when they looked on y^e steeple and judged it sound	—	1	—
„	Spent at a Vestry about y^e Bells	—	1	6
„	Spent according to custom when M^r Platt paid the £5	—	2	6
„	Spent when we went to thank M^r Bowyer & M^r Carter for their Benefactions to the Church	—	2	8
„	Paid for a curtain to y^e Churchwardens' pew	—	7	6
„	Given the Clerk for going to weigh y^e Comnn plate	—	2	6
„	Making a new surpliss	—	15	—
„	The Bricklayer's bill	5	15	—
„	Paid for making y^e Benefaction Tables and Frames	1	12	6
„	Paid for 12 yards of new holland for y^e surpliss at 6*s.* 6*d.* per yard	3	18	0

		£	s.	d.
1715.	By charges for carrying the children into Wales and their maintenance to Chester upon the road	2	5	0
„	By 2 men & 2 horses, the next day's journey beyond	—	10	—
„	By charges for a horse for myself for the journey	1	5	0
„	By my expense	2	16	6
„	By 5 Pole catts	—	5	—
„	By M^{r} Davis, y^{e} Carpenter	1	14	0
„	By M^{r} Pickton, y^{e} Bricklayer	1	15	6
1716.	By M^{r} Carter, mending the clock at church	1	1	6
„	By watching in the Church for severall weeks by night, by order of Dr. Tipping, when the man sent a letter to the doctor that the church was to be rob'd and going with M^{r} Acton to the man in prison to know y^{e} truth of it	4	9	1½
„	By Bermondsey officers to go thro' the gardens	—	3	6
„	By expences at making the sixpenny rate	1	0	0
„	By Hill y^{e} Tailor for badges for y^{e} poor	—	4	8
„	By M^{d} Cock's men when the new churchyard was stak'd out	—	2	6
„	By the Clerk for washing the Church linen, my part	—	12	—
„	For attending the Sessions, a quart of sack and biscakes	—	13	—
„	By the whole expence of the examination, commitment, and prosecution at Ryegate Assizes of Joseph Weston who was hang'd for Robing the Church	8	6	10
„	By y^{e} Glazier	2	5	6
„	By M^{r} Davis, Carpenter	3	2	4
„	By M^{r} Davis J^{r}	2	0	4
„	By M^{r} Pickton, Bricklayer	2	5	2
„	By the plumer	—	18	9
„	By going a presesioning	1	8	6
„	By the expence at y^{e} Visitation at Kingston	—	15	—
„	By the mony spent when the Duty was laid on y^{e} stones in y^{e} churchyard	—	3	—
„	By treating y^{e} Bishop's servants at Parfetts, my part	—	18	—
1717.	By money p^{d} at y^{e} Comons for Consecrating y^{e} new Churchyard, my part	9	—	—
„	By signing the articles for the Bells	—	5	—
„	By weighing y^{e} old Bells	—	5	—
„	By the Brickwall of y^{e} new Churchyard	10	2	0
„	By a Vestry concerning y^{e} Clock and Bells	—	8	—
„	By getting subscriptions for the Bells	1	0	0
„	By a Vestry to make a Church Rate	—	16	0
„	By y^{e} Carpenter	2	7	6
„	By signing y^{e} 2 Books at ye Comons	0	6	0
„	By the Pulpett Cushion	1	12	0
„	By M^{r} Phellps, y^{e} Bellfounder	110	7	0
„	By M^{r} Bradley, Clockmaker	40	10	0
„	By the Clerk his salary	2	8	0
„	By an almanack for y^{e} Vestry	—	—	6
„	By drawing a kavit in the Commons	—	5	—
„	By auditing y^{e} accounts	—	5	—
„	By the Beadle of S^{t} Thomas's Hospital as usuall	—	2	6

		£	s.	d.
1718.	By money pd for ye robery comited in this County	2	—	—
„	By Mr Bartlett, ye surgeion, for setting new Limbs	4	6	0
„	By treating ye Bishop's servants at Parfetts, my part	—	16	—
„	By money pd ye Comons for ye concerating ye new Churchyard	9	—	—
„	By mony pd ye Bricklayer for Building ye Churchyard wall	10	2	—
„	By washing ye Church Linnin	—	12	—
„	By a Vestry concerning ye Clock and Bells	—	8	—
„	By getting up subscription to the Bells	—	10	—
„	By a Vestry making a Church Rate, the expences	—	16	—
„	By signing the Books at the Comons	—	6	—
„	By the Carpenter's & Glazer's bill	2	14	—
„	By a new pulpitt cushion, my part	1	12	—
„	By Mr Phellps ye Bellfounder his bell	30	7	—
„	By Mr Bradley ye clockmaker	9	10	0
„	By ye Clerk his salary	2	8	0
„	By expence at ye Commons, concecrating ye new Churchyard	4	10	0
„	By Building ye new Churchyard wall	5	01	0
„	By signing the articles for the Bells	—	2	6
„	By a cushion for ye church	—	16	—
„	By the Carpenter & Glazer	1	2	6
„	By a Vestry making a Church Rate	—	5	—
„	By Mr Phelps, my part for ye Bells	—	8	—
„	By cleaning ye Branch at Church	—	1	—
„	By treating the Bishop's servants	—	8	—
„	To money spent at a Vestry	—	4	—
„	To money spent on the Commity at the Bull head	—	2	—
1718.	Paid at the agreement for the frame on ye top of ye steeple	—	6	—
„	By mending the Branch and making 3 Images to it	—	12	—
„	By making ye Church Rate	—	10	0
„	By the stone Cutter for Cuting ye stone to hang it in	—	2	6
„	By Longest ye Smith, for the weather cock	1	4	0
„	By expence of weighing the Bells	—	10	0
„	By carrying & fetching the Bells	—	15	—
„	By the glazer	2	7	2
„	By signing the two books at the Comons & expenses	—	15	—
„	By Mr Phelps, the Bell founder, as per bill	16	15	9
„	By the Painter	5	2	0
„	By Mr Farrer	2	9	2
„	By the Carpenter	15	—	—
„	By a Coach to carry Dr Tipping to ye Lord Trevors to enquire about ye child that was found	—	2	6
„	By expences on the Jury, Victuals and Drink, and the Coroner and Mr Clay the Constable	1	15	9
„	By charges for me & my horse 3 days at Gilford	—	15	—
„	By victualls & drink & Lodging for ye witness at Gilford	3	3	0
„	By a Coach & 4 horses, 3 days at Gilford	3	3	0
„	By the agreement for ye frame an ye steeple	—	6	—
„	By the Clerk, one year's salary, my part	3	—	—
„	Expences at making ye Church Rate	—	10	—
„	By ye Smith as appears by bill	5	2	0

		£	s.	d.
1718.	By y^e^ Plumer as per bill	20	0	0
„	By the Cushions & cloath	5	11	4
„	By signing y^e^ Rate at y^e^ Comons	—	5	—
„	By the Bricklayer	17	16	8
„	By relieving a servant of Lord Tevor, as was formerly	—	2	6
„	By keeping a poor woman and her daughter at y^e^ White Lyan	—	9	—
„	By burying a vagrant man	1	—	—
„	By bad money in the Rate	3	—	9
„	By going Round the parish to warn out y^e^ vag^ts^	—	13	—
„	By going after a child left at S^t^ Tho^s^ Waterin	—	2	—
„	Lost by bad money in the book	—	17	9
„	By M^r^ Phelps his bill	1	13	0
„	By M^r^ Pickton his bill	3	10	0
„	By M^r^ Davis	4	10	0
„	By Cheshire y^e^ glazier his bill	3	15	0
„	By John Farrier's Charges in setling y^e^ Certificate March 1717	3	5	3
„	By M^r^ Dyson for physick for the poor to Easter 1720 for Camerwell	1	7	6
1719.	By Goody Dyer, looking after a mad woman under cure for hurt done her by a cow	—	15	—
„	By going about the Parish to look after the inmate that had no settlement	—	18	—
„	By D^r^ Tipping for a new surplice	5	5	0
„	By mending the old one	—	10	—
„	By money spent Easter Tuesday chusing officers	1	10	0
„	By Johnson, a quaker won't pay	—	2	3
„	By bad money and overcharged	—	2	—
„	By a poor man to get him out of town	—	—	6
„	By a poor man to get him into M^r^ Page's barn	—	2	—
„	By watching with him, candles & beer	—	2	9
„	By expence at a meeting at Parfetts	—	2	6
1720.	Expences warning the people out of the Town	—	—	6
„	Disbursed for Bear & ale by order	1	9	6

VESTRY CLERKS.

The vestry clerks of this parish have not always had such responsible duties to perform as the present representative of that office ; nor has the remuneration of past clerks been quite up to the present standard. In the early part of the seventeenth century there was very little work indeed for a paid clerk to do, as the churchwardens and overseers managed to get through all the parochial business very pleasantly ; and the vicar kept the minutes of the vestry proceedings with great business tact and ability. On the death of Dr. Parr, however, a new state of affairs was inaugurated, and in 1697 Mr. Mackthorn was appointed clerk, "dureing his good behaviour," at a salary of 30*s.* per annum ! It is satisfactory to be able to chronicle the fact that Mr. Mackthorn's "good behaviour" remained intact as long as the most exacting parish officer could desire—even unto his death in 1710. It would appear from the following entry in the churchwardens' accounts that his salary was increased during his tenure of office, although no resolution to that effect is to be found in the vestry minutes : "May, 1699. Paid Macthorne, ye clarke, his yeare's salary, £3 10*s.*"

In 1710 Nicholas Alleyn was appointed "clarke to the vestry," and no doubt in consequence of the great growth of the parish and consequent increase of work, Mr. Alleyn's "sallery" was fixed at 50s. per year,* payable quarterly. Mr. Alleyn held the post for six years, and was succeeded by Mr. Richard Hodson in 1716, at a salary which must have surprised some of the "economical" ratepayers of that day. Mr. Hodson's salary was fixed at £6 a year, and in 1721 it was actually increased to £10! On the death of Mr. Hodson in 1739 his son was appointed to succeed him at the same salary, but as a workhouse had recently been "invented" in Camberwell, Mr. Hodson received an additional £5 for acting as "clerk to the workhouse." Mr. Hodson's official career continued till his death in 1763. He does not appear to have saved much out of the proverbial "parochial pickings" during his long tenure of office, as the vestry allowed Mrs. Hodson £10 a year at her husband's death, in consideration of "her great age and destitute condition and the regard the parish had to the memory of her husband."

Mr. Hodson's successor, Mr. Thomas Young, had a remarkably long official career in Camberwell, if gravestones are to be relied upon. It is recorded on Mr. Young's tomb that he was parish clerk for 50 years; vestry clerk, 48 years; sexton, 41 years! It would almost appear that Mr. Young's official life extended to 139 years, but on a more careful perusal of the epitaph it appears that he served the several offices at one and the same time. His appointment of vestry clerk took place in 1763, and he held the office till 1812, and he died in the following year at the age of 72. During Mr. Young's official career the work of his office greatly increased, and his salary was raised on more than one occasion.

There is an entry in the minutes at this time which goes to prove that the beadle was a more important functionary than the vestry clerk, and no one can have any doubt that the beadle as he "lived and moved and had his being" in the eighteenth century was a very different character to the imitation beadle of modern days. The vestry clerk merely represented an inferior office; the beadle represented the entire parish, and as the "image of authority was feared, obeyed, respected." In 1813 the vestry decided to appoint a solicitor to the office of vestry clerk, and the salary was fixed at £60 per annum. Messrs. James Smale, Chas. Dodd, and Samuel Isaac Lilley were duly nominated, and after a three days' poll, Mr. Lilley was declared duly elected, the numbers being—

Mr. Lilley	406
Mr. C. Dodd	328
Mr. Smale	72

Mr. Lilley resigned the office in 1816, and Messrs. G. Spence and John Allen were put in nomination and another three days' ballot was ordered, but at the close of the second day Mr. Allen, having only polled 63 votes to his opponent's 403, resigned, and Mr. Spence was declared duly elected, and his salary fixed at £105 per annum.

In 1828 Mr. Spence, whose services were much appreciated by the parish, retired from office, and Mr. Gilbert was elected after a poll, the numbers being—

Mr. Gilbert	762
Mr. Dashwood	347
Mr. Watson	68

Mr. Gilbert held the post for ten years, during which time his salary was increased to 200 guineas, giving way in 1838 to Mr. Poole, who was unanimously elected to the

* The following entry from the Churchwardens' Accounts of this date (1714) gives a fair idea of the dignity of the Vestry Clerk's office:—

"Pd the Clark his sallery, washing the surplice, and cleaning the sconce. £ 2 s. 4 d. 2"

office with a salary of £150 a year. At the end of four months' tenure of office Mr. Poole was compelled to retire, and Messrs. Alfred Cooper and Alfred Burrell were put in nomination, when the former was elected by a majority of 401, the numbers being—

Mr. Cooper	917
Mr. Burrell	516

Mr. Cooper was not more successful than his predecessor, and his resignation brought about another parochial excitement. The candidates who went to the poll in 1842 were—

Mr. C. A. Dodd . . .	who polled	794
Mr. Edwarde Browne Hook .	„	281
Mr. J. W. Prebble . . .	„	215

Another alteration took place in 1846, when Mr. Dodd resigned; Mr. Hook, who had previously been unsuccessful, was elected by a large majority over Mr. B. P. Smith, the numbers being—

Mr. Hook	550
Mr. P. B. Smith	116

Mr. Hook was not allowed to remain in quiet possession of his office, and an annual opposition became the rule rather than the exception. In 1851 a determined stand was made against his election, but on that occasion his opponent, Mr. Andrews, was defeated by a large majority. In the following year, however, a more formidable competitor appeared in the person of our present highly respected vestry clerk, and after an exciting contest of two days' polling Mr. Marsden was elected, 1,016 votes having been recorded in his favour, against 432 for Mr. Hook. Mr. Hook died suddenly whilst these papers were passing through the press.

COLLECTORS.

The collector is a paid officer but recently called into existence to carry out work which could not be performed by the unpaid official.

When overseers were appointed to levy rates and relieve the poor, the work was in such a small compass that both duties could be performed satisfactorily without paid labour, but as the population and pauperism increased the overseer was compelled to call in extraneous aid to help him collect the rates as well as relieve the poor. The collector is a much maligned individual, for a mere mechanical carrying out of others' instructions is too often and unjustly regarded as an initiatory and voluntary act on his part. The collector is seen, whilst the powers that instruct him are unseen, and therefore he is eagerly seized and turned into the parochial wilderness by the "indignant ratepayer" as a scapegoat for others' sins.

Collectors even in the seventeenth century were occasionally employed. Thus, in 1689 John Macthorne was paid 5*s.* for collecting the church tax; not a large amount, it is true, but then John Macthorne was in the receipt of 30*s.* a year for acting as vestry clerk!

In 1721 another vestry clerk (Mr. Hodson) received three guineas "on this extraordinary occasion for collecting a deceased overseer's rates and paying the poor." Numerous attempts were made at the close of the eighteenth century to appoint permanent collectors, but without avail. On the 22nd June, 1813, an Act of Parliament

was passed, authorizing the appointment of collectors, who were to be paid a sum not exceeding 4½*d.* in the £; and on the 15th July, 1813, the vestry elected three gentlemen to collect the rates of the parish. It is not a little singular that of the three selected, viz., Messrs. Mercer, Costen, and Kemp, the two former had but recently served the office of churchwarden, whilst the latter had acted as overseer. Mr. Mercer, for some time previous to the election, was the selected chairman of the vestry! In 1819 Mr. Edward Strong was appointed collector in the place of Mr. Costen.

On Easter Tuesday, 1820, the election of the collectors was suspended for a month, and no doubt we should all survive the shock if their election were still in suspense! It does not appear from the vestry minutes what cause actuated the vestry in suspending the collection of the rates for a month, but it is stated that "the temporary suspense of the collectors did not arise from any suspicion of the vestry as to their conduct." Perhaps it was done to allow certain ratepayers to "clear out." In 1821 it was decided, "on account of the increased and increasing population of this parish, and in consequence of the large arrears of the parochial rates remaining uncollected, it is highly expedient that an additional collector be appointed for the district of Camberwell," and Richard Widdrington, who was a beadle of the parish, and landlord of the "Waterloo Arms," in Waterloo Street, was unanimously elected.

In 1826 Mr. Widdrington was appointed collector of the district of Camberwell in place of Mr. Mercer, deceased; and Mr. Sutton was elected collector of St. George's district, which he resigned in 1831, when Mr. Prebble* was elected after a two days' poll.

An attempt was made at the same vestry to appoint an arrear collector, but it was not successful.

In 1832 Mr. Prebble was appointed collector of the Camberwell district in the place of Mr. Widdrington, and Mr. Thomas Cooper was elected to fill the vacancy in St. George's, which he held till May, 1845, when Mr. Alfred Cooper was elected to succeed him.

In 1833 Mr. White was, on the nomination of Dr. Webster, elected Dulwich collector in the place of Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Edward Strong, the Peckham collector, died in 1834, and his son, Mr. Oswald Strong, was unanimously elected to succeed him on the 14th Feb. in the same year.

In November, 1845, Mr. Shaw was elected collector of the Dulwich district in place of Mr. White, and so matters continued until October, 1858, when Messrs. Andrews and Bickerton were appointed, and in April of the following year Mr. Thompson was appointed, the number being thereby increased to six, Mr. Cooper having resigned.

In 1868 the number of collectors was increased to seven—viz., Messrs. Lyon, Bradley, Thompson, White, Bickerton, Andrews, and Shaw. Messrs. Prebble and Strong, who had proved valuable and faithful servants to the parish, received a retiring pension. In 1873, on the resignation and superannuation of the Dulwich collector, Mr. Shaw, an additional collector was appointed, and Messrs. Maltby and Beaumont were elected.

In 1868 the poundage paid to the collectors was reduced by the vestry to 4*d.* in the £.

* Messrs Prebble and Strong had previously collected the Lighting and Highway rates.

THE WISE MEN'S OFFERING.

Copy of Verses & Almanac for the Year 1840.

HUMBLY PRESENTED TO ALL THE WORTHY INHABITANTS OF THE

PARISH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL,

By JOHN HEATH, & GEORGE SEDGLEY, Beadles.

CHRIST WITH NICODEMUS.

CHRIST CONVERSING WITH THE LEPER.

CHRIST CLEARING THE TEMPLE.

MARRIAGE AT CANA.

CHRIST BETRAYED.

CHRIST STILLING THE WATERS.

CHRIST BEFORE PILATE.

ANOINTING THE FEET OF JESUS.

FEDERAL OF CHRIST

CHRIST RAISING THE WIDOWS SON

ANGLE AT THE ONE SEPULCHRE

PROLOGUE.

Your Beadle, faithful in his yearly task,
Now comes your kind benevolence to ask:
Convinced that while real pleasures you possess,
You would, with "Christmas Gifts," your Beadle bless.
These Gifts bestow'd, the willing Beadle blends,
He'll freely wish that you may be possess'd
Of British Beef, of Pudding, Friends, and Wealth,
And with them all—the precious boon of Health!

ON THE QUEEN.

All Joys attend the glory of her sex,
May no cross fate her quiet hours perplex:
Beauty descending from her princess-line,
Of every virtue, every charm possess
She fills with joy her People's loyal mind,
While all her study is, how to be kind.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

Let Britons all their loyalty display,
And welcome in the joyful happy d ay
That first gave birth unto our Monarch great,
Glorious defender of both Church and State,
May the heavens above protect her Night and Day,
Amen, Amen, let all true Britons say.

ON INNOCENTS DAY.

This day blood-thirsty Herod in a rage,
His throne with infant blood thought to assuage,
Aiming at Him, which for our sins was shed,
Yet all in vain, for he in Egypt fled;
Though Rachael weeped for her Children slain,
Slain in the Streets, because there were no more.

ADVICE TO SERVANTS.

Ye Servants all which in my ward do live,
Give ear unto the Counsel that I give;
See that at night your shoes be safely hatched,
And to your candles have a strict regard!
For if you in these matters careless be,
You'll miss many a thirsty Family.

ON ST. JOHN.

St. John, with heavenly inspiration fired,
Preached to the world the doctrine God required,
For this the Jews his precious life pursued,
His persecutors, that still procure the good,
Thomas did his wand'ring footsteps guide,
Now, were with age, all-peacefully he died
And now this is the happy lot of those,
Who with our Saviour's will do truly close.

PAROCHIAL ALMANAC FOR 1840.

Dominical Letter. G. Leap Year.

JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
WE 1 Circumcision	1 2	SU 1	32 Sun aft. Epiph.	SU 1	9 St. David's Day	WE 1	Dublin St. Pat.	FR 1	St. Philip & Jas.	MO 1	
TH 2	2 3	MO 2	33 Vict. Q. b. 1819	MO 2	10	TH 2	Battle of Corunna	SA 2		TU 2	
FR 3 Ch. fix'd on. 1800	3 4	TU 3	34 Purif. Ch. Mar.	TU 3	11 Shrove Tues.	FR 3		SU 3	5 Easter Sun.	WE 3	
SA 4	4 5	WE 4	35 Ash Wednesday	WE 4	12 Ash Wednesday	SA 4	Pl. Ambrose	MO 4		TH 4	
SU 5	5 6	TH 5	36	TH 5	13	SU 5	Sunday Lent	TU 5		FR 5	
MO 6 Epiphany	6 7	FR 6	37	FR 6	14	MO 6		WE 6		SA 6	
TU 7	7 8	SA 7	38	SA 7	15 Thirlby	TU 7	Old Lady Day	TH 7		SU 7	
WE 8	8 9	SU 8	39 Sunday Lent	SU 8	16 Sunday Lent	WE 8		FR 8		MO 8	
TH 9	9 10	MO 9		MO 9		TH 9	Second Easter	SA 9		TU 9	
FR 10	10 11	TU 10		TU 10	LC Nts. Lent	FR 10	Easter Week	SU 10	Whit Sunday	WE 10	
SA 11	11 12	WE 11	40 Ember Week	WE 11	Ember Week	SA 11		MO 11		TH 11	
SU 12	12 13	TH 12		TH 12		SU 12		TU 12		FR 12	
MO 13	13 14	FR 13		FR 13	Friday, b. 1715	MO 13		WE 13		SA 13	
TU 14	14 15	SA 14	Valentine's day	SA 14	Sun. bef. 1715	TU 14		TH 14	Ascension Day	SU 14	
WE 15	15 16	SU 15		SU 15	Sunday Lent	WE 15		FR 15		MO 15	
TH 16	16 17	MO 16		MO 16		TH 16		SA 16		TU 16	
FR 17	17 18	TU 17		TU 17	St. Patrick	FR 17		SU 17		WE 17	
SA 18	18 19	WE 18		WE 18		SA 18		MO 18		TH 18	
SU 19	19 20	TH 19		TH 19		SU 19		TU 19		FR 19	
MO 20	20 21	FR 20		FR 20	Monday Lent	MO 20		WE 20		SA 20	
TU 21	21 22	SA 21		SA 21		TU 21		TH 21		SU 21	
WE 22	22 23	SU 22		SU 22		WE 22		FR 22		MO 22	
TH 23	23 24	MO 23		MO 23		TH 23		SA 23		TU 23	
FR 24	24 25	TU 24		TU 24		FR 24		SU 24		WE 24	
SA 25	25 26	WE 25		WE 25		SA 25		MO 25		TH 25	
SU 26	26 27	TH 26		TH 26		SU 26		TU 26		FR 26	
MO 27	27 28	FR 27		FR 27		MO 27		WE 27		SA 27	
TU 28	28 29	SA 28		SA 28		TU 28		TH 28		SU 28	
WE 29	29 30	SU 29		SU 29		WE 29		FR 29		MO 29	
TH 30	30 31	MO 30		MO 30		TH 30		SA 30		TU 30	
FR 31	31 32	TU 31		TU 31		FR 31		SU 31		WE 31	

JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
WE 1	27 28	SA 1	31 Lammas Day	TU 1	40 Battle of Trafalgar	TH 1		SU 1		TU 1	
TH 2	28 29	SU 2		WE 2		FR 2		MO 2		WE 2	
FR 3	29 30	MO 3		TH 3		SA 3		TU 3		TH 3	
SA 4	30 31	TU 4		FR 4		SU 4		WE 4		FR 4	
SU 5	31 32	WE 5		SA 5		MO 5		TH 5		SA 5	
MO 6	32 33	TH 6		SU 6		TU 6		FR 6		SU 6	
TU 7	33 34	FR 7		MO 7		WE 7		SA 7		MO 7	
WE 8	34 35	SA 8		TU 8		TH 8		SU 8		TU 8	
TH 9	35 36	SU 9		WE 9		FR 9		MO 9		WE 9	
FR 10	36 37	MO 10		TH 10		SA 10		TU 10		TH 10	
SA 11	37 38	TU 11		FR 11		SU 11		WE 11		FR 11	
SU 12	38 39	WE 12		SA 12		MO 12		TH 12		SA 12	
MO 13	39 40	TH 13		SU 13		TU 13		FR 13		SU 13	
TU 14	40 41	FR 14		MO 14		WE 14		SA 14		MO 14	
WE 15	41 42	SA 15		TU 15		TH 15		SU 15		TU 15	
TH 16	42 43	SU 16		WE 16		FR 16		MO 16		WE 16	
FR 17	43 44	MO 17		TH 17		SA 17		TU 17		TH 17	
SA 18	44 45	TU 18		FR 18		SU 18		WE 18		FR 18	
SU 19	45 46	WE 19		SA 19		MO 19		TH 19		SA 19	
MO 20	46 47	TH 20		SU 20		TU 20		FR 20		SU 20	
TU 21	47 48	FR 21		MO 21		WE 21		SA 21		MO 21	
WE 22	48 49	SA 22		TU 22		TH 22		SU 22		TU 22	
TH 23	49 50	SU 23		WE 23		FR 23		MO 23		WE 23	
FR 24	50 51	MO 24		TH 24		SA 24		TU 24		TH 24	
SA 25	51 52	TU 25		FR 25		SU 25		WE 25		FR 25	
SU 26	52 53	WE 26		SA 26		MO 26		TH 26		SA 26	
MO 27	53 54	TH 27		SU 27		TU 27		FR 27		SU 27	
TU 28	54 55	FR 28		MO 28		WE 28		SA 28		MO 28	
WE 29	55 56	SA 29		TU 29		TH 29		SU 29		TU 29	
TH 30	56 57	SU 30		WE 30		FR 30		MO 30		WE 30	
FR 31	57 58	MO 31				SA 31				TH 31	

ON ST. THOMAS.

The sceptic Thomas long was indeem'd
And never, till he felt his God believ'd;
Confusion to his conscience came at last,
And by repentance he atone'd the past.

ON NEW YEARS DAY.

Hail to the new-born year! whose Athens plain,
May peace and happiness, and plenty reign,
Peace reigns this year, may plenty come the next,
The sermon must be good, in good the text

ON ST. LUKE.

Saint Luke a painter was of highest note,
Down the long stream of life his fame will float;
To him must yield Sir Joshua and Sam'l West,
And all beside, though of the very best.
For that the honour never had to paint:
So great a Personage as this our Saint:
He drew the God, the Saviour of mankind,
The beauties of his face, and lovely mind.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

Now every pretty maid, with sure designs,
The festal green of holly, ivy, buys,
Amidst the pewter and the crock'ry placed,
The shelf and window elegantly grac'd
This common hearse, tho' you long have tarried,
Before next Christmas Eve may get you married!
And ev'ry girl that has the gift complete,
Need never fear a husband good to get.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Behold this day a child is born!
Behold to day a Son is given!
Wonderful he shall be call'd:
The Counsellor of Earth and Heaven;
He left his Heav'nly Father's throne
And came to earth mankind from sin;
He suffer'd the reproach of men,
And dy'd, but Reason to redeem.

TO MY MASTER.

With a true sense of gratitude, I owe
The friendly favors you to me have shewn,
And in return my Masters all shall find,
That I will serve them with a willing mind;
Still may your wealth and happiness increase,
Your sight all pleasure, and your days all peace.

TO MY MISTRESSES.

My virtuous Mistresses, if I neglect
To pay to you the most profound respect
I justly then should be accounted rude,
But Heaven forbid such base ingratitude:
In constant favours I your bounty find,
So truly good, so eternally kind,
That I the immortal being must improve,
To bless you all, and multiply your store.

EPILOGUE.

My Sheet now done, it is my humble pray'r
That, for the Author, you the same will spare;
Nor take the humble offering with disdain,
The poor productions of your Servant's brain
But Heaven endow it me with poetic skill
And dipt in Helicon my feeble quill,
In lofty strains I would this Present make,
Fitting for me to give, and you to take.

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W. Greggs, Photo-Lith.

BEADLES—ALE-CONNERS—HEADBOROUGHS—CONSTABLES—COMMISSIONERS OF REQUESTS—SURVEYORS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

The beadle was formerly a great institution in the parish. He was "the outward and visible sign" of parochial authority; more important than the churchwarden, and more respected than the overseer. Churchwardens and overseers came and disappeared, but he "went on for ever." He not only "had his eye" upon the poor, who envied him, but also upon the "small boys" in church, who feared him. He was the highest paid official in the place, and by far the most dignified and important. The parish was not a parish without him—only an aggregate of individuals! Whilst the vestry clerk was, as his office implied, simply the clerk to the vestry, the beadle was

"The image of authority;"

the representative, in his own person, of all the minor offices of the parish. He was the Tycoon and the Mikado rolled into one! He was as careful of the spiritual as of the temporal affairs of the parish. And be it said to the credit of the Camberwell beadles, no record is extant of any want of dignity or imperfection of duty on their part. On the contrary, they appear, by general consent, to have carried off the palm on the day of the year (at least from a beadle point of view) when these representatives of authority in the various parishes met together on Visitation-day.

The Camberwell beadles are described as putting all others into the shade! They measured more round the girth, wore more gold lace, assumed more importance, drank more beer, and created more terror amongst the small boys than the beadles of other parishes.

Visitation-day, with the swearing in of the new churchwardens, and the taking in of an unlimited quantity of "unsophisticated," has disappeared from the calendar. A beadle who wrote "werses" has sung the praises of that glorious day in the following lines:—

"But Visitation-day, 'tis thine
Best to deserve my passing line,
Great day! the purest, brightest gem
That decks the fair year's diadem.
Grand day! that sees one costless dine,
And costless quaff the rosy wine;
Till seven Churchwardens doubled seem,
And doubled every taper's gleam,
And I triumphant over time,
And over tune and over rhyme
Call'd by the gay convivial throng
Lead in full glee, the choral song."

The front position taken by the beadles of Camberwell on all public occasions was not done without expense. Gold lace is very imposing, but rather expensive, and it must be borne in mind that it took about twice the ordinary beadle's allowance to cover the Camberwell representatives. So serious was the question considered by the vestry in 1831, that it was made a leading question, and the parish officers were enjoined to be more economical in the use of gold lace—that is, either to reduce the size of the beadles or to be less prodigal of ornamentation when undue corpulency required covering.

It was felt by the more conservative residents of that day that to stint the coat of lace was worse than starving the beadle's stomach of food, and so a sort of arrangement was made that things should go on as before, but that a more careful selection should be made in future elections—in short, that priority of choice should be given to any candidate who would promise, if symptoms of corpulency appeared, that he would "do Banting."

It was a melancholy day for Camberwell when its beadles were "disestablished and

disendowed." We degenerated into a second-rate parish at once. We are perhaps not worse than our neighbours at the present time, but we are not eminently superior as before. As there is proverbial wisdom in a wig, so was there irresistible power and authority in a full-dressed beadle. Black plush breeches, gold-banded and gold-buttoned at the knees, a new red waistcoat with gold-worked buttons, and a cocked hat edged with gold, were not meant to steal stealthily through the streets. They were designed for effect; they were unmistakable indications of authority; and the wearer was made mindful of the fact that he was a great public specimen of the natural and artificial dignity of man.

It is true that accusations were sometimes made that an undue importance was given to the office, and a proper sense of dignity was too often regarded by the ignorant as an indication of pride. If the beadle looked "duberously" at the poor, and reserved all his sympathy for householders with a vote—if he stood a few inches taller in his shoes when doling out bread and distributing petticoats, he equalized matters by the display of an extreme obsequiousness in the presence of the church-wardens. In days gone by the beadle accompanied the parish officers in all their peregrinations round the parish, and there are resolutions in the parish books which show that even the surveyor was not considered competent to undertake any parish business without he was accompanied by the man of authority. At one time, in Camberwell, they acted not only as masters of the workhouse, but also as super-numerary or assistant overseers. It was also customary for the beadles to make an annual call at Christmas upon the more wealthy residents, and a very interesting fac-simile of the "polite reminder" used on such occasions (see opposite page) will give the reader an idea of the "good things" of which Camberwell beadles were capable. The election of beadle was a great event in the parish, and a two days' poll was usually held to decide between the respective merits of the applicants.

The ale-conners of Camberwell have given way to the new order of things, and not before it was wanted. Originally important and responsible officers, the ale-conners, before their disappearance, only served to bring authority into contempt. They were nominated on Easter Tuesday, and appointed afterwards by the justices, and their duties consisted in examining the weights and measures in use in the parish, in seizing short weights and measures, and in bringing the offenders to justice!

Originally the ale-conner was a most important official, as the following extract from the oath taken by parties serving the office in the reign of Henry V. (1417) will show:—

"You shall swear that you shall know of no brewer or brewster, cook or pie-baker in your ward who sells the gallon of best ale for more than one penny half-penny, or the gallon of second for more than one penny, or otherwise than by measure sealed and full of clear ale; and that you, so soon as you shall be required to taste any ale of a brewer or brewster, shall be ready to do the same; and in case that it be less good than it used to be before this cry, you shall set a reasonable price thereon, according to your discretion; and if anyone shall afterwards sell the same ale above the said price, unto your said Alderman you shall certify the same. And that for gift, promise, knowledge, bate, or other cause whatsoever no brewer, brewster, huckster, cook, or pie-baker who acts against any one of the points aforesaid you shall conceal, spare, or tortiously aggrieve; nor when you are required to taste ale shall absent yourself without reasonable cause and true; but all things which unto your office pertain to do, you shall well and lawfully do. So God you help, & the Saints."

Constables and Headboroughs.

These officers were usually nominated from amongst the inhabitant householders on Easter Tuesday.

King Alfred instituted tithings, so called from the Saxons, because ten freeholders and their families composed one. These were each responsible for the good conduct of the others. One of the tithing was annually appointed to preside over the rest, being called the tithing-man, or headborough.

This arrangement was intended for the prevention of rapine and disorders, which formerly prevailed in the realm, and no man was suffered to abide in England above forty days unless he was enrolled in some tithing or decennary. In more recent times constables were associated with the headboroughs in preserving the public order. Although the office has fallen into desuetude in Camberwell, headboroughs were nominated by the vestry as recently as the present century.

It appears from the Statute of Winchester, that in the 13th Edward I. two constables were chosen in every hundred "to make the view of armour, to present defaults of armour, and of suits of towns, and of highways, and of such as lodge strangers in uplandish towns, for whom they will not answer." The duties of constables became in time very different to what they originally were, and on the formation of the Metropolitan Police Force the office was discontinued in Camberwell.

Commissioners of the Court of Requests.

Commissioners of the Court of Requests were first appointed in this parish in 1758, under the provisions of an Act passed 22 Geo. II. c. 47, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town and borough of Southwark, and several other surrounding parishes. Of the parishes brought within the provisions of the above Acts, Camberwell elected 6 commissioners, Newington 12, Bermondsey 18, and Lambeth 18.

The qualification for a commissioner was a £40 rating to the poor, or a property qualification of not less than £2,000. Although the Court of Requests was only established in Camberwell in 1758, similar courts were instituted in the reign of Henry VII., 1493, and remodelled by Henry VIII. in 1517. They were superseded by the County Court Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, passed on 26th August, 1846.

Surveyors of the Highways.

By 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 8, surveyors of the highways were directed to be appointed by parishes, which were made responsible for the condition and repairs of the roads. These surveyors were originally, according to the above statute, to be appointed by the constables and churchwardens of the parish, but they were subsequently appointed by warrant of justices from a list of substantial householders returned annually by the vestry. The office was held for many years by members of the Tagg and Tanner families. On the 13th February, 1781, Mr. Robert Tagg and Mr. Abraham Tagg were respectively nominated to the office, and on a poll, Mr. R. Tagg polled 81 votes and Mr. A. Tagg 42. Mr. Tagg held the office until 1796, when he was succeeded by his son William, the salary at that time being £50 a year. The office was subsequently held for many years by Mr. Thomas Tanner.

The surveyor was appointed annually, and his duties were to see that the roads were kept in a proper state of repair, and that the labourers employed performed their work in an efficient manner ; to seize and impound cattle straying on the roads, and to summon before the magistrates persons driving trucks, carts, wheel-barrows, &c.,

on the footpaths, or in any manner obstructing the footways. Under the Highways Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 50, petty sessions were held at certain periods during the year at the Sessions House, Newington, for hearing and determining complaints relative to the highways, and for passing the surveyor's accounts. By the Local Act of 1833, to amend a previous Local Act, 53 Geo. III. (1813), the vestry were empowered to appoint a surveyor of highways with a salary, and under the Metropolis Local Management Act our present surveyor, Mr. J. C. Reynolds, was appointed by the vestry. Under this Act also, Mr. H. Jarvis, of Trinity Square, Southwark, was appointed district surveyor for this parish.

BURIAL BOARD.

On the 20th October, 1853, a vestry meeting was called for the purpose of considering a letter from Viscount Palmerston, stating that it was his intention to represent to her Majesty in Council that interments should no longer take place in the churchyard and in the vaults under the parish church of St. Giles, Camberwell, after the 1st May, 1854, and recommending the local authorities to adopt such measures as the emergency required.

A committee of twelve was thereupon appointed to make inquiry on the subject and report thereon to a future vestry. Representations were at the same time made to the Government for an extension of time, and on the 27th April, 1854, another meeting of the vestry was held to take into consideration the desirability of adopting in this parish 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, being an Act to amend the laws relating to the burial of the dead in the metropolis.

The requisition calling the meeting was signed by Mr. R. A. Gray, J. A. Lyon, and other well-known residents, and the resolution which was moved by the former gentleman was thoroughly characteristic of him :—

"That in the opinion of this vestry it is the bounden duty of the living to make provision for the interment of the dead ; that it has been found in parishes where the churchyard has been closed and no burial-ground provided in lieu thereof, that the middle, artizan, and poorer classes have experienced considerable difficulty in burying their dead, the feelings of the poor disregarded, and the charges for interments beyond their limited means ; that it is desirable and more economical that a parish so extensive and populous as Camberwell should have its own burial-ground, and not be compelled to rely on cemetery companies.

"This vestry therefore resolves and hereby determines to adopt the provisions contained in an Act of Parliament passed in the 15th and 16th years of her Majesty Queen Victoria, cap. 85, intituled 'An Act to Amend the Laws as concerning the Dead in the Metropolis,' and that a burial-ground should be provided under the said Act for this parish."

The proposition was carried by a majority of 14, the numbers being 56 and 42 respectively, whereupon a poll of the whole parish was demanded by the opponents of Mr. Gray's resolution, which, however, was carried by a majority of 79, the numbers being—

For Mr. Gray's motion	609
Against it	530

Another poll of the parish was taken on the respective merits of gentlemen nominated to serve on the board, and the following were elected by a large majority :—

Robert Alexander Gray.
Edward Edwards.
James Pew.
Wm. Hy. I'Anson.
John Andrew Lyon.
John Christian Wolf.
John Owen Hart.
Alban Fisher.
Thomas Ruston.

Of the above gentlemen, Messrs. Gray and Lyon are still members of the board.

Land was subsequently purchased at Forest Hill, and authority given to the board to borrow the sum of £17,200 for the purpose of acquiring land and laying out the ground.

The cemetery * has been considerably enlarged as occasion required, a considerable extent of ground having been added so recently as the present year (1874.) Since the opening of the cemetery about 30,000 burials have taken place, the number last year being 2,320. The general appearance of the cemetery, situated as it is on a slope, is eminently picturesque. The entrance lodge is a neat structure, covered with roses and twining plants, and the general appearance of the grounds clearly shows the great taste and care bestowed upon them by Mr. Watts, the superintendent.

There are several interesting monuments in this cemetery, amongst which the following may be mentioned :—

Mrs. Gray, the wife of R. A. Gray, Esq., J. P., and her only son, Mr. Robert Alexander Gray, who died at the age of 49 years.

The monument itself deserves the attention of masons and statuaries as unique in its beautiful simplicity. The pedestal is of polished marble, surrounded by a handsome figure of Hope, resting on an anchor.

The tomb of Mrs. Shields (the wife of Mr. Shields, of the Birkbeck Schools) and her son Alfred James, the latter being cut down at the early age of 13.

Another memorial records the death of Mrs. Deacon, the wife of Mr. John Deacon, who was for a long time chairman of the Camberwell Board of Guardians.

Mr. Richard Thomas, a resident of Sydenham Hill, who filled many parochial offices in Camberwell.

Mr. Seale, formerly proprietor of the *Sunday Times*.

Mr. Richard Wallis, who for sixty-three years officiated as clerk to Camden Chapel, Peckham.

Mr. Thomas Walton, of Albany House, Old Kent Road, a well-known schoolmaster of the parish.

Mr. Thomas Cook, late churchwarden of the parish, who filled several important parochial offices.

The two buildings, the church and chapel, in which the solemn services are conducted, are almost identical in construction, and were designed by Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect.

The present chaplains are—

Church Chaplain, Rev. J. T. Willis.
Nonconformist Minister, Rev. Dr. Ray.

* Mr. Marsden was mainly instrumental in securing the site for the parish cemetery. Sixteen acres were purchased at £500 an acre, and six at £300 an acre. The Burial Board has recently purchased seven acres, at £750 an acre.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

From several entries in the vestry books in the last century, it appears that the rents, dividends, and annual produce arising from the gifts and bequests of charitable individuals in favour of the poor of this parish had been carried to the credit of, and consolidated with, the poor rate.

This obviously improper appropriation was in some measure altered in 1801, when an order of vestry was made for distributing the rents, &c., amongst the persons requiring relief in such portion as the vicar and parish officers should think proper.

It was not until after the year 1812 that bequests were altogether distributed according to the direction of the donors. In that year the attention of the Legislature was forcibly called to the mal-appropriation of the various charitable donations in England and Wales, and to the inattention of those who ought to have attended to them; and an Act was passed, intituled "An Act for the Registering and Securing Charitable Donations," by which it was in substance enacted that deeds relating to charitable donations should be registered in the office of the clerk of the peace within ten calendar months, and a memorial or statement of the real and personal estate, and of the gross annual income, investment, and the general and particular object of all charitable donations, with the names of the founders and the trustees, registered with the clerk of the peace, and a duplicate or copy thereof enrolled in Chancery.

Since then two other statutes were passed for a similar purpose (58 Geo. III. c. 91, and 59 Geo. III. c. 81, both continued by 5th Geo. IV. c. 58), and commissioners were appointed by a Commission under the Great Seal, 5th August, 1820, to inquire into the state of all the charities in England and Wales, with power to require the personal attendance of the trustees and others interested therein; and the production of all deeds, papers, writings, instruments, parish books, or other documents in the parish chest, or in their custody or possession, relating to the estates or funds in any way appropriated thereto, or relating to the produce of any such estate or funds, or to the application, or non-application, or misapplication thereof.

By our second Local Act, passed on the 6th May, 1833, it was enacted "that it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of the said parish in vestry assembled, or the major part of them, and they are hereby authorized and required within the space of three calendar months next after the passing of this Act, to elect and choose ten persons, being inhabitants of the said parish, to be trustees of the estates belonging to the poor of the said parish; which persons to be so elected and chosen trustees as aforesaid, and their successors to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, shall be and are hereby declared to be one body politic and corporate by the name and style of 'The trustees of the estates belonging to the poor of the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey,' and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, and shall and may receive, possess, and retain the lands, tenements, and hereditaments hereinafter vested in them for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, without incurring any of the penalties or forfeitures of the Statute of Mortmain." By the 53rd section of the same Act it was further enacted that "legal estates of premises left in trust for the parish were to be vested in the trustees; power was given (sect. 54) to appoint fresh trustees, and the appointment of additional trustees was rendered imperative (sect. 55) when the number became reduced below five; and other power was granted to the trustees, all of which will be found recorded in the above Act.

By the same Act, also, power was given to the inhabitants in vestry assembled to appoint fifteen persons, being inhabitants of the parish, to be a committee for dis-

tributing the rents of the charity estates; and power was given to the said committee, or any five or more of them, in the manner most consistent with the trusts to which the rents, profits, and dividends of the charity estates at law or in equity were respectively liable, to direct and regulate the mode of distributing the rents and profits of the said estates, and the dividends of the said moneys in the funds, and the manner and time in and at which the same shall be paid, and the class of persons amongst whom the same shall be distributed.

The following report of the Charity Estates Distribution Committee was made to the vestry on the 23rd of June, 1869, and finally adopted. Slight modifications have since been found necessary, as in accordance with recent legislation the school fees of poor children are now paid by the guardians, and consequently there is a larger amount divisible in other ways :—

CHARITY ESTATES DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Charity Estates Distribution Committee, appointed by resolution of vestry of 11th day of November, 1868.

Your committee beg to report as follows :—

"Your committee met on the 3rd day of December, 1868, and proceeded to take into consideration the following resolutions and recommendations of the vestry as to distributing sums of money, namely :

"That the present system of giving small sums of money to many applicants be discontinued.

"That the charity funds, as a general rule, be in future distributed in amounts not exceeding 8*s.* per week ; the names, addresses, and occupations of the recipients to be reported from time to time to the vestry ; a receipt in writing to be given by each recipient.

"That the committee of distributors be selected in the following manner, namely : Two members for each ward, and the churchwardens for the time being."

After due consideration, your committee resolved to divide the funds into three classes, namely :

1ST.—THE AGED PARISHIONER'S GRANT.

To old and decayed parishioners who are not less than sixty years of age (the committee reserving discretionary power to dispense with such qualifications if they see fit, and who have been householders and are resident in the parish at the time of the application, and can satisfy the committee that they are in circumstances to require aid, and whose character will justify the aid being given) a grant of money, not exceeding 10*s.* per calendar month, to be made during such a period of time as the committee shall think proper, having regard to the funds at their disposal and the need of persons making application.

2ND.—THE SAMARITAN GIFT.

To parishioners in necessitous circumstances, not caused by their own misconduct, such as severe bodily accident, long-continued illness, or heavy family visitation of sickness, or any temporary and acute suffering, accidental in character, the committee to grant a Samaritan Gift, in amount such as they, having regard to the funds in hand and the special need of the case before them, shall see fit.

3RD.—CHILDREN'S SCHOOL GRANT.

For the purpose of placing at school the children of poor parishioners. With regard to the special gifts, your committee find that they amoun to £60 15*s.* 8*d.*, as under, namely :

	£	s.	d.
Harriott Smith	30	0	0
Susannah Jones	3	0	0
Joseph Allen	6	0	0
Michael Arnot	1	10	0
Edward Noyes	9	0	0
Thomas Hunt	2	13	4
William Mathews	5	12	4
Mrs. Pinchback	3	0	0
	£60	15	8

and should be distributed as follows, namely—

The gift of Harriott Smith, amounting to £30, be distributed to the old poor householders of Dulwich and Camberwell, as directed in the donor's will, in gifts of £3 each.

The gift of Mrs. Susannah Jones, amounting to £3, be distributed by the committee in accordance with the donor's will, to six poor inhabitants of Peckham.

That Allen's Gift of £6 for coals be placed in the hands of the committee representing No. 6 Ward, for distribution among poor inhabitants of Dulwich, according to testator's will.

That Arnot's Gift of £3 be distributed, £1 10*s.* to the treasurer of the Green Coat School (being a special donation bequeathed by the testator), and £1 10*s.* retained for distribution with the general fund.

That Noyes' Gift of £9 be given to the churchwardens for distribution in bread, as directed by the donor's will.

That Hunt's Gift of £2 13*s.* 4*d.* be paid to the churchwardens for distribution in bread, as directed by the donor's will.

That Mathew's Gift of £5 12*s.* 4*d.* be given to the churchwardens for distribution in bread, as directed by the donor's will.

That Pinchback's Gift of £3 be given to the churchwardens for distribution in bread as directed by the donor's will.

Also that each distributor should receive the sum of £10 on account of the Samaritan Gift to be distributed in sums not exceeding £3 in any case, and in accordance with the regulations determined upon in reference to that class.

				£	s.	d.
That the trustees of the Charity Estates paid over to your committee the sum of				600	0	0
Which, having been placed to the deposit account for a few days, pending the necessary arrangements, produced interest				1	4	4
Paid printing and other expenses				7	10	2
Leaving an available balance for distribution of				593	14	2
The amount expended to the 31st May is as follows :—						
The Samaritan Fund, fourteen distributors at £10 each	140	0	0			
The Aged Parishioner's Grant, fourteen distributors at £2 2*s.* per month each, for five months	147	0	0			
Special gifts as before enumerated	60	15	8			
				347	15	8
Leaving a balance at the bankers on the 1st June of				£245	18	6

To meet the monthly payment of the committee.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, your committee caused placards and handbills to be circulated throughout the parish, inviting applications from properly qualified persons for the gifts before mentioned, and on the 6th day of January last they met and received 417 applications for the "Aged Parishioner's Gift," and 77 applications for "The Samaritan's Gift," which were divided among the distributors in the several wards for investigation; each case was carefully inquired into, and the result having been placed before the committee, after due consideration the following cases were placed on the before-mentioned classes, due regard being had to the character and circumstances of each case (the distributors undertaking to visit and pay the sum granted to each recipient personally), namely:

THE AGED PARISHIONER'S GRANT.

			£	s.	d.
2	aged parishioners at	2s. per month	0	4	0
9	do.	4s. „	1	16	0
4	do.	4s. 6d. „	0	18	0
34	do.	5s. „	8	10	0
14	do.	6s. „	4	4	0
7	do.	7s. „	2	9	0
21	do.	8s. „	8	8	0
1	do.	9s. „	0	9	0
5	do.	10s. „	2	10	0

97 recipients.

SAMARITAN GIFT.

			£	s.	d.
9	persons at	5s. each	2	5	0
84	do.	10s. „	42	0	0
16	do.	15s. „	12	0	0
49	do.	20s. „	49	0	0
1	do.	25s. „	1	5	0
7	do.	30s. „	10	10	0
7	do.	40s. „	14	0	0
3	do.	60s. „	9	0	0
176	recipients.		£140	0	0

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL GRANT.

The following children have been sent to school as under, viz.:—

Emmanuel Schools	6
Green Coat School	2
Waterloo Street School	2
Do. Infant School	2
	12

All which your committee respectfully submit to the vestry.

G. L. TURNEY,
Chairman.

June 23rd, 1869.

PARTICULARS OF ESTATES AND BEQUESTS.

The following are the particulars of the estates and bequests vested in the trustees of the charity estates of the parish under their control and management by Act of Parliament, 3 Will. IV. c. 33, s. 52 :—

1.—LANDED ESTATES.

Sir Edmond Bowyer's Charity.

Sir Edmond Bowyer, by will dated 11th of July, 1626 (and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 1st March, 1626–7, by Martin Clarke, one of the executors), devised unto his nephew Francis Muschampe, Esq., and John Hendly, gent., and to his two trusty servants Martin Clarke and James Draper and to their heirs for ever, to the use of the poor of Camberwell, all those three tenements which he had then newly built upon an old foundation in Camberwell, being in the several tenures or occupations of John Stuckey, clerk of the parish, James Sharpe, and John Lane (all of which he had already in his lifetime settled by deed, 9th and 10th October, 1675), and he declared his mind and will to be that the said Francis Muschampe, John Hendly, Martin Clarke, and James Draper, with the overseers of the poor of Camberwell for the time being, shall receive the rents and profits of the said houses and distribute it weekly or otherwise, to relieve the poor of Camberwell as they shall think fit. These houses thus devised now consist of and are let as follows :—

1. To Mr. Alfred Lancefield, for 61 years, from Michaelmas, 1809, at a rent of £30 per annum, now held by Mr. Symes.

2. To Mr. T. E. Selk, for 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1853, at a rent of £44 per annum.

3. To Mr. Stuckbery, for 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1853, at a rent of £36 per annum, now held by Mr. Carrington.

4. To Mr. Tutin, consisting of two tenements, for 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1847, at a rent of £40 per annum, and now let thus : 1st, a coffee-house, let to Miss E. Brooke, at £40 per annum, and the other to Mr. Neville, at £35 per annum.

The rents of this property form part of the general fund handed over by the trustees to the distribution committee.

Bowles' Five Acres.

By indentures of lease and re-lease dated 15th and 16th February, 1676, Abigail Bowles and others, in consideration of £200, conveyed to Sir Edmond Bowyer, Knt., and others (the parties named in the indenture of the 10th October, 1675), their heirs and assigns, all that enclosed piece of meadow commonly known by the name of Bowles' Five Acres, containing by estimation five acres, abutting upon the highway leading from Kent Street towards Deptford on the north, and on the east, west, and south on the common field called North Field, all which premises were in the liberty of Peckham, in the parish of Camberwell, to hold the same upon trust, to dispose of the rents and profits to the poor of the said parish of Camberwell, in such manner as the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parish, or the major part of them, shall appoint.

A part of this land, containing about two acres, was in the year 1807 sold to the Grand Surrey Canal Company, under the powers of the Act establishing that company, for a sum of money, which, with a slight addition from the donation fund, purchased £800 Three per Cent. Consols (*see* Funded Property). The rest of the land, consisting of 2A. 3R. 14P., was demised by indenture dated 24th March, 1807, executed by the

trustees and by the vicar and churchwardens, to William Lamb for 61 years, from Lady Day then next, at the clear yearly rent of £62, the lessee covenanting within three years next ensuing to lay out the full sum of £500 at the least in building one or more substantial brick messuages on the said land.

The lease expired on the 25th March, 1868, and the estate has been subsequently laid out and let on building leases, from the designs of Mr. William Berriman, of Camberwell.

The rents form part of the general fund paid to the distribution committee.

Shoulder of Mutton Piece

Consists of a piece of land lying in what were termed the North Fields or Common Fields in Peckham, containing in the whole 2A. 2P. exclusive of the roads and footpaths, the exact dimensions and boundaries of which were set out by the commissioner in his award under the Act of Parliament for enclosing the common fields of Peckham.

The mode in which this piece of land was originally acquired is not known with certainty ; it is considered to have been appurtenant (as part of the common field lands) to the land purchased from Sir Edmond Bowyer. It was held for a great number of years by the Emmetts, the well-known gardeners and cowkeepers of Peckham.

This piece of land and the remnant of Bowles' Five Acres were conveyed to new trustees by a deed of 8th April, 1816, by the following description : "All that parcel of land lying on the south side of the high road leading from London to Deptford, containing by estimation 2A. 3R. 14P., in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, near to a place called Peckham Gap, formerly in the occupation of — Gammage, but then of Edward Westbrook and others, being part of a certain field heretofore called Bowles' Five Acres ; and also all that timber messuage or tenement thereon standing, with the outhouses thereto belonging, and which said appurtenances consist, among others, of all that piece or parcel of land lying in the Common Fields of Peckham, and being in and part and parcel of a certain piece of ground in the said Common Fields called the Shoulder of Mutton Piece, and then in the occupation of Elizabeth Emmett, widow."

This land was leased, with the approval of the vestry, to Mr. Robert Hayward for 99 years, from Michaelmas, 1863, at a ground rent of £50 per annum, and upon which has been erected the "Trafalgar" public-house and 22 houses and shops. Mr. Hayward has since assigned his interest in the leases to Messrs. Mann, Crossman, and Paulin, and Mr. John Butler.

The rents form part of the general fund paid to the committee.

Cage, Camberwell Green.

At a vestry on the 22nd June, 1809, the vicar and parish officers were requested to apply to Messrs. Edmonds and Cope for a piece of ground near the Green Coat School, whereupon to erect an engine-house, and report was made on the 7th of September in the same year that Mr. Edmonds had given the freehold and Mr. Cope the lease of a piece of ground for the above purpose.

On this ground an engine-house was subsequently erected, with rooms for the residence of the keeper ; and the same were, by indentures of lease and re-lease dated the 27th and 28th November, 1816, conveyed by Robert Edmonds, Esq., and others, to trustees to hold the same, their heirs and assigns, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said parish, as are set forth with respect to the ground on which the workhouse stands.

By an order of vestry of the 22nd September, 1818, it was referred to the parish officers and workhouse committee to erect cages for the districts of Camberwell and Peckham within the two corner walls in front of the workhouse ; but at a subsequent vestry

specially called, part of the order, so far as related to the Peckham cage, was rescinded; and it was referred to the same committee to cause a cage and engine-house to be erected at Peckham for that liberty. These orders were soon afterwards carried into effect, and a cage and engine-house were built in front of the workhouse, and a cage and engine-house* near the entrance to Hill Street, Peckham.

At a vestry held on the 22nd September, 1819, a piece of freehold ground belonging to the parish of Camberwell, on the east side of the road leading from Camberwell Green to Denmark Hill, on which an old watch-house and cage were then standing, was ordered, on the application of the trustees for lighting and watching Camberwell, to be let to them from year to year, at the yearly rent of 1s., for the purpose of erecting thereon a watch-house for the use of that trust, it being conditioned that the parish officers were to have a key thereof for the use of the parish.

And at the same vestry it was ordered that a piece of ground, on the north side of the main street of Peckham, on which the watch-house of Peckham formerly stood, given to the parish of Camberwell by Peter Cock, Esq., formerly of Camberwell, should be thrown open to the high road.

The ground on which the Camberwell watch-house and cage formerly stood is now let on lease to Mr. James Smith for 60 years, from Michaelmas, 1862, at a rental of £7 a year.

The engine-house on the Green was occupied by the family of the late engine-house keeper, Thomas Lee, and that family continued to occupy the premises until January, 1873. The vestry subsequently let the same on lease to Mr. George Priest at £8 a year.

This rent forms part of the general fund handed over to the distribution committee.

Bursted's Land.

A parcel of land containing about two roods, situate near St. Mary's Church, Peckham, formerly part of "Peckham Fields." This land is now let to Mr. Hargood under resolution of the trustees, dated 7th November, 1867, as a yearly tenant, at £3 per annum.

The rent forms part of the general fund for distribution.

Sir Thomas Hunt's Gift.

Sir Thomas Hunt, by his will dated 28th April, 1625, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave and directed as follows :—

"To the Vicar and Churchwardens of Hilderstone, where my house standeth, to the poor there for ever, fifty-three shillings and four pence a year for six poor men and women, by two pence a piece every Sabbath day in bread. To the sexton or clerk for setting the bread on the table, the odd sixteen pence. To the Churchwardens to buy them a pair of gloves, for distributing the same bread to the poor; and these poor after service, if they be well and have no convenient let, shall come every Sabbath day to the stone where my father lieth, kneeling, shall say the Lord's Prayer, and pray to God for the King and Queen then reigning over them, and for no other use. I would have the people chosen by the Vicar and Churchwardens to be of honest and good conversation, and so they shall enjoy it during their lives. My son and heir, and the heirs after him, shall have the negative voice in the choice thereof, if he will. I give to the Parson and Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London, to the use of the poor, fifty-three shillings and four pence a year for ever, so as they let my son renew my lease I hold of the church, for money, as another will give or not to the seller. I

* The ground on which this building is erected, situate in Blue Anchor Yard, Peckham, was purchased of the late Mr. Charles Willson, and conveyed to the trustees by deed dated August 23, 1849.

give also to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Camberwell to the use of the poor, fifty-three shillings and four pence a year for ever, and I will that these three legacies given to these three parishes shall be taken out of all my land in Northumberland Alley, except my wife's jointure, till such time Mrs. Sare do die, and Brown's lease do end; after that they shall discharge my lands in Northumberland Alley, and take it for ever out of my lands in Kentish St. in the county of Surrey, which John Brown holdeth by lease; and by virtue of this my last will, I give them power to distrain for these several portions in and upon all my lands in Northumberland Alley, except my wife's jointure, till Brown's lease be ended, or Mrs. Sare dead, which cometh first, and after that they shall have the like power to distrain on my lands in Kentish St. aforesaid for their sums for ever."

It was customary for a long time to distribute the money every Sunday in the church in six twopenny loaves to six poor persons then and there applying; but this practice appears to have arisen from an erroneous application or extension of the directions relative to the poor of Hilderston to the bequest in favour of this parish.

The proceeds of this gift forms one of the special gifts distributed by the churchwardens in bread. (*Vide* Distribution Account.)

FUNDED ESTATES.

Allen's Gift.

Joseph Allen, M.D., formerly of Dulwich, by his will dated 12th November, 1793, gave and bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of Camberwell the sum of £200 Three per Cent. Consols, in trust for them and their successors, to pay the dividends thereof to the churchwarden and overseer for the time being for the hamlet of Dulwich every year, to be laid out in coals, and distributed amongst the poor housekeepers of Dulwich for ever. The dividends, £6 per annum, form one of the special gifts, and are at Christmas expended in the purchase of sacks and half-sacks of coals, and distributed according to the will of the testator. (*Vide* Distribution Account.)

Bowles' Five Acres.

The proceeds of the sale of a portion of this land (*see* Landed Estates) was in the year 1807 invested in the purchase of £800 Three per Cent. Consols, producing £24 per annum.

The dividends are carried to the general fund paid to the distribution committee.

Arnot's Charity.

The following extract from the will of Mr. Michael Arnot, late of the parish of Camberwell, wheelwright, deceased, dated April 20, 1823, will explain this charity:—

"And I give also unto the said Elizabeth Picton the interest of £100 which I have in Old Sea Annuities, during the term of her natural life, provided she continue to live single; but upon her marriage or demise, the said interest to be divided equally, that is to say, one half part to charity schools, the other half part to be given to three poor persons of and belonging to the parish of Camberwell; and I do hereby authorize and empower the churchwardens and their successors for the time being of the parish of Camberwell to receive and dispose of the above interest as above directed, so often as it shall become due and payable."

One half of this dividend, £1 10*s*., is paid to the treasurer of the Camberwell Green Coat School in aid of its funds (*vide* Distribution Account), and the other half carried to the general fund handed over to the distribution committee.

Pinchback's Gift.

Mrs. Pinchback bequeathed by will the sum of £100 to the vicar and church-

wardens of Camberwell, the interest of which she directed should be laid out in bread and distributed to the poor at the parish church of St. Giles's, Camberwell, on the second Sunday in each month. This sum was in 1844 invested in the purchase of £100 5s. Old South Sea Annuities.

The dividends of this sum are appropriated according to the testator's will, as a special gift. (*Vide* Distribution Account.)

By resolution of the trustees, dated 20th May, 1853, this stock, together with Arnot's gift before described, were converted into £220 5s. 6d. New Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities.

Noyes' Charity.

Mr. Edward Noyes, Jun., of the Bank of England, by his will dated 31st March, 1800, gave and bequeathed £300 New Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities to poor persons of the parish of Camberwell, who shall neither be maintained nor relieved thereby, to whom the same is to be distributed at the church door of the said parish on Christmas Day and the 21st February in every year, in bread, which last-mentioned day was the birthday of his son.

The dividends, £9 per annum, belong to the special gifts, and are applied according to the will of the testator.

Mrs. Harriott Smith's Charity.

Mrs. Harriott Smith, wife of Benjamin Smith, Red Lion Square, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, by her will dated 23rd September, 1808 (pursuant to a power made on her marriage settlement), gave and bequeathed to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of St. Giles's, Camberwell, for the time being, the sum of £1,000 Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, to be held by them and their successors in trust, to pay and divide the interest and dividends thereof from time to time, and amongst ten of the oldest poor housekeepers of the towns and villages of Camberwell and Dulwich equally for ever, and thereof appointed Jesse Gregson, of Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, her executor, by whom the will was proved, on February 21st, 1815, in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In April, 1820, the following queries on a case stated with respect to this legacy were submitted to Mr. Sugden (now Lord St. Leonards), and his opinion obtained thereon :—

1. Have the inhabitants of Peckham any interest in these dividends ?

2. Supposing the first query to be answered in the negative, are the inhabitants of Dulwich entitled to an equal moiety on the distribution of the whole dividends, or should they take, with reference to the size of the district and number of the inhabitants as compared with Camberwell's ; in other words, does the term "equally," used by the testatrix, refer to the two districts or the poor housekeepers ?

Answer.

"In my opinion, the inhabitants of the district of Peckham have not any interest in these dividends, and the inhabitants of Dulwich are not entitled to an equal moiety of the dividends. The word 'equally,' I think, refers to the poor housekeepers, and not to the two districts.

"Edward B. Sugden.

"Lincoln's Inn, April 12th, 1820."

The dividends arising from this gift, £30 per annum, form one of the special gifts, and are distributed, according to the will, among ten poor housekeepers.

Mrs. Jones' Gift.

By will dated 21st March, 1842, Mrs. Susannah Jones gave and bequeathed to the

trustees of the charity estates the sum of £100 Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the interest to be paid annually at Christmas, equally to six poor persons residing in the liberty of Peckham.

Mathew's Gift.

Mr. Wm. Mathews, by his will dated the 30th October, 1750, gave the interest of £150 to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of Camberwell, to be laid out in bread and distributed to poor communicants of the Church of England on Sacrament Sundays. By a decree of the Court of Chancery in a suit, Attorney-General *v.* Osmond, this sum was invested in the purchase of £187 5*s.* 11*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and the dividends, £5 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum, belong to the "special gifts," and are distributed according to the will. (*Vide* Distribution Account.)

Howlett's Acre.

Sir Edmond Bowyer, by his will dated 11th July, 1626, gave "to the poor of Camberwell £10, to be distributed at my funeral, and also £10 to the poor, to be paid to the collector for the poor of Camberwell, in lieu of the fine and trees which I have received, and rents out of Howlett's Acre, and the rents of the said Acre are to be paid yearly by my heirs to the poor of Camberwell, upon Good Friday, as I have given it during my life."

In the year 1858 this land, which is situate in Half Moon Lane, Dulwich, was sold to Mr. George Keen, of Herne Hill, by the trustees, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of £350 Three per Cent. Consols.

The dividends of this sum form part of the general fund paid to the distribution committee.

Mrs. Jane Willson's Gift.

By will of Mrs. Jane Willson, widow, the interest of the sum of £100 was directed to be expended in the purchase of twelve ready-made flannel petticoats, to be given annually on the 25th December to twelve aged women having a legal settlement in the hamlet of Peckham. By an order of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, dated the 17th December, 1870, a portion of the corpus of this fund was sold to pay legacy duty and costs of application to the Court of Chancery, and the balance, amounting to £80 13*s.* 1*d.*, invested in the name of the official trustees of charitable funds, and the dividend, £2 8*s.* 4*d.*, received by the trustees of the charity estates, and paid over annually to such one of the churchwardens for the time being of the said parish who shall be churchwarden of the hamlet of Peckham; or if there shall be no such person, then to such one of the said churchwardens as shall be the best qualified by his knowledge of the said hamlet and the poor thereof to select the fittest objects of the bounty of the testatrix.

Henry Smith's Charity.

In addition to the foregoing rents and bequests vested in the trustees under the local Act of Parliament, a sum averaging £17 per annum is receivable by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Camberwell, under the will of Henry Smith, formerly of Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, by his will dated 24th day of April, 1627. The above sum, derived from rents of certain freehold estates in the county of Kent, and vested in his Grace the Duke of Dorset and others, is laid out every winter in the purchase of great coats for the poor inhabitants of the parish of Camberwell. The great coats are distributed at Christmas every year.

The following general statement of receipts is taken from the last annual report (1873) :—

Dec. 1872 to Dec. 1873.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance brought forward from last year's account . .				295	18	8
To cash from receiver, viz. :—						
SIR EDMOND BOWYER'S CHARITY—						
One year's rent to Michaelmas, 1873 :—						
E. Symes	100	0	0			
T. E. Silk	44	0	0			
J. Rose and H. Carrington	36	0	0			
H. Neville	35	0	0			
J. Weeks	40	0	0			
				255	0	0
CAGE, CAMBERWELL GREEN—						
One year's rent to Michaelmas, 1873, J. Smith . .				7	0	0
Engine-house, Camberwell Green, one quarter's rent to Michaelmas, 1873, G. Priest				2	0	0
SHOULDER OF MUTTON ESTATE—						
One year's rent to Michaelmas, 1873, Mann, Crossman, and Co. (less Property Tax)	19	14	2			
Ditto, G. Culver (less tax)	29	11	3			
Property Tax deductions, refunded by Inland Revenue Commissioners	2	14	2			
				51	19	7
SIR THOMAS HUNT'S GIFT—						
One year's rent charge to Christmas, 1873, W. Briley				2	13	4
BURSTED'S LAND—						
One year's rent to Michaelmas, 1873, E. Hargood . .				3	0	0
DIVIDENDS—						
One year's dividends to July, 1873, on £1,000 Consols	30	0	0			
Ditto ditto on £220 5*s.* 6*d.* New 2½ per Cent. Annuities	5	10	0			
Ditto ditto on £350 Consols, per Charity Commissioners.	10	10	0			
Ditto ditto on £187 5*s.* 11*d.* Consols, per Court of Chancery (less Property Tax) . . .	5	10	9			
Ditto ditto to October, 1873, on £1,509 17*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities	45	5	10			
Dividends to July, 1873, on £80 13*s.* 1*d.* Consols, per Court of Chancery, Jane Willson's Bequest (less Income Tax)	2	7	9			
Property Tax deductions refunded	0	6	0			
				99	10	4
BOWLES' FIVE ACRES—						
Rents from sundry tenants of shops and factories to Michaelmas, 1873	201	5	10			
Ground rents on property, Bowles Road, to Michaelmas, 1873	64	10	0			
E. D. Rogers' sale of materials of shops at auction, less expenses	122	11	4			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
W. Ross, old iron	7	17	6			
Deposit on letting No. 14 Plot, Old Kent Road, to A. Norman	5	0	0			
Property Tax deductions refunded	15	2	8			
Royal Insurance Company, for damage by fire at No. 536, Old Kent Road	160	0	0			
				576	7	4
INTEREST—						
Interest on cash placed at deposit account during the year				21	10	1
				£1,314	19	4

RATES AND TAXES.

The order of the great Roman Emperor, that all the world should be taxed, if not carried out thoroughly in his day, has since been considerably improved upon, for not only has everybody been taxed but everything likewise.

According to an eminent authority, we are told that when war was declared against Antony, the senators were taxed, not according to their property or by the number of their windows, but at the rate of so much per tile on their houses.

Arbuthnot quotes Strabo to show "that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the customs on the importation of the Gallick trade;" but customs do not seem to have been much thought of as a source of revenue until they were introduced by Edward I., who had seen in the course of his expedition to Palestine how easily money could be extracted from the people by such means.

Amongst the curiosities of taxation may be mentioned an entry in the burghmote books of the city of Canterbury in the time of Edward VI.

"The sheriff and another person pay their fines for wearing their beards—viz. 3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.*!" This tax must surely have been invented by the Colonel Sibthorp of that day, and if in force now would realize a handsome amount.

The hearth tax of Charles II. (14 Car. II. c. 10) was another curiosity in its way, and "every house, chamber and lodging" was charged with two shillings yearly, "to be paid at Lady-day and Michaelmas for every fire-hearth and stove therein."

The constables were to collect the tax six days after "it had grown due and to give acquittances, so that the party should not be troubled in the Exchequer, or elsewhere." We hear a great deal in our day about the expense of making and collecting rates and taxes, but the hearth tax of the reign of Charles II. affords a specimen altogether unique of how a tax may become "small by degrees and beautifully less" under official manipulation. When paying the tax to the high constable of the hundred, the constables were allowed to deduct 2*d.* in the £ for the trouble of collecting the same; the high constable within ten days paid it to the sheriff, deducting 1*d.* in the £ for his trouble; within thirty days the sheriff was required to pay the amount into the Exchequer, deducting 4*d.* in the £ for his share. No evidence is before us of any further "nibbles," but no doubt the officials at the Exchequer were handsomely paid for their work!

The following hearth-tax assessment on the parish of Camberwell is complete so far as Camberwell and Dulwich are concerned; the Peckham portion is partially destroyed, and is therefore left out altogether:—

Hearth Tax, 15 Car. II., No. 188/481.

Surr. A true Duplicate of all & singuler the ffirehearths and Stoves and of the names of the persons who have the same in possession as well chardgable as not chardgable accordinge as the some haue beene deliuered to & received by the respective Justices of the peace of the said County within their seuerall Divisions and by them retorned to the Clercke of the peace of the said Comiss and by him recorded amongst the Records of the Sessions of the Peace of the said County by vertue of an Act of Parliamt made in the xvth yeare of his now Mattes Raigne intitled an Additional Act for the better Orderinge and Collectinge the Revenue ariseing out of hearth money and by us whose names are hereunto Subscribed Justices of the peace of the said County retorned into his Maties Court of Exchequr and is as ffolloweth :—

Brixton Hundred.

Cammerwell Libty—psons Chardgeable.

Sr. Edmond Bowyer, Knight	20
John Scott, Esqr.	17
Sr. John Bowre	10
Mr. Delve	17
Doctor Parr	10
Mr. Byne	7
Mr. ffox	13
Mr. Cooke	6
Mr. Curwin	8
Mr. Meorfatt	8
Mr. Danson	2
Mr. Hunt	6
Mr. Kempe	6
Mr. ffoster	3
Arthur ffrench	3
John Ward	4
Tho. Phillips	8
Hen. Abbitt	4
Robt. Loneley	4
John Page	7
Mr. Castleman	14
Mr. Walker	12
Mr. Harris	4
Mr. Blackstone	4
Mr. Carter	6
Evan Tuder	2
John Egerton	1
Mrs. Batt	4
James Early	8
Nich. Hefford	1
Mrs. Pellham	4
John James	7
Geo. Kinge	6
John Simons	1
John Wakeman	2
Goodm. Swallow	3
Willm. Poole	1
Widd. Stretcher	4
John Colegate	3
Rob. Bale	2
John Seares	4
Mr. Ybelstone	1
Hen. Stockwell	4
John Pearson, Seni	2
ffran. Hard	1
Robt. Audley	1
Widd. Waint	1
Mr. Waythin	4
Mr. Scott for Plastow	5
Widd. Jackson	7
John Sears, Juni	2
Willm. Ballard	8

Psons not Chardg [eable].

Cammerwell—Peckham.

Nich. Allen	
Geo. Gibbins	
Peter L.	
Tho. L.	
Be	
W.	
W.	
Widd.	
Widd.	
Willm.	
Hen. Hughe	
Widd. Clarke	
Rob. James	
John Hall	
Hath. Lettbitter	
Tho. Leaueside	
John Killett	
John Parson, Juni.	
Willm.	

Empty Howses.

Mr. Rich Shelberry in 4 howses	18
Mr. Anthony Stanlock	8
Mr. Rob. Bowles	8
Willm. Werrell	2
	36

Psons not Chardgeable by Certifficate.*

Widd. Perce
Widd. ffloyd
Widd. ffawsett
Widd. Glascock
John Pallmer
Widd. Hammond
Widd. Page
Widd. Wiggin
Widd. Dandy
Widd. Bracey
Widd. Whidhop
Widd. Kinge
Widd. Player
Widd. Simonds
John Hallins
John Whelply
John Hale
John Hall
Nich. Budd
Marke ffeild
Hen. Harte
Rich. Jackson
Rob. Lett
Rich. Lett
Willm. Crawley
John Bagford
Tho. Hurst
John Woods

* "If the Churchwardens and Overseers, with the Minister, shall, under their hands, certifie a house to be under twenty shillings per annum, nor hath lands or goods to £10 value, upon such certificate made to the two next Justices of the Peace and allowed, the party shall be discharged." 14 Car. II. c. 10.

Joseph Heyward
John Hichinton
Tho. Child
Tho. Barker
John Hassord

DULWICH.

PSONS CHARDGEABLE.

Cod's Gift Colledge	33
Mr. Leonard Lydcot	9
Mr. Varman	8
Mr. Geo, Portman	10
Mr. Charles Weathersby	2
Mr. Rob. West	11
Mr. Anth Handcock	2
Willm Ballet	3
John Sterkey	2
Rich Wells 2 howses	12
Tho Wrench	6
Daniell Scrivener.	1
Tho Butterfeild	4
Tho Oxley	5
Valentine Daniell	3
and his tenante	2
Nich Badger	5
Widd Sheppeard	2
John Oxley	1
Rob. Budder	1
Margarett Essow	2
Dauns . . . Stedman	2
John Stedman	4
Tho Hamond	3
Tho Windfeild	2
Bethiah Downer	
Tho Collins	
Silvester Cutter	
Nich Staples	
Abijah Perry	
John Barrett	1
Mr. Robinson	5
Rob Gl . . . . . crs. widd	1
ffran. Payer	2
Rich Wells tenemt	1
Nich Wicks	2
John Hamond	2
	158 exr

Tho Butterfeild. Constable.
Tho Collins Headborough.

But if we want to arrive at the perfection of ingenuity in the mode of taxing the people we must come down to the days when "George III. was King."

At that time, when taxes became so numerous that there was nothing further left to tax, Sydney Smith thus graphically describes the state of affairs.

"We must pay taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon everything which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, and taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes upon everything upon earth, and the waters under the earth; on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on raw material; taxes on every value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the brass nails of the coffin, and on the ribands of the bride; at bed or at board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid 7 per cent. into a spoon which has paid 30 per cent., throws himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid 22 per cent., makes his will and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

The financial schemes of "Billy Pitt" were a fruitful source of satire, and the following lines, published in 1784, will be read with interest even in the present day :—

"Should foreigners, staring at English taxation,
Ask, why we still reckon ourselves a free nation,
We'll tell them, we pay for the light of the sun;
For a horse with a saddle—to trot or to run;
For writing our names;—for the flash of a gun;
For the flame of a candle to cheer the dark night;
For the hole in the house if it let in the light;
For births, weddings, and deaths; for our selling and buying;
Though some think 'tis hard to pay 3d. for dying;
And some poor folks cry out 'these are Pharaoh-like tricks,
To take such unmerciful tale of our bricks.'
How great in financing our Statesmen have been,
From our ribbons, our shoes, and our hats may be seen;
On this side and that, in the air, on the ground,
By act upon act now so firmly we're bound,
One would think there's not room one new impost to put
From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot,
Like Job, thus John Bull his condition deplores
Very patient, indeed, and all covered with sores."

In this year (1784) there is an account of new taxes in the "Annual Register," levied on the following :—Candles, bricks, pleasure horses, British linens and cottons, ribands, beer, sportsmen, paper, hackney coaches, silver plate, lead, &c.; but the tax which called forth the most ridicule was that levied on *hats*.

Gilray, in a caricature, entitled "Le bonnet rouge, or John Bull Evading the hat tax," intimated that such taxes might drive John Bull to adopt the Republican costume of his neighbours. John chuckles in contemplation of the astonishment his ruler must feel when he beholds the strange effect of his taxes. "Waunds! when Master Billy sees I in a red cap, how he will stare! Egad, I think I shall cook'em at last! Well, if I could once get a cockade to my red cap and a bit of a gun—why I should make a good stockey soldier!"

In 1797 a caricature was published, entitled "More visitors to John Bull; or the Assessed Taxes." It represented the unwelcome guests introducing themselves to John Bull in a bodily form. John Bull asks, in surprise as well as alarm, "What do you want, you little devils? ain't I plagued with enough of you already? More pickpockets' work I suppose?" The corps reply, in the most courteous manner, "Please your honour, we're the Assessed Taxes!"

In 1799 Gilray published a clever caricature on the Income Tax, entitled "John Bull at his studies, attended by his guardian angel." John Bull is seen puzzling himself over an immense mass of paper, ironically entitled "A plain, short, and easy description of the different clauses in the Income Tax, so as to render it familiar to the meanest capacity." He remarks very gravely, "I have read many crabbed things in the course of my time; but this, for an easy piece of business, is the toughest to understand I ever met with."

Among the taxes announced in 1799 was one upon beer, which would have the effect of raising the price of porter to fourpence per pot, and which would weigh especially heavy upon the labouring classes. The satirists on the Tory side pretended to sympathize most with the staunch old whig, Dr. Parr, who was a great porter drinker and smoker, and no less an opponent of the government of William Pitt; and on the 29th November Gillray published a spirited sketch of the supposed "Effusions of a pot of porter; or ministerial conjurations for supporting the war, as lately discovered by Dr. P—r, in the froth and fumes of his favourite beverage." A pot of fourpenny is placed on a stool, with the Doctor's pipe and tobacco beside it; from the froth of the porter arises Pitt, mounted on a white horse, brandishing a flaming sword, and breathing forth war and destruction on everything around. The Doctor's "reverie" is a satire on the innumerable mischiefs which popular clamour laid to the charge of the minister. "Fourpence a pot for porter! Mercy on us! Ah! it's all owing to the war and the cursed ministry! Have not they ruined the harvest? Have they not blighted all the hops! Have they not brought on the destructive rains, that we might be ruined in order to support the war? and bribed the sun not to shine, that they may plunder us in the dark?"

Pitt's Budget of 1805 was not allowed to pass without severe remarks, and a heavily increased duty on salt excited general dissatisfaction. People said that when the grand contriver of taxes had visited every corner of the house above stairs, he had now descended into the kitchen; and one of the caricatures published at this period represents the Premier alarming the poor cook by popping his head out of the salt box, with the unexpected salutation: "How do you do, cook, eh?" The person thus apostrophized cries out in consternation: "Curse the fellow, how he has frightened me! I think in my heart he is getting in everywhere! Who the deuce would have thought of finding him in the salt-box?"

In 1806, during Fox's administration, was published "The 'Friend of the People,' and his Petty New Tax-gatherer paying John Bull a visit." Fox and Lord Henry Petty with a terrible book of new taxes, make their call on John Bull, who has shut up his shop (which is announced to let), and removed his family to the first floor, from motives of economy. Lord Henry Petty knocks and raises the cry "Taxes!

The Order of Sessions for the manner of makeing the Tax for the relieff of the poore in the Parish of Camerwell

Surr Ss

Ad Generalem Quarterlem Sessionem pacis Dñi Regis Coñ Inn Surr
Ten: Lewis apud Borkeing in eod Comitt: die martis ni Septimañ
Crucis post festum Exaltacionis Scte decimo die January Anno regni
Dñi nri Caroli Scdi dei grat Angl: Scot: Franc et Hiberñ Regis
fidei defens &c Tricesimo tertio: Coram: Rico Heath Arm: Adamo
Browne Barr Edvo: Thurland Mill: Seruiente ad legem, et alijs Sociis
suis Justic dñi Regis ad pacem in Com pred conservand assign &c

Complaint being made unto this Court by and on the behalfe of Severall Inha=
bitants of the parish of Camerwell in this County that of late yeares
Severall Veills and Hamletts within the said parish have used to make privie
rates and assesm̃ts for the relieff and mainteñance of the poore within each
respective Hamlett & Veill By reason wherof some of the Inhabitants whom
the said parish are much Burdened and oppressed w̃ the rates and assesm̃ts
do the poore and otherwise pay very little or nothing towards the relieff of the
poore therin It is therefore now ordered by this Court that the
Churchwardens and overseers of the poore of the said parish of Camerwell
doe for the future on notice of this order Equally and indifferently
rate and assesse all the Inhabitants and others chargable towards the relief
of the poore within the said parish in an equall Generall rate and assesm̃t
and that they do for the future generally relieve the poore within
said parish according to Law and not by Particuler Hamletts Veills as
heth been lately used.

Per Curiam
Humph Abell Clerk of the peace
for the County of Surrey

W Griggs, Photo Lith

taxes! taxes!" to which John Bull responds from the window above, "Taxes! taxes! taxes! why how am I to get money to pay them all? I shall very soon have neither a house nor a hole to put my head in." The man of the people, little touched by this appeal, shouts to him, "A house to put your head in? why, what the devil should you want with a house? haven't you got a first floor room to live in? and if that is too dear, can't you move into the garret, or get into the cellar? Taxes must be had, Johnny; come, down with your cash! It's all for the good of your dear country!"

An income-tax novelty of about this time (1810) has been courteously forwarded to the writer by Mr. R. Strong, J.P., into whose possession it came on the purchase of the Grammar School Estate. It is a demand for income-tax made upon Mr. Perkins, for many years occupier of the fine old house recently known as the Denmark Hill Grammar School. After enumerating various items of taxation, a deduction therefrom is made for all children above two—or rather the deduction would have been made if Mr. Perkins's children had exceeded that number; but as the allowance was not carried out, it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Perkins was not entitled to it. The trouble and inconvenience of obtaining this allowance as well to the party as to the commissioners, eventually induced the authorities to repeal it.* The residents of Camberwell, of course, bore their part in the above universal system of taxation. Our province is with the local taxes which more immediately concern the parish, and with one tax in particular, which has stuck to us "closer than a brother" for two hundred and seventy-three years; and, judging from its present vitality, has the prospect of remaining true to us for another two hundred and seventy-three years at least! We have had our rates for the churches, church ornaments and bells; our improvement rates; our spasmodic and unsatisfactory sewers' rates; our consolidated and general rates; our lighting and watching rates; our composition for statute duty and other rates, too numerous to mention, and certainly too numerous to discuss.

The poor rate is interesting from its great staying power—its historical associations, its many-headed monstrosities, its misleading nomenclature, and its peremptory order to be settled forthwith. The poor rate has the advantage over all other rates in having a "guide, philosopher, and friend," in the shape of the overseer, who stands by it faithfully in all its little vagaries. It knocks at our houses in the name of the poor, and divides the spoil in the name of the many. It not only follows us whilst living, but haunts us when dead. Whilst our bones are resting in their last long home, they will contribute something towards the purchase of Australian meat for the ungrateful pauper!

About the year 1682, complaint having been made to the Surrey Sessions (see plate A f) of the manner of making "The tax for the relief of the Parish of Camerwell," it was ordered at the general quarterly session of the Peace under the King's Commission, held at Dorkeing in the same county, on Tuesday in the week after the Epiphany of our Lord, the 17th day of January, in the 33rd year of the reign of our King Charles the 2nd, "that the tax in future be equally and indifferently assessed on all the inhabitants and others, and that the poor be relieved generally, according to law, and not according to particular hamlets and villages as hath been lately used."

In connection with this branch of the subject, the following rate, which is the earliest complete rate we have been able to trace, will no doubt be read with interest by many readers, as it not only furnishes us with the names of Camberwell residents in 1697, but gives us a fair idea of the relative social positions of the inhabitants of the respective districts, and affords us also an amusing illustration of the manner in

* The items charged against Mr. Perkins were as follows:—Windows, £51; house duty, £17; 6 servants, £28 4*s.*; 2 gardeners, 12*s.*; 2 four wheel carriages, £24 14*s.*; 4 horses, £20 8*s.*; 5 dogs £2 17*s.* 6*d.*; armorial bearings, £2 8*s.*; hair powder, £3 10*s.* 6*d.*; in all, £150 14*s.*

which the rates not recovered were accounted for. The phrase, "not to be gotten," which appears against the names of Richard Vockins and John Marshall is most expressive, the modern rendering of which "not to be had" is certainly weak in comparison.

Poor Rate, 1697.

An Assessment made the 10th Day of February 1697 by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and other the inhabitants of the parrish of Camerwell for the farther Relief of the poor and other necessarys and for Reinbursing the churchwardens theire Extraordinary Charge for six months from St Michael-Masse 1697 to Lady Day 1698 after the Rate of Three pence in the pound.

Asst. £.	The Liberty of Camerwell.	£	s.	d.
136	Anthony Bowyer, Esq.	1	14	0
100	Iccabod Tipping	1	5	0
14	Nehemiah Lambert	0	3	6
22	Mr. De Worth	0	5	6
27	Jno. phillips	0	6	9
14	Thomas Brooke	0	3	6
30	Henry Stockwell	0	7	6
5	Wm. Rippley	0	1	3
16	Jeremiah Watling	0	4	0
3	Francis page.	0	0	9
3	Robert Chappel	0	0	9
4	John Beech	0	1	0
4	Mr. Bateman	0	1	0
3	Thomas Baggford	0	0	9
40	Mary Jackson	0	10	0
69	Mathew Shaw	0	17	3
39	Walter Cock	0	9	9
40	Wm. Mather	0	10	0
23	Edward Phillips	0	5	9
86	Wm. Scott	1	1	6
10	Wm. Hammon.	0	2	6
10	Stephen pickton	0	2	6
5	George page	0	1	3
9	Henry Symons	0	2	3
—	Wm. Ryce	0	0	0
20	Thomas Watts	0	5	0
4	Stephen Warde	0	1	0
5	Ad. Lambe	0	1	3
7	Jno. Holford	0	1	9
6	Henry Gardner	0	1	6
7	Wm. Starkey	0	1	9
—	Christopher Hancock (poor)	0	0	0
14	Simon Turfrey	0	3	6
17	Robert Rodgers	0	4	3
50	Ralph Killick	0	12	6
5	Thomas Carpenter	0	1	3
—	Nicholas Alleyn (poor)	0	0	0
7	Henry Davies	0	1	9
—	Edward Smith (poor]	0	0	0
25	Charles Duke	0	6	3
12	Thomas Hooke	0	3	0
5	Richard Harvey	0	1	3
—	Richard Toombs (poor)	0	0	0
39	Edward Woodward	0	9	9
4	Katherine Lysseman	0	1	0
—	Joseph Atkins (poor)	0	0	0
4	Jno. Over	0	1	0
9	Captn. Trayherne	0	2	3
11	Mr. Elis	0	2	9
—	2 Emty Houses	0	0	0
47	Wm. Osborne	0	11	9
4	Stephen Edgerton	0	1	0
68	Mary Smith.	0	17	0
3	James Fox	0	0	9
3	Michael Arnold	0	0	9
5	Jno. Killick	0	1	3
10	Jno. Yates	0	2	6
83	Ambros Hawkins	1	0	9
2	Jno. Buckland	0	0	6
110	Thomas Allen	1	7	6
66	Wm. perkins	0	16	6
5	Edward Gates	0	1	3
3	Jno. Hall	0	0	9
3	Thomas farlow.	0	0	9
22	Wm. Rooke	0	5	6
98	Elizabeth King	1	4	6
125	Jno. Jackson	1	11	3
	Carried forward	20	5	0

Asst. £.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	20	5	0
50	Wm. Chandler	0	12	6
3	Anthony Cock.	0	0	9
17	Widdow Ways	0	4	3
149	Jno. Bowden, Junr.	1	17	3
18	Joseph Hill, Senr.	0	4	6
39	Joseph Hill, Junr.	0	9	9
4	Simon Reding	0	1	0
4	Widow adams	0	1	0
2	Jno. Hone	0	0	6
Out-lyers 121	Tobias Lane	1	10	3
83	Thomas Baker	1	0	9
43	Mr. Cripps	0	10	9
58	Nathaniel Browne	0	14	6
24	Mr. Miller	0	6	0
24	Richard Vokins	0	6	0
8	Jno. Allen	0	2	0
—	Jno. Lewes (poor)	0	0	0
37	Isaac Cannon	0	9	3
22	Jno. Meed.	0	5	6
11	Wm. page	0	2	9
35	James Keeley	0	8	9
8	Jno. Marshall of Camerwell	0	2	0
24	Joseph Howard	0	6	0
22	Mr. King	0	5	6
27	Jno. Foxcraft	0	6	9
5	Wm. Bensted	0	1	3
2	Jno. Marshall of peckham Rye	0	0	6
15	Widdow Snapes	0	3	9
36	Mr. Gatlin.	0	9	0
	£31 7s. 9d.			

The Liberty of Peckham.

9	Robert fford	0	2	3
—	Robert Castel	0	0	0
10	Daniel Simmons	0	2	6
20	Walter Hornbey	0	5	0
4	William Smart.	0	1	0
8	Widdow Sleys	0	2	0
14	Samuel plummer	0	3	6
8	Joseph Selmes	0	2	0
24	Jasper Rawlins	0	6	0
3	Jno. Greathed	0	0	9
8	Joshua Hutchinson.	0	2	0
3	Richard Mills	0	0	9
151	Richard ffloyde	1	17	9
7	Widdow Loyde	0	1	9
8	William Coltman	0	2	0
16	Ashby	0	4	0
4	Oliver Cox	0	1	0
4	Widdow Williams	0	1	0
10	Wm. Bensted	0	2	6
3	Thomas Byford	0	0	9
3	Goody Barker	0	0	9
7	Budgin	0	1	9
53	Wm. Ransford	0	13	3
2	Thomas May	0	0	6
10	Widdow Morgan	0	2	6
16	Mr. Winter	0	4	0
73	Jno. foxcraft	0	18	3
24	De Mouline	0	6	0
41	Thomas Spicer.	0	10	3
11	Thomas Hammond	0	2	9
11	Jno. Gregory	0	2	9
	Carried forward	7	1	3

Asst. £.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	7	1	3
78	King	0	19	6
18	Hazard	0	4	6
8	Tayler.	0	2	0
16	Fitzheugh	0	4	0
7	Widdow Major	0	1	9
7	Gatton.	0	1	9
23	Tobias Lane	0	5	9
4	Thomas Slaughter	0	1	0
9	James Bylow	0	2	3
60	Sr. Thomas Trevor	0	15	0
10	Mary Robinson	0	2	6
12	Adam Bodden	0	3	0
15	Thomas Turgis, Esq.	0	3	9
6	Robinson	0	1	6
9	Phillip Price	0	2	3
3	Jno. Hall	0	0	9
27	Henry Wheatley, Esq.	0	6	9
8	Garrit	0	2	0
5	Dionys Herbert	0	1	3
4	Lawrence Hart	0	1	0
5	Robert Steers	0	1	3
146	Nicholas Abbis	1	16	6
3	Thomas Stoakes	0	0	9
4	Anthony Cock	0	1	0
5	Givet.	0	1	3
4	Jno. pearce	0	1	0
10	Widdow adamson	0	2	6
8	Mr. Strong	0	2	0
5	George Widgeon	0	1	3
36	Doctor Roberts	0	9	0
14	Daniel Allen	0	3	6
22	Wm. page	0	5	6
3	Widdow Stanton	0	0	9
14	Daniel Randall	0	3	6
6	Jno. Hickman	0	1	6
4	Nicholas Hodsel	0	1	0
2	Jno. Comfort (poor)	0	0	6
2	Jno. Weston	0	0	6
43	Thomas Nott	0	10	9
10	Widdow Steer	0	2	6
6	Mr. Aldersea	0	1	6
10	Jno. Guest	0	2	6
2	Joan Bagford	0	0	6
20	Joseph Howard	0	5	0
65	Thomas Nash	0	16	3
6	Elizabeth Childe	0	1	6
206	Widdow Nash	2	11	6
28	Richard Alleyn	0	7	0
12	James Benn or Mr. King	0	3	0
30	Wm. Buckle.	0	7	6
66	Thomas alleyn	0	16	6
46	Thomas Faulkner	0	11	6
10	Edward Gates	0	2	6
45	Wm. Rooke.	0	11	3
12	Elizabeth King.	0	3	0
10	Jno. Eynstone	0	2	6
12	Constantine Barr	0	3	0
92	Widdow Hall	1	3	0
25	Simon Reding	0	6	3
30	Widdow Batt	0	7	6
72	Richard Low & Tennant	0	18	0
55	George Buddel	0	13	9
79	Widdow Stapels	0	19	9
5	Jno. feild	0	1	3
25	Thomas Baker	0	6	3
70	James Abbis	0	17	6
7	Thomas Edling.	0	1	9
18	Wm. porter	0	4	6
6	White	0	1	6
6	Warman	0	1	6
26	Widdow Waters	0	6	6
64	Richard Alleyn	0	16	0
35	Wm. Perkins	0	8	9
	£30. 9s. 3d.			
	THE LIBERTY OF DULWICH.			
25	The College	0	6	3
10	Mr. Thompson and Hunter	0	2	6
43	Jno. Alleyn	0	10	9
16	Jno. Cox	0	4	0
9	Grover	0	2	3
27	Jno. Bowden, Junr.	0	6	9
139	Jno. Bowden, Senr., & for Jno. Starkey's Land	1	14	9
	Carried forward	3	7	3

Asst. £.		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	3	7	3
30	Thomas Cranwell	0	7	6
61	Robert Budder	0	15	3
48	Thomas Caine	0	12	0
44	Richard perry	0	11	0
20	William page	0	5	0
33	Henry Thorpe	0	8	3
24	William Marlow	0	6	0
36	Jno. Davis	0	9	0
39	Jno. Russel, Senr.	0	9	9
4	Jno. Hammond	0	1	0
15	Jno. Scrivener	0	3	9
13	Thomas Frisby.	0	3	3
9	Favor Barrett	0	2	3
15	Wm. Hicks	0	3	9
2	Jno. Russel, Junr.	0	0	6
2	Jno. Ottway	0	0	6
22	Richard Cooper	0	5	6
6	Widdow & Thomas Janes	0	1	6
33	Jno. Burges.	0	8	3
28	James Ireland	0	7	0
12	Widdow Terry	0	3	0
10	Wm. Jeeves	0	2	6
4	phillip Cane.	0	1	0
20	Moses Alleyn	0	5	0
22	Thomas Green	0	5	6
9	Wm. Eades	0	2	3
6	Roger Hammond	0	1	6
18	Widdow Watkins	0	4	6
6	Henry Warde	0	1	6
4	Jno. Humphreys	0	1	0
4	Thomas Chube.	0	1	0
—	Jno. Lewis (poor)	0	0	0
6	Peter White	0	1	6
5	James Wood	0	1	3
2	George Gibbs	0	0	6
3	Hall.	0	0	9
	£11. 1s. 0d.			
5,832	The total of the Role amounts to	72	18	0

		£	s.	d.
	The totall of Cammerwell Liberty amounts to	31	7	9
	The total of Peckham Liberty amounts to	30	9	3
	The total of Dulwich Liberty amounts to	11	1	0
	Total	72	18	0

Reasons why not Received	Received short in Camerwell Liberty of the severall persons under mentioned			
Runaway	Edward Woodward	0	9	9
poor Ded	Mr. Ellis	0	2	9
	Joseph Hill, Senr.	0	4	6
Charged to mutch not to be gotten	Wm. perkins	0	0	3
not to be gotten	Richard Vockins	0	6	0
	Jno. Marshall of Peckham Ry	0	0	6
3 & 7d short of Rest towards ye warrant.	Wm. page	0	1	10
	£1 5s. 7d.			
	IN PECKHAM LIBERTY.			
	Richard ffloyde	1	17	10
	Mr. Ashby	0	1	0
	Goody Williams	0	1	0
	Goody Barker	0	0	9
	Thom. Nash	0	10	9
	Hen. Wheatley	0	2	3
	Lawrence Hart	0	1	0
	Jno. Hickman	0	1	6
	Carried forward	2	16	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brght forward	2	16	1			
Joseph Howard	0	0	2			
Richard Low .	0	3	6			
Geo. Buddell .	0	2	6			
James Abbis .	0	5	6			
£3. 7s. 9d.						
JN DULWICH LIBERTY.						
Gover .	0	1	3			
Jno. Hammond	0	0	3			
James . .	0	0	9			
Carrd forward	0	2	3			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brght forward	0	2	3			
Burges	0	1	0			
Chubbe	0	0	3			
Green . .	0	1	5			
Warde .	0	0	9			
Peter White .	0	0	3			
5s. 11d.						
Receivd short on ye 3d Rates	4	19	3	4	19	3
The Totall Sum Receivd on the 3d Rate . .				67	18	9

With respect to poor rates made since the one given above, it was intended to tabulate them for such as might feel an interest in the subject, but in consequence of several missing rates, the table is kept back for a later edition, when it is hoped a more complete record may be attempted.

In the mean time, the following particulars may not be without interest :—

The lowest poor rate made in Camberwell was that of the 10th July, 1694, when a rate of three halfpence in the £ was made by the churchwardens and overseers, and in December, 1739 another rate of two pence in the £ was declared.

In order that these small rates may not give the reader a wrong impression of the "good old times" considered raterially, it may be stated on the other side that in consequence of the defalcations of a collector of the inhabited house tax in 1791, a rate of 12s. in the £ was levied upon the inhabitants of Camberwell !

The quarterly system of rate collection adopted in this parish since 1871, has been found to work in every way satisfactory, for according to a report recently presented to the vestry, it appears that the per centage of deficiencies—including empty houses, excusals, allowance to owners for property under compound, and rates otherwise irrecoverable—is only 10 per cent. against 15 per cent. in 1870, so that should ratepayers object to the quarterly call, as a too frequent reminder, they have the satisfaction of knowing that prompt payment means reduced rates—for a saving of 5 per cent. is equal to £7,000 a year, or a rate of 3½d. in the £.

And this quarterly collection of rates is not a new system in Camberwell, as will appear from the following extract of the auditors' report in 1832 :—

"Your auditors feel it due to the parish officers to testify their full and decided concurrence in the present system of quarterly rates, and a quarterly audit; your auditors feel satisfied that if the quarterly collection is persevered in, it will prove beneficial to the parishioners ; they also approve the present plan of making out and arranging the collectors receipts, which although attended with increased labour and expense, is fully compensated for by the regular check thereby kept upon the accounts, and the facility afforded for ascertaining whether any particular rate had or had not been paid."

The poor rates levied in this parish at the present time may be put down roughly at £65,000 a year, and the following table, taken from a parliamentary return, will show the amount levied in one year on this and neighbouring parishes 70 years ago.

Parish.	Houses.	Persons.	Poor Rate.
Camberwell . . .	1,162	7,059	3,890 4 0
Lambeth	5,019	27,985	10,436 1 0
Bermondsey . . .	3,131	17,169	6,139 18 0
Newington . . .	2,940	14,847	6,685 9 0
St. George . . .	3,964	22,293	6,025 2 0

The following entries concerning the making of rates are peculiar :—

		£	s.	d.
1671.	Paid for makeing and figering 3 assessments	00	18	00
1688.	Expended at several meetings about y^e^ poore's book . . .	00	06	00
	For writing y^e^ book twice over and signing y^e^ book . . .	00	05	00
1698.	Paid Mackthorne for attending and makeing y^e^ poore's book .	00	01	06
1699.	Paid M^r^ Alleyn for makeing y^e^ threepenny rate	00	10	00
1708.	Paid Alleyn for makeing several bookes of rates . . .	00	10	00

Before concluding this chapter of local history, it may interest certain of our readers, if we notice briefly the contents of the two following rate books, one on the Liberty of Peckham, exactly a century old, and the other dating back fifty years and embracing the entire parish.

The rate book of the Liberty of Peckham is simplicity itself: it contains but two columns of figures, one giving the rateable value and the other the amount of rate levied. There are no columns in which to enter the amount of rate received from each individual ratepayer, and the payment is shown by a cross being placed against the name. The system of rating too was evidently not complicated by any abstruse calculation to determine the gross estimated rental and rateable value of any given hereditament.

It may not accord with modern notions of rating, but nothing can be more majestically simple than to assess a house at so much per room, as there are numerous instances in this rate of houses of ten rooms being assessed at £10.

The licensed victuallers were especially well treated, for the "Kentish Drovers," which in those days was a noted county house, was assessed at only £16. Its present rating is £150. The "Red Cow" and "Red Bull," both of which are now rated at £100, were then rated at £16 and £18 respectively. "Marlborough House," a well-known Peckham mansion, was rated at £80. Tradition states that this house was the residence of the Duke of Marlborough, which is more than doubtful, but that it was occupied by some member of the Marlborough family may fairly be assumed.

At the beginning of the present century it became the "casual" workhouse of the city of London, and the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood were much annoyed by having about 300 of the casuals turned loose upon them every morning. The master of the workhouse received a given sum per head for "farming" his disorderly crew. Another fact worth noting in these days of rapid building is the circumstance that in the Camberwell portion of the Old Kent Road only four houses were assessed for the relief of the poor.

The book contains only 243 assessments, of which 56 were for land, so that there were only 187 rateable houses in the Liberty of Peckham a hundred years ago.

The rateable value was £4,986, and the amount of a shilling rate, £249 6*s*.

In the rate on the whole parish fifty years ago the rateable value had increased to £90,000. The following among others were assessed :—

	Assessment.
Admiral Sir John Knight	£160
He resided in the house situated at the corner of what is now known as Bushey Hill Road.	
Mrs. Elizabeth Reade	£130
The house is now occupied by R. A. Gray, Esq., J.P.	
Mr. W. Reade	£160
Son of the above, by whom this house was built, now occupied by Mr. Peerless.	

Assessment.

Mr. Charles Baldwin, J.P. £180

The house was formerly occupied by Dr. Lettsom. Mr. Baldwin was proprietor of the *Standard* and J.P. for the county.

Mr. John Pirie £68

This gentleman was Lord Mayor of London and received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Ernst £40

The female portion of the Ernst family who resided in Grove Lane were very eccentric characters, and one was known by the elegant sobriquet of "Mad Moll."

Mr. Robert Puckle £136

A description of this house which stood on Camberwell Green, is given elsewhere. Several members of this family still occupy leading positions in the parish.

Mr. James Pew £32

Mr. Pew was churchwarden of the parish for 29 years. A memoir is given in another chapter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins £180

This lady was the widow of John Perkins, a friend of Dr. Johnson, to whom several letters were written by the learned lexicographer (*vide* Boswell's Life of Johnson.) A granddaughter of this lady was married to the son of Mr. Farmer Bailey, of East Dulwich.

The house formerly occupied by the Perkins family was subsequently known as the Denmark Hill Grammar School, and the site is now known as the Denmark Hill Estate, the property of Richard Strong, Esq., J.P.

Sir William de Crespigny £160

Sir William succeeded his father, Sir Claude de Crespigny who was created a baronet in 1805, a year after his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Champion Lodge with a visit. Champion Lodge was pulled down in 1841.

Mr. Silverthorne £28

The brewery for which Mr. Silverthorne was assessed appears in the old map of the parish given in this work. The brewery is still carried on by Mr. Jenner.

Mr. R. A. Gray £60

This house, situate on Peckham Rye, was the first occupied by Mr. Gray in this parish.

The following table shows the increase in rateable value and number of assessments from 1697 to present time :—

Date.	No. of Assts.	Rateable Value.	Increase.		Average Annual Increase.	
			No. Assts.	R. V.	No. Assts.	R. V.
1697	233	5,832				
1732	330	7,581	97	1,749	2·77	49·97
1742	376	7,726	46	145	4·60	14·50
1752	424	7,813	48	87	4·80	8·70
1762	467	8,293	43	480	4·30	48·00
1772	558	13,373	91	5,080	9·10	508·00
1780	632	15,118	74	1,745	9·25	218·12
1792	900	22,609	268	7,491	22·33	624·25
1806	1,396	29,446	496	6,837	35·42	488·35
1827	3,732	99,009	2,336	69,563	111·23	3,312·52
1832	4,980	122,888	1,248	23,879	249·60	4,775·80
1871	19,762	494,572	14,782	371,684	379·02	9,530·35
1874	21,382	530,016	1,620	35,444	540·00	11,814·66

In 1697 a shilling rate in the £ realized £291 12*s.*, and in 1874, £26,500 16*s.*
In 1872 the number of assessments (20,518) was divided as follows :—

Houses under £20 R.V.	£ 21 — 35	£ 36 — 50	£ 51 — 75	£ 76 — 100	Over £100
13,447	4,613	1,277	492	275	414

THE WORKHOUSE.

On the 26th December, 1726, it was "unanimously agreed" by the vestry "that a workhouse shall be built for Lodging and Imploying the poor in work," and on the 4th January, 1727, a committee, consisting of the vicar (Dr. Tipping), Mr. James Alleyn, "Master of the Colledge," and fourteen others, were appointed members of a committee to carry out the work, seven members to be a "Corrum." The committee was instructed "to inquire into the present state of the poor, how much the parish allows towards the maintenance of each, and payment of their several rents, and also to endeavour to find out a convenient place in the parish where the said workhouse may be built; and to treat with workmen about it, and to receive their proposalls in writting in order thereunto." Notwithstanding the appointment of the committee, grave doubts were evidently entertained by many parishioners concerning the radical change proposed.

To give a "local habitation" to the scattered forces of pauperism; to encourage the casual mendicant to qualify into the permanent pauper, and to form a centre of attraction to the passing poor—the "casual" of modern days—all this was carefully considered by the parishioner of 1726. And then it was very properly urged that a paid official staff to take charge of the poor would be an inevitable charge upon the rates if the proposed change were adopted. Numerous meetings were held on the subject, and much attention was given to it by the leading gentry. At length at a vestry held on the 1st of February, 1727, "the churchwardens with some other parishioners, finding the number of their poor dayly increasing, consulted together how they might not only lessen the parish charge in maintaining them, but also

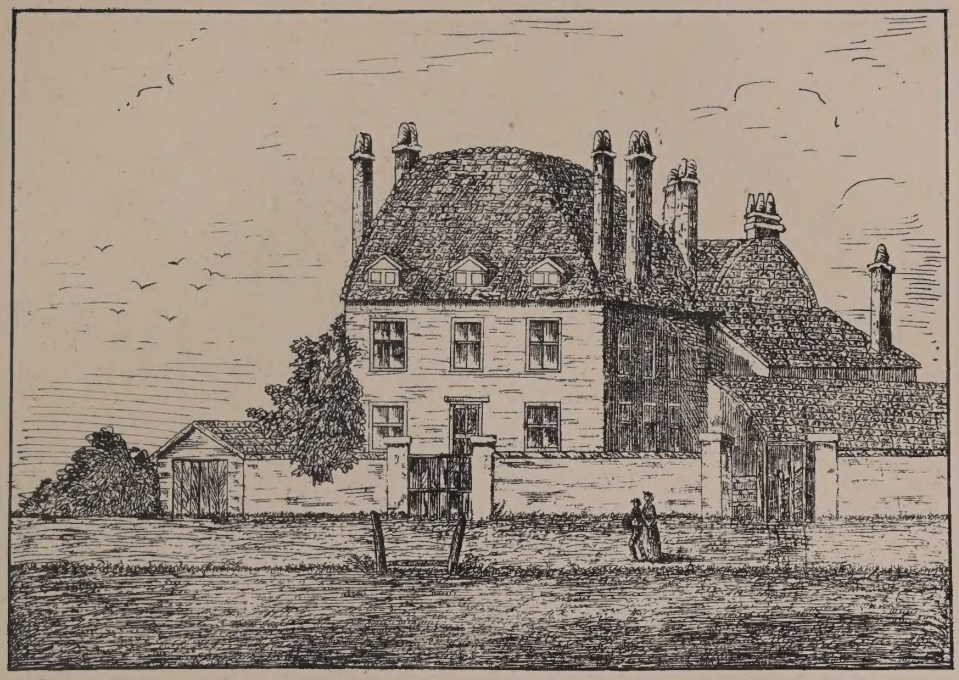
promote their industry, and provide for them in a better manner than had been done before; and observing how successfully these proposales had been effected in other parishes by erecting houses for the reception of ye poor, and setting them to work, were willing to make use of ye same method. In order to which they gave publick notice in the church that there would be a vestry on ye 26th day of December last past to consider this matter. At which time, there being a great appearance of inhabitants, the thing was proposed, and after some debate approv'd of as beneficial both to the parish and poor;" whereupon all those present unanimously agreed—

"That a house should be erected for lodging the poor and employing them in work. for the better management of which affair, they did in another vestry, held the fourth day of January next following, choose a certaine number of persons to take care about building ye said intended workhouse; but some of them not being present at either vestry, desired that a committee might be appointed further to consider whether such a workhouse would be for the bennefitt of ye parish, which was agreed to in a third vestry held the 18th day of ye same month, when a committee was appointed. The committee met on the 26th of January, and having inquir'd into the state and condition of the poor. They, after mature deliberation, were of opinion that building such a workhouse would be for the benefit of the parish, and declared ye same in writing under their hands, which being now read—Resolved—That this vestry do confirm and adhere to the agreement in vestry on 26th day of December to erect one, and that the said committee be desir'd to treat with some proper person to build the same of such dimensions, and with such convenient rooms as they think sufficient to contain ye poor who shall be received into it; as also to report to the next vestry in what manner and upon what terms ye person whom they treat with will undertake to perform ye whole work, his proposal concerning which to be given in writing under his own hand." And on the 7th March, 1727, it was "unanimously agreed that Mr. William Norman shall build the workhouse according to his draught and article given in, without the additional part, at the price of £365;" and the churchwardens and overseers were authorized to borrow the sum of £400 "to pay Mr. Norman and other workmen." In the following year, before the "furnishing and compleating" had been got through, the expenses had reached £500, and bonds to that amount were duly signed. On the 31st June, 1731, William Row was appointed master of the new workhouse, at a salary of £10 a year; but he was required to "give his attendance as beadle of the parish," in consideration of which the vestry agreed at a subsequent meeting to give the beadle the sum of £3 5s. per year to buy him a "suit of cloathes." It is rather remarkable that no mention is made of the workhouse site until December 1731, when it unanimously resolved "That ye large Pew in the North Isle of ye Church where ye children of the Dancing school formerly use to sett, be for the future appropriated to ye use of ye new house on the Green, the property of Sir Wm Bowyer, Bart, in Consideration of his Benefaction to the Parish in giveing a piece of ground whereon ye workhouse is now built; and that the Parish hereby acknowledge their obligation, and desire their thanks may be returned for the same;" and at a subsequent vestry, the sum of five guineas ordered to be paid to Mr. William Hester for "drawing the leases in that affaire."

The management of the workhouse was vested in a committee, elected annually, and no change would appear to have taken place in the mode of management until the year 1756,* when, after considerable discussion, Mr. Richard Aslee, of St.

* Ratepayers 120 years ago were as supine in local matters as the ratepayers of the present time. We can all grumble at high rates, expensive management, &c., but few there be who set about to remove that which causes complaint. The following resolution, passed at a Vestry held on the 2nd day of January 1755, is a striking illustration of this:—

"It was Proposed that the Cause of the Great



OLD WORKHOUSE.

OLD VESTRY HALL.

Dunstan's-in-the-West, was appointed master of the workhouse, and acccording to an agreement drawn up the churchwardens and overseers agreed to pay Mr. Aslee the sum of 3*s.* per head per week for all inmates of the house if the number exceeded 30, and 3*s.* 3*d.* per head if the number did not amount to 30. In consideration of receiving the above amount, the said Richard Aslee agreed to provide for the poor of the parish "meet, drink, fireing, washing, physick, midwife, cloathing, beds, beding, sheets, and allowances in as good, clean, and ample a manner in every respect as they usually enjoyed ; and to give the poor their meals at proper times, and in decent manner, and the said Richard Aslee engaged to employ an apothecary." It was further agreed "that such poor as were capable of working should be employed in winding of silk, knitting of purses, gloves, caps, cauls, and all manner of plain work, and the profits to be derived from their labour were for the sole benefit of the said Richard Aslee."

This method of providing for the poor has seldom proved satisfactory ; and in this particular instance, for six months after his appointment, Mr. Aslee reported to the Vestry that "in consequence of the dearness of provisions, &c. &c., he could not maintaine the Poor of the workhouse upon the Terms agreed upon between him and the Vestry ;" and the agreement was determined three weeks after his report, and Mr. Gershon Osborn, the beadle, was allowed ten guineas a year "to visit the Poor in the Workhouse every day, and the said Vestry to give him full power and authority to act as master of the said workhouse, and that he take care to employ the poor in some kind of manufacture."*

In 1771 the workhouse was reported to be too small for the increasing number of paupers, and the Vestry accepted the plans of Mr. Purkis, for building an additional wing and "an extraordinary poor rate of one shilling in the pound was levied upon the inhabitants" in order, amongst other things, to pay off a debt of £100 incurred in building the above wing.

In 1796† the vestry decided, by resolution, that it was advisable to erect an additional room over the dining-room of the workhouse, which resolution was passed in consequence of the report of a committee appointed in the previous month to "examine the state of the Parish Workhouse." Indeed, at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, the Parish Church and Workhouse formed the staple articles of parochial existence. A committee was always sitting either upon one or the other. When the church had been "beautified" to the satisfaction of one committee, the workhouse providentially called for the attention of another ; and it is not a little curious to notice how gentlemen who had served upon a "Workhouse Enlargement Committee" were usually selected as the best qualified to act upon the "Church *Beautifying* Committee."

In 1797 a plan and estimate for the enlargement of the workhouse were submitted to the Vestry by Mr. Titchener,‡ who undertook to "compleat the same in a workmanlike manner for the sum of £149, which was approved of ;" but it would appear

expence of the Poor at the Workhouse should be Considered at this Vestry, and a Method observed in order to Lessen the said Expence, by removing the Cause or otherwise, as the Said Vestry should think most fitt, for the Interest of the Parish ; but as the Officers and a Sufficicnt number of Parishioners did not attend upon such an Important affair, We think it Necessary to postpone it until another Opportunity."

* The following resolution, which we extract from the Vestry minutes (1768), conveys the impression that legislating for the poor was not exclusively a dry matter of business :—

"Adjourned this vestry to Mr. Clark's at the 'Artichoak,' and from thence on Friday next to Mr. Boxall's at the 'Greyhound,' Dulwich, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to consider and settle some affairs relating to the Poor's Rate, and that the Officers of the Parish and as many other persons as can conveniently be desired to attend the same."

† Vestry minute, Nov. 21st.

‡ Mr. Titchener was a tradesman at Peckham, and the selection of a local man to do the work was in accordance with a resolution passed by the Vestry about this time, that "All repairs, improvements, or alterations, necessary to be made to the Church or Workhouse or other building, be done by contract, and that a preference be given in all business of this nature to tradesmen residing in the Parish."

that Mr. Titchener's plans, although approved of, were not carried out at the time, as another resolution of the Vestry,* whilst confirming the previous report, ordered their execution to be "deferred for the present." It does not appear from the parochial records whether Mr. Titchener's "improvements" were ultimately carried out; but in January, 1812,† a plan for an alteration in the workhouse was ordered to be left at the workhouse for one month, for the inspection of the parishioners. This plan was specially ordered to be prepared by the vestry, who refused to sanction the recommendation of a committee for the erection of an entirely new building.‡ This plan suffered the fate of the previous ones, and at last, so urgent had the matter become, that in the year 1815, the Vestry, after reporting, referring back, rescinding, and doing all that the most economical select vestrymen of our day could desire to postpone the inevitable outlay, consented to sanction the erection of a building, and the churchwardens and overseers were empowered to raise "a sum of £2,000 towards defraying the expense of its erection." A fac-simile of the auctioneer's § catalogue for the sale of the materials of the old building (see plate *s*), will no doubt be regarded as an interesting parochial curiosity by many readers.

The low building adjoining the house was built expressly for the receptacle of the "parish squirt," || as it was not inaptly termed, and in front of the principal gate stood that instrument of torture known as "the stocks," and many old residents of the parish well remember that remnant of the good old times.

To return to the new building. It soon became evident to the parishioners of 1815, that in order to complete the new workhouse in a satisfactory manner, a much larger outlay was rendered necessary than that at first contemplated, and an expense of at least £6,000 was incurred before its completion.

Considerable additions have taken place since 1815, the principal enlargement being carried out in 1849. Very extensive additions are contemplated at an early date.

The present Master and Matron (Mr. and Mrs. Smithers), were appointed August 1850, and it may be fairly stated, without exaggeration, that the arrangements at the Havil Street Hotel, as it has been called, are carried out in a most satisfactory manner, with a due regard to the comfort of the poor and the pockets of the ratepayer.

Parish Boundaries.

The boundaries of the parish are, as a rule, perambulated once in three years by the churchwardens and overseers and other officers of the parish. No authentic record has been preserved of the precise origin of this custom, which appears to have been derived from the French; for we find Mamertus, the Bishop of Vienne, first ordered it to be observed about the middle of the fifth century, upon the prospect of some particular calamity that threatened his diocese. By an injunction of Queen Elizabeth it was ordered "That the people shall once a year, at the time accustomed, with the curate and substantial men of the parish, walk about the parishes as they were accustomed, and at their return to church, make their common prayers, as heretofore in the days of Rogation.¶ The minister at certain convenient places shall admonish the people to give God thanks in beholding of God's benefits for the

* Vestry minute, March 20th 1797.

† Vestry minute, Aug. 15th 1811.

‡ Some idea of the increase of pauperism at this time may be gathered from the fact that in 1812 a committee reported that the charge for relieving the poor was increasing at the rate of £500 per year.

§ Mr. Sam. Closs, the auctioneer, was the father of Mr. J. J. Closs, a member of our "local parliament."

|| A Vestry Hall was built on the site of the old workhouse in 1825, and this in its turn has been very properly condemned as unsuitable for the rapidly increasing wants of the parish.

¶ "The service appointed was the 103 and 104 Psalms, with the Litany and the Homily of Thanksgiving."—Sparrow's *Rationale*, p. 161.

1725
1675
50

Dec: 21: 1675

At a meeting in Vestry of the minister Churchwardens and other the officers and parishioners, ordered: That whereas upon Consultation of the officers and other the parishioners within the liberty of Cameswell concerning Elizabeth the wife of Jo: Longe who hath given sufficient Evidence for more then one yeare last past that she is Lunatick and out of her wits, and now of late growing unruly and dangerous, it was thought fitt she be placed in Bethlem comonly called Bedlam, and that the present Churchwarden and overseer of the said liberty with the assistance of some others of Cam: who have an interest in the govern: of the said house and hospitall) should place the said Elizabeth Long into the said Hospitall, wch accordingly they made don on the 11th day of this present December allowing her by the week (as long as she shall continue there) the sum of five shillings weekly and for the payment of the said sum of 5s weekly: Jo Egerton churchwarden and Jo: Allyn overseer have given a bond of 20li for the performance of the same during the term of her abode there. It is therefore agreed on and ordered, That the said Churchwarden and overseers of the liberty of Cam: for the time being and their Successors Churchwarden and overseer: duly pay the said sum of five shillings weekly (as long as it shall be thought fitt to continue) to the said Elizabeth Long in the said Hospitall of Bethlem comonly called Bedlam) and that they be saved harmless and indempnified: as to wch they have engaged in this matter: And also it is ordered that if the poores book for this present year fall short and be insufficient to discharge this accidentall (accruing) charges by reason of this distempered woemen: and som other contingent charges about the poore (not provided for in the tax first made for the reliefe of the poore of this liberty) That then an additionall tax be made and confirmed: wch may enable the overseers of the poore of this liberty to supply the necessitys of the poore of this liberty of Cameswell.

Tho die

At the same time it was agreed on and ordered upon request made unto us by Mr Herbert Jenks for a longer Lease (then wch was formerly agreed upon) of the three tenements heretofore given (by Sr Edward Bowyer Knt deceased) to the poore of the said parish, In Consideration of a Considerable Sum of money wch he the said Herbert Jenks is to expend and lay out for and towards the new erecting and building of the said tenements, It is Concluded and (as far as in us lyeth) doe allow and order That the same shall be made unto the said Herbert Jenks for fourescore yeares at the rent of ten pounds p ann: (without fine) from the day and yeare above written.

Ri: Parr:
Nicho: Scheus Jun
John Byrne
Hen: Stackwell
Edm Snder
Rob. Adcock
Hen: Symonds

Jo: Egerton } Churchwardens
Tho: Whitehand }
Ri: Allen overseer of ye poore
Jo Starkey Jun:
Jan: Scrivenore
Steph: Lloyd
Al: Lloyd

W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

At a Meeting of the parishioners of the parrish of Camerwell in the
Vestry House in the parrish Church the Fourteenth Day of aprill one Thousan
Six Hundred & Nynety Six it is mutually agreed that to preventy Many
Inconveniencys which have & doe happen by Reason of Rating Parrish
in Distinct Liberties towards the Relief of ye poor, that from hence forward
the three Liberties of Camerwell, Peckham, & Dulwich Shall be Rated
together in one Book at an Equall pound Rate & ye Accounts of
ye Said Overseers of ye poor for the time being to come shall be audited
in one Account Jointly & that the Severall Churchwardens & Overseers
of the poor of the Said parrish for the time being Doe meet every
first Sunday in ye Month after the Sermon in ye afternoone conforme
to an act of parlament made in the 3 & 4th year of the Reigne
of King William & Queen Mary Entitled an act for the Better
Explanation & Supplying the Defects of the formes Laws for Settleing
of the poor, & all before them all the pentioners of the Said parrish
& Examine their Necessitys & Conforme to ye Directions
of the Saide act

Jeh Bowden Jon.
Edward Hutson
John Gregory
Matthew Shaw
John Bowden
John Beech
William Kird
George Rodgon his mark
Thomas Allen his mark
Rich Abbis
Lich: Alloyn
Edmund Towsey

Jehabod Lipping Vicar
Thomas Goodman
Symond Rolins his mark
John Starkey
Church Wardens

Walter Cock
George Budle
William Cad his mark
Overseers of the poor

Henry Symmons
Stephen Pirkson
Thomas Bagford
Henry Davis
Edward Spicer his mark
Anthony Hawkins his mark

W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

increase and abundance of the fruits upon the face of the earth, at which time the said minister shall inculcate this and suchlike sentences 'Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbour,' or such other order of prayer as shall be hereafter appointed." *

"On Ascension Day," says Sir John Hawkins, "it is the custom of the inhabitants of parishes, with their officers, to perambulate, in order to perpetuate the memories of their boundaries, and to impress the remembrance thereof in the minds of young persons, especially boys." †

There does not appear to be any law by which the observance of this custom can be enforced; nor can the ecclesiastical judges oblige the churchwardens to go their bounds. The right to perambulate parochial boundaries, to enter parochial property for that purpose, and to remove obstructions that might prevent this being done, cannot be disputed. It prevails, as a notorious custom, in all parts of England—is recorded by all our text writers, and has been confirmed by high judicial sanction. In consequence of the Popish abuses arising from feasting, processions, and superstition, during these boundary journeys, Queen Elizabeth forbade processions, but retained the useful and innocent part of the perambulations.‡

We have elsewhere alluded to the fact that it was owing to the zeal of one of our parish officers that the Camberwell portion of the site of the Crystal Palace was made good; and though in more recent times the Ordnance Survey Department, and the appointment of a local surveyor, have rendered perambulations almost unnecessary, there is much to be urged in favour of keeping up the custom of perambulating the bounds.

Honor Oak, which is one of the boundaries of the parish, has witnessed many interesting gatherings, and there are residents now amongst us who think that no perambulation of the parish boundaries would be complete without the singing of the 104th Psalm, under the shadow of the Oak of Honor Hill.

This place once served as a beacon hill, and many residents of this parish remember the semaphore signal post here fixed, and the anxiety with which it was watched the last thing every night, to know if the dreaded landing of Bonaparte had taken place.

At the extreme southern boundary of this parish, where four parishes meet, Camberwell, Lambeth, Battersea, and Streatham, formerly stood a well-known boundary point, known as the Vicar's Oak.

In the Magna Britannia is the following respecting this wonderful oak:—"Here was a great wood, called Norwood, belonging to the Archbishop, wherein was anciently a tree, called the Vicar's Oak, where four parishes meet as it were in one point. It is said to have consisted wholly of oaks, and among them was one that bore misletoe, which some were so hardy as to cut for the gain of selling it to the apothecaries of London, leaving a branch to spout out. But they proved unfortunate after it; for one of them fell lame, and another lost an eye. At length, in the year 1678, a certain man, notwithstanding he was warned against it, on account of what others had suffered, adventured to cut the tree down, and he soon after broke his leg."

In the Lambeth parish books are the following curious items:—

	s.	*d.*
1583. When we went our perambulation at Vicar's Oke in Rogation week	2	6
1704. Paid for 100lb. of cheese, spent at Vicar's Oke	8	0

The "Swan" Tavern, Sydenham, now stands on the spot where the Vicar's Oak formerly grew.

* Gibson, Code of Ecclesiastical Law. † History of Music, vol. ii. p. 112.
‡ Prideaux, on Churchwardens, p. 253, *et seq.*

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOK OF ACCOUNTS FROM 1671 TO 1720.

		£	s.	d.
1679.	Disbursed at the procession	00	07	06
1682.				
May 2.	Expended att yᵉ procession	01	02	00
1688.	Expended for the procession dinner and other charges . .	03	02	00
1701.	Expended at a persesioning	03	05	00
1702.	Recᵈ of Mʳ Tipping towards persessioning	00	10	00
1711.	Expended at a prosessioning	4	5	0
1716.	Recᵈ of Mʳˢ Bowyer toward defraying part of the charge of the Procession	4	0	0
1716.	By going a presesioning	1	8	6
1718.	By disbursements at the Processioning :—			
	By cheese at Mʳ Cox's and at home . . 1 01 0			
	„ Rowls 0 12 0			
	„ Bacon 0 10 3			
	„ Rods 0 3 6			
	„ Points 0 6 0			
	„ Mutton 0 4 0			
	„ one to carry the plank and rods . . 0 2 6			
	„ Peter White 0 1 0			
	„ the Diner 3 0 11			
		6	1	2

POOR RELIEF.

From the sixteenth century to a very recent period the principal unit of local government and taxation was the parish or township. The vestry was its parliament, and the overseers and churchwardens its temporal and ecclesiastical officers.* The distressed poor were originally maintained by ecclesiastical revenues and by voluntary contributions collected and administered by the church and by permission to beg within their own parishes. After the suppression of the religious houses an act was passed, in 1536, introducing a system of compulsory charity, to be collected by the churchwardens. But as this proved inadequate to cope with the terrible evil of mendicancy, the Poor Law Act of Elizabeth was passed in 1601,† ordering rates to be paid in every parish for the support of the poor. The relief was moderate in amount, and in case of able bodied men was only granted in return for work, and not as a supplement for wages. It was distributed by the overseers under the superintendence of the justice. The total amount was comparatively small, being returned in 1700 at £700,000, and in 1750 at a very similar figure.

In 1585 the county of Surrey appears to have been the special resort of idle and dissolute persons, if we may judge from the following missive from the Queen in Council, directed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, dated September 8th, 1585 :—

"Understanding that in the County of Surrey, under your Lordship's Government, there are great stoare of stout vagabonds and maysterless men, able inoughe for

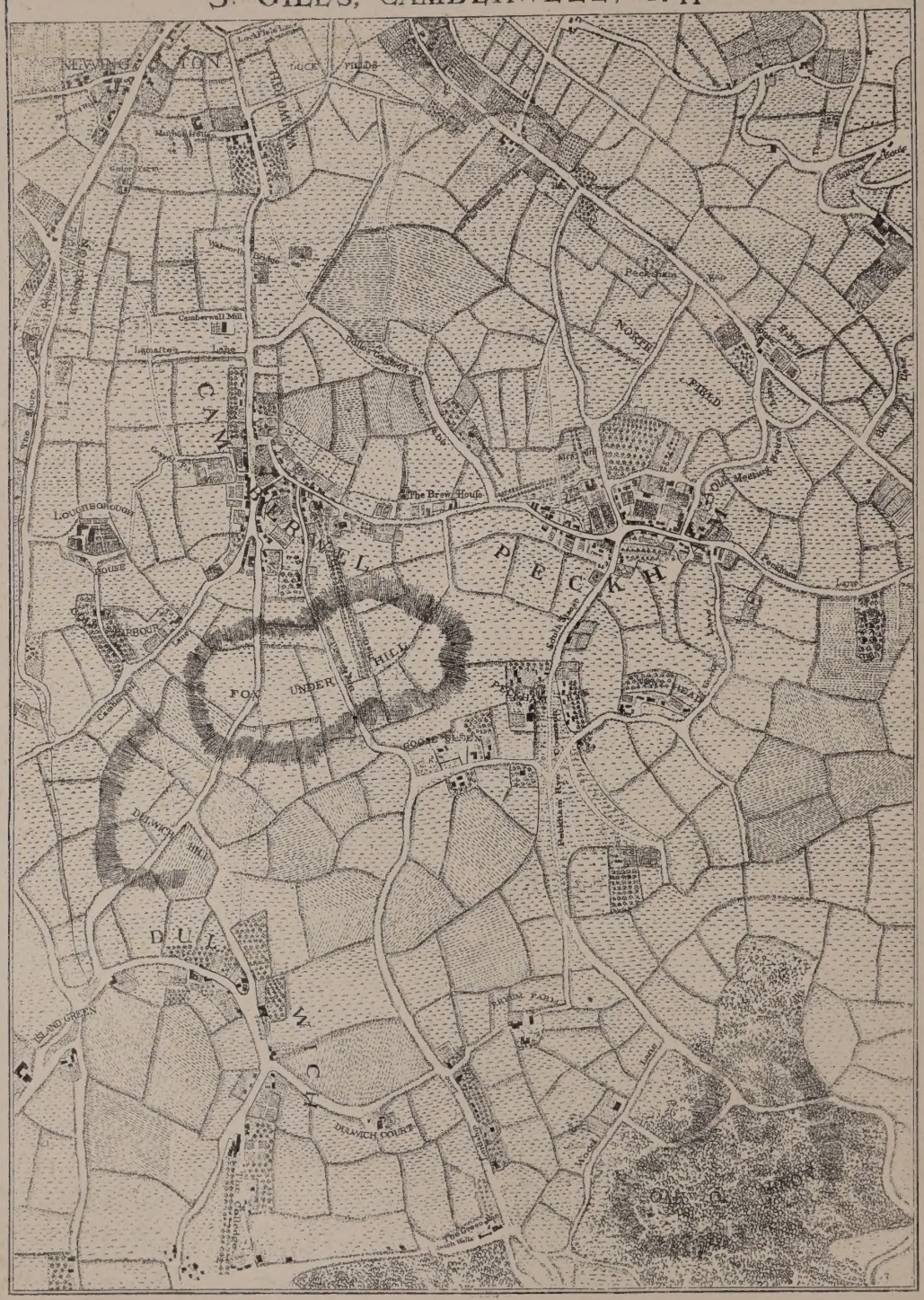
* Baxter, Local Government and Taxation, p. 6.

† Amongst the catches contained in Playford's *Musical Companion*, 1673, is one set for four voices to the following words :—

"A fig for care, why should we spare?
The Parish is bound to find us ;
And thou and I and all must die,
And leave the world behind us :
The clerk shall sing, the bells shall ring,
And the old, the old wives wind us ;
Sir John shall lay our bones in clay,
Where nobody means to find us."

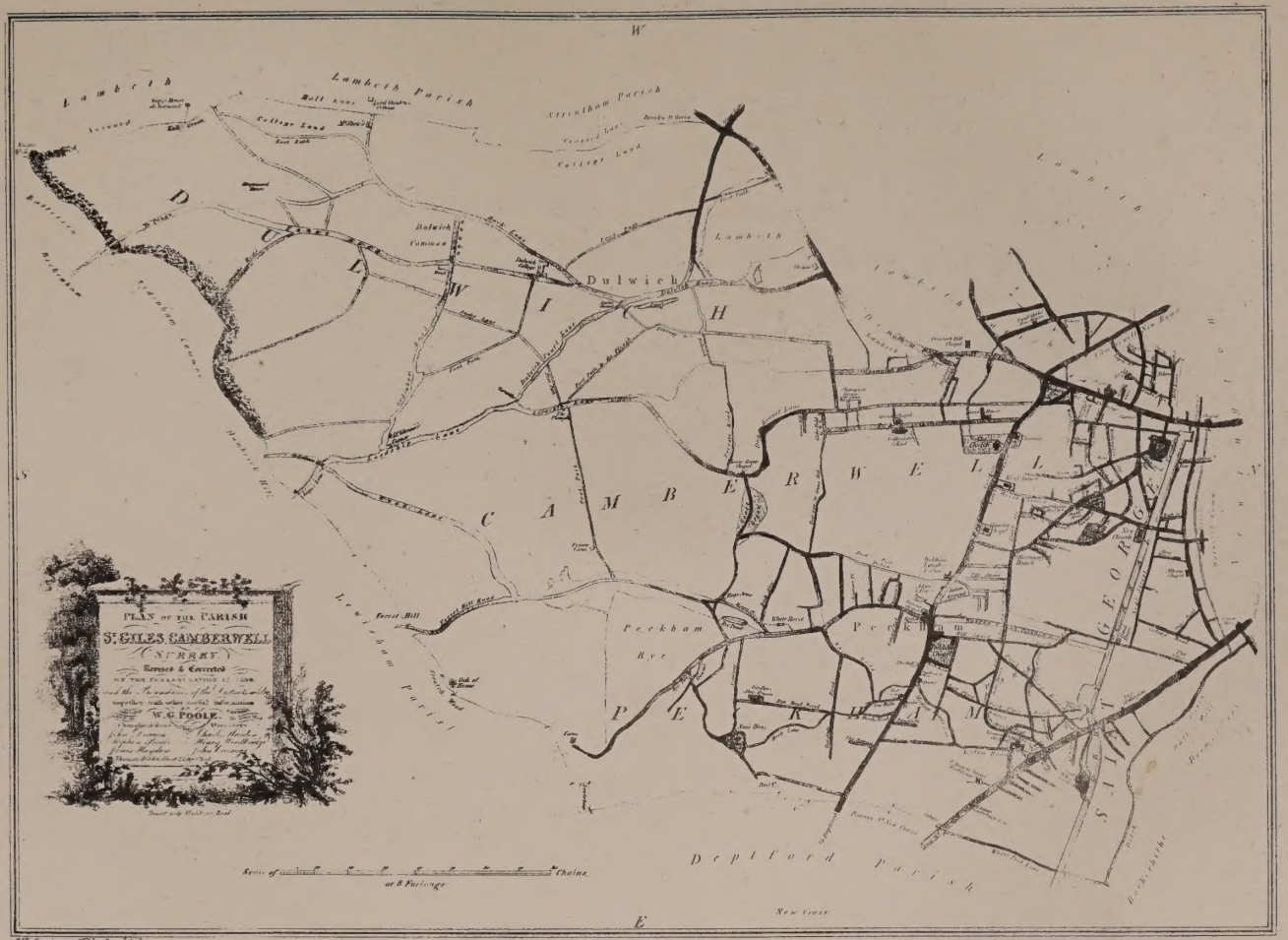
These words are generally supposed to be part of a ballad written as an attack upon the Poor Law of Elizabeth of 1601.

St Giles, Camberwell, -1744.



COPIED FROM AN OLD MAP IN THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY,

THE HAMLET OF DULWICH IS INCOMPLETE.



W. Grigg, Poole-lith.

labour, which do great hurt in the County of Surrey by their idle and naughtie life; it is ordered to take up all the strongest and most able rogues, &c., to be sent to the Port of London, whence they shall be transhipped into the Low Countries, where they shall be well used and entertained."

The parish of Camberwell, from its proximity to the metropolis, no doubt had its share of the "stout vagabonds;" but it would appear from the parish books that, as a parish, it was at that time comparatively free from "permanent paupers."

Some idea of the limited extent of the parochial exchequer for relief purposes may be gathered from an interesting facsimile of the vestry minutes for the year 1675. It appears that a poor woman was reported to the parishioners in vestry assembled "to be lunatic and out of her witts for more than one yeare last past;" and this lunatic pauper being somewhat of a novelty in the year of our Lord 1675, the "minister, churchwardens, and other the officers and parishioners" were sorely puzzled to know what to do with her. It was ultimately resolved to send her to the "Hospitall of Bethlem, commonly called Bedlam," and to pay the authorities of the Hospital the sum of 5*s.* weekly for her support.

Having settled so much, the parochial authorities found themselves face to face with a tremendous difficulty. The overseers, in making their estimate for the six months' poor relief, had not foreseen the "extraordinary charge" which was destined to be made upon them "by reason of this distempered woman;" but the vestry considerately helped the overseers over the difficulty by empowering them to levy "an additional tax!"

They were happy days, parochially and poor-raterially, when one pauper lunatic could so sensibly affect the rates.

There is another singular entry in the vestry minutes (Ap. 14th, 1696), by which it was ordered "that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being doe meet every first Sunnday in y^e^ month after the sermon in the afternoon, conforme to an Act of Parliament of the 3rd and 4th year of king W^m^ & Queen Mary, entitled an Act for the better explanation and supplying the defects of the former laws for settlement of the poor and call before them all the pensioners of the said parish and examine their necessities conforme to y^e^ directions of the said Act."

These pensioners, who, at that time, were of course few in number, were required to wear a badge on one arm,* and numerous entries occur in the churchwardens' accounts of sums spent in the purchase of badges for the use of the pensioners.

From this year (1696) to the opening of the workhouse in 1728, the poor who received weekly relief were known as "pensioners;" and the following interesting return will give the reader a good idea of the number of poor persons so pensioned in each district of the parish. The sums of money voted for the payment of rent, was almost wholly granted to widows in distressed circumstances.

* By the 5 & 6 Edward VI. c. 2, the poor were allowed to beg, and such as were licensed were to "weare openly upon him bothe on the breast and back of his outermost garment some notable badge or token."

Poor Relief, 1696—1728.

District.	Years.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount granted. Weekly. £	s.	d.	Amount paid annually in Rents. £	s.	d.
Camberwell	1696	15	1	12	6	6	0	0
„	1697	14	1	15	6	6	5	0
„	1698*	12	1	18	0	10	15	0
„	1709	5	0	12	0	3	16	0
Peckham	„	12	1	7	3	14	0	0
Dulwich	„	4	0	5	6	8	17	0
Camberwell	1711	11	1	4	8	11	10	6
Peckham	„	11	1	9	0	17	0	0
Dulwich	„	7	0	10	0	6	0	0
Camberwell	1712	12	1	1	0	11	10	6
Peckham	„	11	1	3	6	11	10	0
Dulwich	„	4	0	12	6	8	17	0
Camberwell	1713	10	1	4	6	11	11	0
Peckham	„	12	1	3	6	11	5	0
Dulwich	„	6	0	15	6	7	2	0
Camberwell	1714	11	1	5	6	9	16	0
Peckham	„	13	1	6	0	13	12	0
Dulwich	„	5	0	11	0	4	10	0
Camberwell	1715	10	1	5	0	8	10	0
Peckham	„	11	1	3	0	11	4	0
Dulwich	„	3	0	11	6	4	10	0
Camberwell	1716	10	1	4	0	not stated		
Peckham	„	12	1	11	6	„		
Dulwich	„	5	0	10	6	„		
Camberwell	1717	8	0	14	0	9	17	0
Peckham	„	14	1	13	0	10	2	6
Dulwich	„	5	0	10	6	5	0	0
Camberwell	1718	9	0	12	6	9	17	0
Peckham	„	14	1	12	6	11	8	6
Dulwich	„	5	0	10	6	6	10	0
Camberwell	1719	9	0	14	6	9	17	0
Peckham	„	13	1	9	6	11	8	6
Dulwich	„	6	0	12	6	4	10	0
Camberwell	1720	15	1	8	6	11	1	0
Peckham	„	15	1	9	0	11	18	6
Dulwich	„	6	0	13	0	6	5	0
Camberwell	1721	13	1	11	6	17	6	0
Peckham	„	10	1	5	6	10	14	6
Dulwich	„	4	0	9	6	3	5	0
Camberwell	1722	15	1	10	6	15	15	0
Peckham	„	11	1	1	0	7	14	6
Dulwich	„	5	0	11	0	3	5	0
Camberwell	1723	18	1	10	0	15	15	0
Peckham	„	11	0	19	0	5	14	6
Dulwich	„	6	0	12	6	3	5	0
Camberwell	1724		not stated			21	12	6
Peckham	„		„			1	13	0
Dulwich	„		„			3	5	0
Camberwell	1725		„			13	10	0
Peckham	„		„			2	0	0
Dulwich	„		„			5	15	0
Camberwell	1726		„			15	8	0
Peckham	„		„			3	10	0
Dulwich	„		„			6	15	0
Camberwell	1727		„			11	7	6
Peckham	„		„			2	0	0
Dulwich	„		„			4	15	0
Camberwell	1728		„			10	17	6
Peckham	„		„			2	0	0
Dulwich	„		„			4	15	0

* In this year it was ordered that five poor persons from Camberwell, five from Peckham, and two from Dulwich, "doe appear at church for the weekly bred, each of them one penny loffe, and not to absent themselves without Lawfull Excuse on forfeiture of the bred at such time."

It would appear from the above return that the district of Dulwich, notwithstanding the limited number of its inhabitants and their undoubted wealth, had a large proportion of poor, compared with the other districts.

The board of guardians was established under the provisions of the Poor Law Act on the 24th November, 1835, and the following particulars are taken from the first annual report of the board (1836) :—

On the 31st December, 1835, the total number of indoor poor was 267, divided as follows : men, 75 ; women, 126 ; children, 66. In the same year the recipients of outdoor relief numbered 1,700—viz., 242 men, 538 women, and 920 children. Within twelve months of the new act coming into operation, a marked change had been brought about, as, on the 31st December, 1836, the number of outdoor poor had been reduced from 1,700 to 605 ; whilst the total indoor poor had increased from 267 to 271.

"It may be considered by many individuals," states the report, "that reduction in the allowance to the poor cannot by possibility have bettered their condition, but only have deprived them of a few comforts previously enjoyed, and that the loss is far more deeply and severely felt by them than the proportionate saving is appreciated by the ratepayer; but such, the board are convinced from experience, is not the case. So far from the individuals whose relief has been discontinued being sufferers by the change, the board have in their possession a list of no less than 207 persons, the greater portion of whom are still resident within the parish, the numerical number of whose families amounts to 664, who under the old system were regular in their attendance at the board for parochial relief, but are now maintaining themselves and their families solely by their own industry and labour; while the difference between what they were and what they are, both as to morals and comfort is most remarkable.

"In the former case, while they leaned on parochial aid, most of them bore idle and dissolute characters, their families were ragged and starved, and their hovels filthy and wretched. In the latter case, now that they depend on their own energies, they readily find employment—are reported industrious ; whilst their children are decently clad and go to school, and their dwellings present the appearance which would be desired in the cottage of an English labourer."

The reduction of expenditure effected by the introduction of the new system was considerable.

	£	s.	d.
In the year ending April, 1834, the sum expended in relieving, maintaining, and providing for the poor amounted to	15,759	6	2
The same in 1835	14,787	15	1
„ 1836	8,700	0	0

Thus showing a reduction of 41⅛ per cent. between the expenditure of the year ending April, 1835, and that ending December, 1836, and a reduction of 44¾ per cent. upon the expenditure between the year ending April, 1834, and the year ending December, 1836.

In these days, when a poor-rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound per annum is considered excessive, it may be well to mention that in the year ending April, 1834, the poor-rates amounted to 4*s.* in the pound.

The increased cost of the poor which subsequently took place is set forth in a report of the board of guardians dated 1853, from which the following particulars are extracted :—

Year ending Lady Day.	Total Number Relieved.	Expenditure.*
		£ s. d.
1846	1,429	7,980 4 5
1847	1,667	9,051 3 10
1848	2,832	12,459 5 3
1849	4,296	13,872 10 4
1850	4,584	13,073 16 8
1851	3,370	12,089 4 11
1852	3,107	10,476 12 9

So large was the increase in the number of chargeable poor between March, 1846, and March, 1847, amounting to 45 per cent., that the increased cost of relief upon that year alone was no less than £1,290, being in fact more than the total increase in the expenditure; and the increase in the cost of relief in the following year amounted to the still larger sum of £2,993 over and above the previous year.

Although this alarming increase in the pauperism of the parish was at the time to be accounted for by a variety of circumstances, it happened that the workhouse was neither adequate in extent nor fit in its arrangement as to classification and facilities for efficient management to enable the guardians to use it as a check to the rapidly increasing demands upon the parish funds. In 1847 it was found necessary to farm out a considerable number of the aged poor, at an expense and under circumstances that could not consistently be continued; but it was not until 1848 that any steps were taken towards meeting the necessity of the parish in that respect, when a classification of the inmates was carried out. By the time the increased workhouse accommodation was ready, the number of inmates had (notwithstanding every effort to diminish it) risen to within sixty of the total number provided for.

The tide of pauperism subsequently ebbed somewhat, and the reduction was attributed at the time to the influence of improved classification and discipline in the workhouse, admission orders having been offered to 2,680 persons during the years 1851–52, a large portion of which were not accepted; and on comparing the total number of chargeable poor on the 1st January, 1853, with the number on 1st January, 1850, a decrease of no less than 42·67 per cent. was shown, whilst the average decrease for the whole of England was only 14·16. Coming down to the report of the guardians recently issued, we find that at Lady Day, 1874, the number of poor chargeable to the parish was 3,848, divided as follows:—Camberwell workhouse, 422; the Infirmary, 107; Nazareth House, 96; Poplar Union House, 3; receiving outdoor relief, 2,542; lunatics and imbeciles at asylums, 264; children at the district schools and other establishments, 396; paupers at hospitals, &c., 18.

STATEMENT OF THE GROSS NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED DURING THE HALF-YEARS ENDED MICHAELMAS, 1873, AND LADY DAY, 1874.

Half-years ended.	Indoor.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Outdoor.			Persons who received Medical Relief only, not included in preceding columns.
	Adults.	Children.	Total.		Adults.	Children.	Total.	
1873.								
Michaelmas .	1,150	712	1,862	6,050	2,605	2,397	5,002	745
Lady Day. .	1,186	557	1,743	5,795	2,769	2,319	5,088	750

* The above table includes emigration, vaccination, registration, and sanitary charges, but exclusive of the county rate.

The receipts of the guardians for the year amounted to £61,755 2*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure £61,054 14*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of £700 7*s.* 10*d.*

The total amount of poor-rate received was £65,238 18*s.* 3*d.*, of which £21,191 2*s.* 7*d.* was expended for purposes totally unconnected with the relief of the poor.

The following table will show the increase during the last half-century :—

Year.	Population.	Poor Rate.	Expended in Poor Relief.
		£	£
1821	17,876	—	7,952
1831	28,231	—	9,595
1841	39,868	11,468	6,918
1851	51,667	24,541	11,975
1861	71,488	25,851	14,282
1871	111,306	57,282	35,116

The clerks to the board of guardians have been as follows:—
Thomas Webb Gilbert, appointed 24th Nov. 1835, resigned 20th Dec. 1837.
William Greenaway Poole, appointed 17th Jan. 1838, resigned 13th Aug. 1838.
Thomas William Plum, appointed 31st Aug. 1838, resigned 10th Dec. 1856.
Alexander Lodwick Irvine, appointed 31st Dec. 1856, resigned 5th March, 1870.
Charles Samuel Stevens, appointed 16th March, 1870.

DUST AND BREEZE.

Dust has always been a vexed parochial problem. Formerly the dust of a parish was eagerly bought up. The Camberwell brickmakers could no more do without "breeze" and ashes than they could in old times without straw. But this happy period, when dust was called "gold dust" from the much-desired and valuable ingredients it contained, gradually passed away, and now, instead of contractors paying handsome sums for the privilege of "dusting" a parish, the ratepayers have to pay heavily for having it done, and to make an additional pecuniary recognition of the dustman's obliging conduct. It may be that the dust of our day is not exactly the dust of the past, and there is no doubt a greater cost in collecting and a greater difficulty in disposing of it ; but nearly £1,500 or £1,600 per annum seems a large sum to pay a man to take something which sooner or later he may convert into money. Household refuse, such as cinders, dead kittens, old slippers, straw, shavings, broken glass and earthenware, dilapidated chignons, Australian meat tins, and all kinds of animal and vegetable odds and ends, may not be valuable to any particular buyer, but passed through various and sundry avenues they will all realize a value of some kind.

The dust contracts of this parish have been such as to defy the reasoning powers of the most enlightened ratepayer. In 1870, Mr. Lipscombe's tender of £750 for the removal of the dust of the parish was accepted, but in the following year it was found impossible to get the work done for less than £1,872.

In 1872 the vestry undertook its own dusting, but in 1873 the tender of Mr. Parsons was accepted for £1,400, and for the present year (1874) the amount has reached £1,625. That these various amounts are regulated by some mysterious cause not to be revealed to the profane, cannot for a moment be doubted ; but we regret to state our utter inability to detect the reasons of the altered values : perhaps, after all, the reasons, if found, would be like those described by Bassanio in the "Merchant of Venice,"—"like two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff ;

you shall seek all day ere you find them ; and when you have found them they are not worth the search."

It has been suggested that as manufacturers consume their own smoke, so householders should consume their own dust. The landlord is to be compelled to construct on the premises some kind of furnace, which should utterly change into innoxious gases all household refuse by a process of cremation. Edinburgh has, in a certain sense, solved the problem by having no dust-bins at all, and by each householder bringing his previous day's dust in a movable receptacle to his door each morning for the scavenger's cart to take away. In the meanwhile, and until the great dust problem is solved, he would be a real benefactor to that portion of his race which lives in large towns, who would discover some method for profitably utilizing dust.

The following table, kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. J. J. Closs, gives the amount realized for "dust and breeze" in this parish for nearly thirty years. These annual sales were important events in the village of Camberwell, and were usually attended by the churchwardens and overseers, the beadles and many of the principal residents of the place. Mr. Closs, who acted as auctioneer to the parish for nearly forty years, is described as a man of wonderful tact and business ability; and it was all required in his annual "interviews" with members of the brickmaking fraternity.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALES OF THE ASHES, DUST, BREEZE, ETC., BY ORDER OF THE PARISH OFFICERS OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, FROM THE YEARS 1815–45.—By MR. CLOSS.

—	Years.	—	Camberwell.	Peckham.	Dulwich.	Total Amount.
			£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	1815		—	—	—	68 10
	1816		48 0	16 0	3 3	67 3
	1817		49 7	12 0	1 0	62 7
	1818		87 3	35 0	3 3	125 6
	1819		113 0	58 0	9 0	180 0
	1820		201 0	64 0	15 0	280 0
	1821		107 0	33 0	8 0	148 0
	1822		199 0	94 0	27 0	320 0
	1823		335 0	155 0	30 0	520 0
	1824		305 0	156 0	10 0	471 0
	1825		285 0	125 0	27 0	437 0
	1826		100 0	90 0	10 0	200 0
Mr. Cockerell	1827		109 0	120 0	16 0	245 0
	1828		35 0	26 0	1 0	62 0
	1829		41 0	38 0	4 0	83 0
	1830		6 0	6 0	3 0	15 0
	1831		12 0	2 0	1 0	15 0
	1832	No bidders	—	—	—	—
	1833	No sale	—	—	—	—
	1834		32 0	37 0	1 0	70 0
	1835		150 0	56 0	1 0	207 0
	1836		62 0	25 0	3 0	90 0
	1837		72 0	50 0	5 0	127 0
	1838		41 0	37 0	1 0	79 0
	1839		140 0	65 0	12 0	217 0
	1840		300 0	200 0	16 0	516 0
	1841		86 0	48 0	3 0	137 0
	1842		130 0	80 0	5 0	215 0
	1843		161 0	102 0	12 10	275 10
	1844		180 0	195 0	3 15	378 15
	1845		147 0	257 0	6 15	410 15

OLD AND NEW VESTRY HALLS.

Previous to 1827 the parochial business was carried on either at the workhouse or the church vestry-room. In that year (May 3), however, a resolution was carried in vestry declaring it to be "highly expedient forthwith to erect or provide a more suitable place for the holding parish vestries and the transacting the business of the parish;" and a committee, consisting of the vicar, churchwardens, and twelve inhabitants, was appointed "to consider and determine upon the best mode of carrying the above-mentioned resolution into effect," and the committee was empowered "to apply and appropriate such portion of the sum of £608 10*s.*, lately received as a drawback upon the materials used in the erection of St. George's Church, as may be necessary for that purpose, not exceeding in the whole on any account the sum of £500."

The new hall was first used for vestry purposes on the 1st November, 1827, and it continued to be so used until the opening of the new hall in 1873. The old building was very hot in summer and particularly draughty in winter. Externally an abortion, it was internally an infliction to all concerned—members, ratepayers, and the press. It is now used as a vaccination station, for which purpose it is no doubt well adapted.

On August 8th, 1872, Mr. G. L. Turney laid the memorial-stone of the new vestry hall, which on the 22nd day of October, 1873, was opened with some degree of ceremony. The building was erected by Messrs. King and Son, from designs supplied by Mr. Edward Power, who had gained the first premium of £50 for the best design, the second premium of £25 being awarded to Mr. Wm. Berriman.

Havil House, the freehold of which had been bought by the vestry a few years since, was razed to the ground to make way for the new building, and the site is unobjectionable.

The cost of the building, including furniture, may be put down at £16,000,* an amount which the report correctly stated "had been laid out judiciously and with a due regard to economy, and will be found to compare favourably with the cost of buildings erected for a similar purpose in other parts of the metropolis." That the new hall was urgently required may be gathered from the following particulars:—

The growth of the parish in rateable value, from 1772 to 1873, has been prodigious. In the former year it amounted to £13,233, and in the latter to £515,599; whilst the number of assessments had also increased from 558 to 21,110!

The increase which had taken place since the opening of the old vestry hall (1827) was as follows:—

Rateable value, £416,590, and the number of assessments 17,378; the particular figures of the two years being—

		£
Rateable value	1827	99,009
„ „	1873	515,599
Number of assessments . . .	1827	3,732
„ „	1873	21,110

So rapid is the growth of Camberwell, that even during the progress of the building operations connected with the new hall the rateable value increased from £494,573 to £515,599, being an increase of £21,027, or 4·25 per cent.

As regards population, the following interesting table shows clearly enough the position which Camberwell is taking amongst metropolitan parishes:—

* By the statement just published by the Vestry Hall Committee, the precise amount is stated to be £15,711 6*s.* 6*d.*

Parish.	Population.		Increase per cent.
	1821.	1871.	
Camberwell . . .	17,876	111,306	522·96
Lambeth	57,638	208,342	261·46
Newington . . .	33,047	88,722	168·47
St. George the Martyr .	36,368	56,077	54·19
Bermondsey . . .	25,235	80,429	218·72

Camberwell contributed to the police, in 1844, the sum of £3,831 19*s.* ; its contribution for the same in 1873 amounted to £14,009 1*s.* 5*d.*, being an increase of 265·67 per cent.

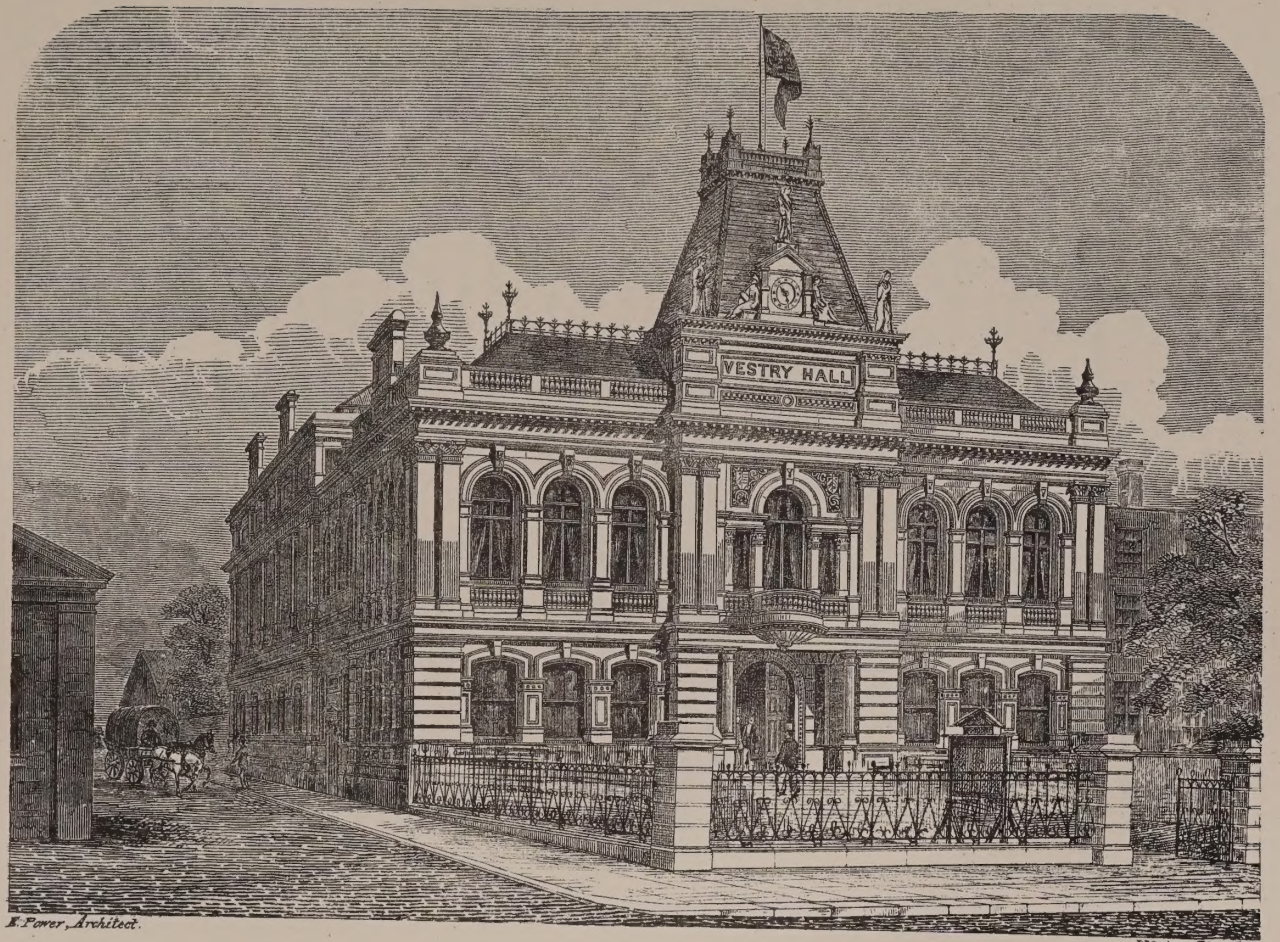
From 1856 to 1873 Camberwell has contributed £123,767 10*s.* 3*d.* to the Metropolitan Board of Works ; and its contributions to the London School Board have been as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1871	956	2	5
1872	1,827	10	10
1873	1,510	15	5
1874	3,655	10	3

It will be seen from these particulars that the rapid growth of the parish fully justified the erection of more suitable parochial offices, and the noble building which has been erected is a credit to all concerned—the vestry hall committee, the architect, and the builder.

The main front is constructed entirely of Bath stone ; the side front of white Suffolk bricks, with cornices, strings, &c. The style of architecture adopted is that known as Renaissance. The principal front is divided into two stories, each division being well marked by an order, with cornice, &c., complete. The ground storey has considerable dignity given to it by reason of its being raised some 4 feet above the street level. The general arrangement of the design is a centre with two wings. On the ground storey the centre has rusticated piers with Doric granite columns and a recessed portico, leading up to which is a flight of Portland stone steps, with ornamental cast-iron pillar lamps on each side. The upper storey consists of coupled Ionic pilasters, with a central composition comprising a circular-headed window flanked by two quasi-recessed openings and an elliptical projecting balcony ; the whole surmounted by an attic having a pedimented clock storey, on either side of which are Portland stone figures, representing "Law" and "Prudence," while a figure of "Justice" crowns the summit of the pediment. On the pedestals of the balustrades, over each group of coupled pilasters, are also emblematical figures representing "Science" and "Industry." The clock is an illuminated one, supplied by Mr. Dalgety, of Peckham.* The roof over this portion is of ornamental design with a balustrade. Each of the wings of the main front are divided into three

* The turret clock, made by Mr. Dalgety, of Peckham, is of novel construction, having an apparatus attached which dispenses with the usual necessary attendance for lighting and extinguishing the gas, as it performs this work every night for itself. The movement has a double pin escape wheel, and almost frictionless dead beat escapement, the invention of the maker, a compensation pendulum, hardened steel lantern pinions, &c., and is made entirely of highly finished gun metal and steel, the whole being enclosed in a mahogany and glass case, which protects it from dust, and at the same time allows every part to be easily seen.



THE NEW VESTRY HALL.

openings on each storey. The fore-court in front of the vestry hall is enclosed with an ornamental cast-iron railing of appropriate design, with Portland stone moulded plinth and Bath stone rusticated piers.

On either side of the vestibule of the main entrance are, situated on the left, the surveyor's private office, and on the right the vestry clerk's private office, each about 14 ft. 9 in. by 24 ft. long, and 13 ft. high. Communicating with these, and also entering from the corridor, are the surveyor's clerk's office, 16 ft. wide by 25 ft. 6 in. long, and the vestry clerk's public office, 16 ft. wide by 24 ft. 4 in. long. On the north side of the entrance hall is placed the foundation memorial stone, and on the right is a messenger's room* and the stairs to the two strong rooms which are placed on the basement. On the left is the principal staircase, constructed of Portland stone steps, and having a highly ornamental cast-iron railing, under the first landing of which is the Havil Street entrance; the principal staircase and hall is 34 ft. 6 in. long by 20 ft. 9 in. wide, and 31 ft. high, and is lighted by an ornamental flat skylight, with a sunburner. From the principal staircase to the end of the building are the various officers' rooms, with a central corridor. On the left are the accountant's office, the burial board office, and the medical officer's office, each 23 ft. long by 16 ft. 10 in. wide, lighted from Havil Street; on the right the assistant overseer's office, 30 ft. 1 in. long by 25 ft. 6 in. wide, well lighted by a skylight and two windows at the back, the waiting-room, 18 ft. 10 in. long by 16 ft. 10 in. wide, the housekeeper's staircase, leading to the housekeeper's rooms on the basement, the hat and cloak room, 19 ft. 6 in. long by 9 ft. 6 in. wide, lavatory, urinals, &c. At the end of the corridor is a glazed screen with swing doors, which leads to the yard and pay office in the rear, with a gateway from Havil Street. Off the principal staircase are the stairs leading to the public gallery over the vestry hall; this gallery is lighted by a skylight, and is capable of affording accommodation for at least 100 persons. On the first floor are a hat and cloak room, and lavatory, &c., and a committee room, 19 ft. 6 in. long by 16 ft. 10 in. wide, and in the rear of the building is placed the vestry hall, a spacious room, affording ample accommodation for 100 members; it is 47 ft. long by 43 ft. wide, and is 24 ft. in height. The room is amply lighted by windows on one side and a large horizontal ornamental skylight. The ceiling and walls are decorated with great taste, the enrichments being of carton-pierre; a Keen's cement moulded dado runs round the room, and is surmounted by a composite order with pilasters and enriched caps; the ceiling is composed of a handsome cove with enriched and moulded constructive beams. The whole of the decorations have been executed by Mr. J. M. Boekbinder. The furniture has been carefully executed by Messrs. Atkinson, of Westminster Bridge Road, (whose name, at all times, is a guarantee of good workmanship,) from designs supplied by the architect. On this floor are two large committee rooms, each 26 ft. wide by 31 ft. 10 in. long, and 14 ft. 9 in. high, and a spare room with balcony in front and ladder to clock-room over; together with a waiting-room 9 ft. 10 in. wide by 20 ft. 9 in. long.

On the basement are two strong rooms, with iron doors, &c., and three other rooms for papers, &c.; the housekeeper's rooms, laboratory, heating chamber, and coal cellar. These last are entirely separated from the strong rooms, and approached by separate staircases.

The whole of the building is warmed with hot water, the apparatus for which, and also the sunburners, gas brackets, &c., and speaking tubes, have been supplied by Messrs. Z. D. Berry and Sons.

* The vestry hall is in charge of the messenger, Mr. Edwards, who was formerly inspector of the Camberwell and Peckham New Lighting Trust. On Mr. Edwards devolves the summoning of committees, and much other responsible work. It would be difficult perhaps to find a worthy successor to this old and faithful servant of the parish.

INFIRMARY—NAZARETH HOUSE—CATERHAM ASYLUM.

The Infirmary.

This splendid building has recently been erected at a cost of nearly £20,000. It is situate in Havil Street, within a short distance of the new vestry hall, at the corner of that street and Peckham Road. The internal arrangements of the building are carried out upon the most ample scale, the large space within the interior admitting of this being effected. The basement contains the dispensary rooms, and apartments, including the medical men's consulting-rooms, patients' waiting-room, and drug-room in the front portion, which is divided from the rear of the basement by a spacious corridor, 7 ft. in width. The basement rear beyond the corridor contains the domestic offices, which consist of laundry, kitchens, beer and wine cellars, wash-house, and engine-house and boiler. The structure itself forms a large square block, covering an area of 1,900 square yards, and an area enclosed by the main frontage and wings of the building give to it within, the character of a quadrangle. The main frontage in Havil Street is 150 feet in length, consisting of a prominent centre and two wings, the latter at the side elevations extending backwards 110 feet. The central portion of the Havil Street elevation is 80 feet high to the top of the cornice, the wings being 70 feet in height. In addition to the basement and ground-floor, there are four lofty stories in the central elevation, and three stories in the sides or wings. The elevation is comparatively plain. The prevailing materials used are white bricks, with a free admixture of red brick, and stone dressings. The windows have stone springers and keystones. Between the window-heads and sills of each storey there are bands in red bricks, filled in with encaustic tiles, carried across the entire elevation; the cornice at the extreme height of the elevation is of red brick. In the central portion of the elevation is a stone balcony, projecting from the top of the first storey, above which a lofty window, in Bath stone, with red brick arched headings, and stone springers and keystones, is carried up to the top of the third storey. The windows in the upper part of the central elevation form also a prominent feature. They are carried much higher than the two side portions of the frontage, and contain nine clustered windows, the whole being surmounted by a gable. The whole of the windows in the elevation, with the exception of those just named, are in three bays. The principal entrance, which is immediately under the large central window, has on each side carved stone piers, surmounted by a stone-carved archway. The ground-floor of the central portion of the elevation contains the house-surgeon's sitting-room, and also the matron's sitting-room, both in front of the building, the one on the right and the other on the left of the principal entrance. A wide corridor divides this portion of the ground-floor from the rear, and this corridor leads to the house-surgeon's bedroom, lavatories, stores, and other offices. The first floor contains the matron's bedroom, the nurses' day-room, nurses' kitchen, stores, and nurses' dormitories. The second and third floors are reserved as special wards, whilst the fourth storey in the centre of the building beneath the gable is exclusively set apart as servants' dormitories. The whole of both wings, inclusive of both the ground-floor, and first, second, and third stories, are being fitted up exclusively as patients' wards, the female wards being in the south wing, whilst the male wards are in the north wing; these several wards having accommodation for 168 patients, and with the special wards in the central portion of the building, there will be accommodation for 300 patients. The arrangements for conveying patients to any part of the building are on a scale of unusual completeness. In the corridor opposite the principal entrance there are two lifts connected from the ground-floor with the top of the building, by one of

which patients can be conveyed to and from any of the wards in the several parts of the building, and the other is a dinner-lift. In addition to the space occupied by the building itself, there are extensive recreation grounds for the patients attached, upwards of 1,000 square yards in extent, the entire area of the infirmary and grounds being upwards of half an acre. Mr. W. S. Cross is the architect, and the contractor Mr. Hart, of Southwark. Dr. Paterson is the resident medical officer (appointed in 1873), Miss Thompson, matron, and Mr. Bourne, steward.

Nazareth House, Peckham.

Close to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, just beyond the Peckham Rye Station, is a very substantial building known as Nazareth House.* It is situate in the Gordon Road, Peckham. It was formerly a convent,† but when the railway destroyed the privacy of the grounds it was no longer adapted for its original purposes, and the nuns removed to a more suitable locality. Some half-a-dozen years ago it fell into the hands of the Camberwell guardians, and is now used by them as a supplementary establishment.‡ There are now within its walls 110 aged and infirm male paupers. The place is well adapted to the purpose, and the inmates, many of whom have been tradesmen in the parish, are engaged, so far as their health permits, in various industrial pursuits. The grounds are about four acres in extent, and are kept in a high state of cultivation. The poor old men find work, involving no severe physical toil, but profitable in its results. Pigs and poultry, potatoes, parsnips, onions, carrots, rhubarb, lettuces, and other produce, make very respectable items in the "farm and garden" account. This source of profit is steadily increasing. No doubt the old men do the work, and make and mend, so as to reduce the expenditure as far as possible; still it is gratifying to find that, five years ago, the farm and garden account showed a profit of £101; the next year it was £116, then £130, then £153, and last year—in spite of the loss of six tons of potatoes by disease, valued at £30—the profit was £188.

The painting and graining are done by the inmates. In fact, a very substantial little pony-cart is amongst the more useful of their late productions. The Venetian blinds produced by some of them were very creditable specimens of their skill, and of course these and other articles produced effect a saving in the outlay which would otherwise have been incurred.

Nazareth House is the very picture of cleanliness, from the top floor to the basement. The common day room is light and warm, and in every respect comfortable. The sleeping apartments are lofty and well ventilated; and, in fact, everything appears to have been done that could reasonably be expected to make this retreat for the declining years of the aged and infirm poor as cheerful and as pleasant as it is possible for such a place to be, compatible with a due regard to the pockets of the ratepayers. All endeavour to make themselves useful: some act as blacksmiths, others do the washing, some the gardening, some are good carpenters, and others feed the pigs. In fact, pigs seem to be a leading feature. Over £80 worth of pork was produced last year, of which one-half was consumed in Nazareth House, and the other half in Camberwell Workhouse, and at the date of the last balance-sheet there was £80 worth of pigs in stock, and growing crops worth £60.

* The above is extracted from an able and interesting article on "Nazareth House," written by Mr. Sharman, of Harder's Road, Peckham, whose articles on Poor Law Institutions in the *Metropolitan* deservedly attracted attention. The guardians are about making some radical alterations in the internal economy of the above establishment, the bare mention of which has quite alarmed the neighbourhood.

† The sisters of the Christian retreat came to England in December, 1848, and after residing at Peckham for about two years, removed to the Manor House, Kennington. They returned to Peckham in 1857, but were obliged to leave the latter residence on account of the railway.

‡ February, 1873. Mr. Castleman, the master, was appointed in 1867.

Caterham Asylum.

We find from the last report of the board of guardians that there were 264 lunatics and imbeciles of this parish at asylums. In September, 1873, this parish had 113 patients at Caterham ; in 1872, 114 ; and in 1871, 110.

The following tables are taken from the report for the year ending September, 1873 :—

TABLE I.—The Form of Mental Disease in the Patients admitted from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	—	1	1
„ Chronic	3	2	5
Melancholia	1	4	5
Dementia	43	29	72
„ Senile	25	12	37
„ and General Paresis	8	1	9
„ and Epilepsy	13	11	24
Idiocy	5	1	6
Imbecility (including cases recorded as mental weakness)	38	28	66
„ and Epilepsy	8	6	14
„ and Chorea	1		1
Total number admitted	145	95	240

TABLE II.—Showing the Total Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from 1st October, 1872, to the 30th September, 1873.

	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the asylum on the 1st October, 1872				726	940	1,666
Admitted from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873				139	93	232
Re-admitted				6	2	8
Total under care				871	1,035	1,906
Discharged—Not fit cases	37	21	58			
Died	113	74	187	150	95	245
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1873				721	940	1,661
Average number resident						1,667

Dr. J. T. Griffith, Talfourd House, Peckham Road, is the representative of this parish on the committee of management, of which body Dr. Cortis, of Kennington Park Road, is chairman.

The Church Register.

The Camberwell register* goes back as far as the year 1558. The following history of it is written in a bold style on the title-page :—

"**This Register Church Booke of parchment was engrossed and written out of three olde Register paper bookes, and maketh mencyon, or of all maryages, christenings, and buryeals within the parrishe of Camberwell, in the Countye of Surrey, from ye yeare of our lord god 1558, untill this present yere of our lord god 1602 ; and in the fybe and fortith yere of ye raigne of or most gracious Soberaigne Queene Elizabeth.**"

The register appears to have been well kept. During the reign of the second Charles the registrar would seem, in some mysterious way, to have caught the spirit of the times, for he has introduced fancy sketches, certainly not suggestive of "graves and worms and epitaphs." In the early part of the year 1603 the register is defective ; from the month of August to the ensuing April there were 113 burials, which number, compared with the average of that period, shows the plague to have been very fatal. The plague was also prevalent in Camberwell in 1625 and 1665, more than 100 persons being carried off by it in both those years.

In the year 1684 are recorded, says Lysons,† the names of such persons as were touched for the king's evil. They occur promiscuously amongst the baptisms and burials. It does not transpire where they were touched, but it is not improbable that the ceremony took place at Sir Thomas Bond's residence at Peckham, as Charles II. was traditionally a frequent visitor there.

The entries are as follows :—

November, 1684.

21. Ann, dau. of George King, touched, aged 18 years.
26. Barnabas Scudamore, touched, aged 9 years.
26. Joh. Davis, touched, aged 1 year.

After the Restoration great multitudes of people flocked to receive the benefits of the royal touch, and restrictions had to be placed upon the number of patients and the times of healing. Persons who applied for cure were required to bring a certificate from the minister and churchwardens of their parish that they had never been touched before. They had then to go to the king's chirurgeon, whose business it was to examine whether or no they were proper objects ; and if he found them so, to give them tickets.‡

The earliest register concludes with the following memorandum, under date of 30 April, 1749 :—

"Here ends this Register Book.—Robert Aylmer, Vic. of Camberwell."

* The origin of Parish registers is attributed to Thomas Cromwell, Vice-regent to the king, who issued an injunction dated Sept. 8th, 1538, 30th Henry VIII., commanding every minister to keep a register for every church, &c. Cromwell's injunction was but partially complied with, and in 1547, the first year of King Edward VI., another order was issued, which was almost a literal copy of the previous one. Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, issued an injunction to the same effect as that of Edward VI. An order was subsequently made by Convocation of the Province of Canterbury on the 25th Oct. 1597, which directed that registers should be of parchment.

812 registers commence in 1538 ; 1,822 from 1538 to 1558 ; 2,448 from 1558 to 1603 ; 969 from 1603 to 1650 ; 2,757 from 1650 to 1700 ; 1,476 from 1700 to 1750, and 600 or 700 since that time.—See Census Returns, 1831.

† Ed. 1811, p. 61.

‡ It appears, from an advertisement in the *Mercurius Politicus* of June 21, 1660, that many came twice or thrice for the sake of the gold, Feb. 21st, 1661. "Saturday being appointed by his Majesty to touch such as were troubled with the evil, a great company of poor afflicted creatures were gathered together, and being appointed by his Majesty to repair to the banqueting house, his Majesty sat in a chair of state, where he stroked all that were brought to him, and then put about each of their necks a white ribon with an angel of gold in it. In this manner his Majesty stroked about six hundred ; and such was his princely patience and tenderness to the poor afflicted creatures, that, though it took up a very long time, his Majesty, who is never weary of well-doing, was pleased to make inquiry whether there were any more that had not yet been touched. After prayers were ended, the Duke of Buckingham brought a towel, and the Earl of Pembroke a bason and ewer, who, after they had made obeisance to his Majesty, kneeled down till his Majesty had washed."

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER.

BAPTIZED.

1568–9. Feb. 20. Bartholomew Fromonds, son of John Fromoñ.

1583–4. Feb. 2. One Lord Barrin, whose mother was brought to bedd in the place. The godfathers to the childe were John Bowyer, gent., and one Mr. Marsh, seruant to Mr. Andrew Rogers, gent., and M^ris Elizabeth Rogers, godmother to the saide childe.

1586. June 12. Edward Beachum, sonne of Lord Edward Beachum.*

1599. Nov. 18. Susan, daughter of Gallard Cesar.†

1605. May 9. George Donne, son to ——

1607. Ap. 3. John Primero, a negro. Witnesses S^r Thomas Hunt, Mr. Cox, and Mrs. Mary Grymes [1614–15, Feb. 13, "buryed Jhon Primero fo^r S^r Thomas Hunt."]

1610–11. Jan. 11. John, sonne of S^rgeant Frend, Esq.

1621. Jan. 4. Eliza, daughter of John Bynde, Knight.‡

1627. Jan. 18. Mrs. Letitia Cage, daughter of Sir Toby Cage, Knt.

1630. Sept. 6. George, the sonn of Mr. Thomas Daybridgcourt.

1637–8. March 22. Margaret, daughter of Mr. George Donne.

1653. Ap. 7. Susannah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Vincent.

1654. Feb. 22. Debora, daughter of the Right Worshipful Tho. Vincent, Esq., Alderman of London, was borne the 21st day of Feb. betwixt 11 and 12 at night, and bapt. the 22nd day of the same month.

„ March 22. Vincent Blanie, sonne to Rich. Blanie, Esq.,§ was borne the 17th of March, about 1 of the clocke at night, and bapt. the 22nd day of the same month; buried 30th March, 1655.

1655. Jan. 9. Anna Maria, the daughter of Col. George Walters. She was borne in Madrid, the Court of Spaine, the first of March, 1653–4 stilo novo.

1656. June 15. Fleetwood, son of Colonell George Walters; buried Sept. 7th, 1656.

1657. April 29. Penelope, daughter to Sir Jno. Scudamore. ||

1670. Dec. 19. Wm. Hildrop, aged 23 years, makeing his profession of repentance and faith, and earnestly desireing baptism, which to that day from his birth, had not been administered to him. There were present 4 ministers in the parish church of Camerwell.

1686. Sept. 20. John, son of S^r Wm. Coult.¶

1695. Oct. 25. Thomas, son of Ichabod Tipping, Vicar of Camerwell, born Oct. 8.

1697. July 21. Letitia, daughter of Sir Thomas Trevor.**

1711. Sep. 23. Mary, dau. of Richard Wesson.

„ Nov. 11. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wesson.

1712. June 29. Ruth, dau. of James Griffith.

1713. Feb. 5. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Adam Langley, the master of y^e Free Grammar School.

* Supposed to be Edward Seymour, son of Edward Lord Beauchamp, who was made a K.B. at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales in 1616. He died in 1618, before his father and grandfather.

† Musician to Queen Elizabeth and James I. Progresses, vol. iii. pp. 24, 25, 457, 465, and the Progresse of King James, vol. i. p. 598.

‡ Sir John Byne, son of John Byne, Esq., and Elizabeth Bowyer, was knighted at Whitehall, July 23rd, 1603.

§ Died the 29th of the same month. See the marriage of his father hereafter.

|| Sir John Scudamore, of Ballingham, Co. Hereford, created a baronet July 23rd, 1646.

¶ Sir Wm. Dutton Colt, knighted November 26th, 1684. Died when envoy at Hanover, 1693.

** Afterwards wife of Peter Cock, Esq., of Camberwell. She died April 25, 1769, aged 71, and was buried in Camberwell churchyard.

*1716. Oct. 2. Ann, dau. of John Tanner.
†1721. May 17. Jane, dau. of Henry Cornelisen, Esq.
1725. Nov. 22. Henry, son of Henry Cornelisen, Esq.
‡1726. Nov. 13. Mary, dau. of George Constable, Esq. ; and buried May 24, 1727.
„ Aug. 4. Martha, dau. of Henry Cornelisen, Esq.
1732. Jan. 24. Henrietta Julianna Aylmer, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Robert Aylmer and Catherine his wife, born Jan. 14.
1733. Nov. 12. Robert, son of the Revd. Mr. Robert Aylmer and Catherine his wife, bap. privately and received into ye church the 12th ; born 21 Feb.
1734. May 21. Sarah, dau. of ye Reverend Mr. Robert Alymer and Catherine his wife ; born Ap. 28.
1735. Dec. 29. Born ye 24th, Thomas, son of the Reverend Mr. Robert Aylmer and Catherine his wife ; bap. privately and received into ye church ye 29th Dec.
1736. June 6. and bur. June 9, Mary, dau. of John and Judith Vincent.
1739. Jan. 28. Mary, dau. of John and Sarah Coombs ; buried Ap. 2, 1740.
1749. Sep. 14. Peter, son of Robert and Elizabeth Tagg. §
1752. Jan. 20. Richard Cherry.
„ March 24. John, son of Sarah Ely, widow.
1762. Jan. 16. Thomas, son of Gabriel and Mary Deacon.
„ Feb. 11. James, son of James and Elizabeth Salmon.
1764. Jan. 2. Richard, son of Mr. Quarles Harris and Dorothea his wife, privately baptized in ye city of York years agoe, and admitted into the church by his parents' desire per me, R. Aylmer.
1767. Jan 22. Mary, dau. of Oswald || and Ann Strong.
„ May 8. Richard, son of Thomas and Catherine Flint.
1768. Jan. 31. Elizabeth Ann, dau. of John and Mary Spurling.
„ Feb. 16. James, son of Thomas and Rebecca Havil.¶
„ Aug. 14. Walter, son of Gabriel and Mary Deacon ; and bur. Sep. 9, 1768.
„ „ 17. Ann, daughter of Oswald and Ann Strong.
„ „ 21. Lucy Green, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Flint.
„ Oct. 31. Diana, dau. of Samuel and Martha Lilley ; bur. 23 Aug. 1769.
1769. Apl. 14. Alexander, son of Alexander and Ann Innis.
„ Nov. 5. John, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Stringer.
1770. Jan. 14. Diana, daughter of Samuel and Martha Lilley ; bur. 31 Jan. 1771.
„ Mar. 11. William, son of John and Mary Spurling.
„ June 13. John, son of William and Sarah Stringer.
1771. Jan. 1. Joseph Sallows, son of Joseph and Mary Ely.
„ „ 24. Edward, son of Oswald and Ann Strong.
1772. Aug. 30. Elizabeth, dau. of Gabriel and Mary Deacon.
1773. Mch. 2. Oswald and Elizabeth (twins), son and dau. of Oswald and Ann Strong.

* This is the first entry of the Tanner family. The Tanners were at one time the principal job-masters of Camberwell, and one of the family was for many years surveyor of the highways.

† Henry Cornelisen built the Green Coat Schools in 1721, "to the glory of God and the honor of the Church of England."

‡ The Constables must have been living in the district of Camberwell at this time, as several of the children attended the Green Coat School. They afterwards migrated to Dulwich, where they eventually occupied the Court Farm, which still remains in the occupation of the family.

§ First mention of the Taggs in Church register.

|| First appearance of the Strongs of Peckham in the Church register. This family has been identified with the parish as contractors or parish officers for more than a century. A son of the above Mr. Oswald Strong, now living, was collector of rates in this parish for many years, and has now retired on a well-earned pension.

¶ It was after this family that Havil House and Havil Street were named. The new vestry hall now occupies the site of the old Havil House.

1773. May 14. John, son of John and Mary Ely.
1775. Jan. 23. Thomas, son of Oswald and Ann Strong.
„ Ap. 9. Samuel Isaac, son of Samuel and Martha Lilley.
„ Sep. 4. Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Silverthorne.
1776. Mar. 17. William, son of James and Mary Ray.
„ June 2. Stephen, son of James and Mary Stringer.
„ Aug. 8. Valentine, son of Oswald and Ann Strong.
„ Aug. 23. John, son of Jacob and Ann Emmett.
1777. May 11. Richard, son of William and Mary Roffey.
„ „ 14. William, son of Alexander and Phillis Ray.
„ June 4. William, son of William and Elizabeth Reade.
1778. Mch. 8. Richard, son of Richard and Mary Creed.
„ „ 9. Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hussey.
1779. Mch. 14. John, son of James and Mary Stringer.
1780. June 25. Richard, son of William and Mary Creed.
1781. June 24. Thomas, son of Thomas and Phillis Ray.
1782. Feb. 10. John Fisher, son of John and Ann Green.
„ Ap. 29. James, son of James and Mary Lines.
1784. Mar. 10. John Dudley, son of James and Mary Lines.
„ Ap. 11. Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Lydia Cocking.
„ Ap. 16. Thomas, son of Ono* and Sarah Titchener.
1785. Feb. 28. Catherine, dau. of Charles † Lewis and Ann Spitta.
„ June 19. Joseph, son of James and Mary Lines.
„ Nov. 30. Joseph, son of Wm. and Grace Shepherd.
„ Dec. 18. Samuel, son of Samuel and Lydia Cocking.
1786. Feb. 15. Thomas, son of Ono and Sarah Titchener.
1787. Ap. 15. John, son of Thomas and Ann Barton.
1788. Feb. 6. Wm. Nuller, son of Charles and Elizabeth Goad.
„ May 7. Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin and Ann Jowett ; born 9 April.
„ Dec. 14. Benjamin, son of Richard and Mary Creed.
1789. — Henry, son of Samuel and Lydia Cocking.
„ Ap. 10. Thomas, son of Edward and Dinah Tanner.
„ Sep. 20. James, son of Edward and Ann Prince.
1790. Jan. 31. George, son of Richard and Elizabeth Drew.
„ July 25. Charles, son of Charles and Elizabeth Goad.
1791. May 16. Maria, dau. of Benjamin and Ann Jowett.
„ June 26. Joseph, son of Edward and Ann Prince.
„ Nov. 29. Thomas, son of James and Sarah Havil.
1792. Oct. 11. Josiah, son of Benjamin and Ann Jowett.
1793. March 10. Oswald, son of Edward and Penelope Strong.‡
„ May 26. Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Mary Murphy.
1794. June 22. Thomas, son of Charles and Elizabeth Goad.
„ Aug. 31. Edward, son of Richard and Elizabeth Early.
1795. March 9. Isabella, dau. of Stephen and Ann Isabella Cattley ; born 9 Feb.
„ March 29. Luke, son of Theophilus and Susannah Lightfoot.
„ „ „ Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. and Alice Cray.

* Mr. Ono Titchener came by his Christian name in rather a peculiar way. When taken to be christened, the clergyman was about to make a mistake in his name, and his sponsor s were proceeding to put the Rev. gentleman right, by remarking, leisurely, "Oh, no."—"Ono," remarked the too impetuous parson, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father," &c.

† This family had a fine mansion in the Peckham Road, since converted into Dr. Armstrong's Lunatic Asylum (now Dr. Stocker's).

‡ Still living. He was for many years collector of rates of this parish.

1795. June 15. James Thomas, son of the Hon. Richard Molesworth and Catherine his wife.
„ July 9. Henry, son of Benjamin and Ann Jowett.
„ „ 12. Edward, son of Edward and Penelope Strong.*
1796. Ap. 10. William, son of William and Isabella Law.
„ May 18. Maria, dau. of Stephen and Ann Isabella Cattley.
„ June 26. Thomas, son of John and Amy Boxall.
„ Dec. 14. John, son of Charles and Elizabeth Goad.
1797. Ap. 23. William, son of Theophilus and Susannah Lightfoot.
„ May 12. James Joseph, son of Thomas and Martha Charlotte Brett.
„ Oct. 18. Henry, son of Stephen and Ann Isabella Cattley.
„ Nov. 19. George, son of Richard and Deborah Street.
„ „ 24. Harriett, dau. of Thomas and Peggy Lewin.
1798. Feb. 18. Ann, dau. of Edward and Penelope Strong.
„ Aug. 12. George Henry, son of George and Elizabeth Ody.
„ Nov. 25. Mary Ann, dau. of Daniel and Mary Tibbles.
„ Dec. 9. Mary Ann, dau. of George and Mary Athearn.
1799. Jan. 10. George Henry, son of the Reverend George Henry Storie and Elizabeth Jekyll † his wife; born Dec. 9.
„ June 19. Francis, son of Stephen and Ann Isabella Cattley; born 20 May.
„ Dec. 11. Francis Acres, son of the Rev. George ‡ Sandby, Vicar, and Maria his wife.
1800. Feb. 12. John, son of John and Avis Wade.
„ „ 21. Carolina, dau. of Thomas and Peggy Lewin.
„ Sep. 22. John Newton, son of Benjamin and Sarah Nind.§
1801. Feb. 1. Thomas Henry, son of Edward and Penelope Strong.
„ April 13. Emma, dau. of Stephen and Isabella Cattley.
„ Nov. 11. John Samuel, son of Samuel and Catherine Glover.
„ Dec. 6. James, son of James and Louisa Ann Bartlett.
1802. March 13. Alfred, son of Stephen and Ann Cattley.
Ap. 22. Thomas Chalmers, son of the Revd. George Henry Storie and Elizabeth Jekyll his wife.
„ „ 23. Irene, dau. of Benjamin and Sarah Ann Jowitt.
„ „ 25. Louisa, dau. of Thomas and Peggy Lewin.

MARRIED.

1572. Sept. 9. M^ris Elizabeth Bowyer and Mr. Wm. Foster.
1573. Maye 25. Mr. Edmond Bowyer and Misstress Katherine Bynd.
„ „ 25. Mr. John Bynd and M^ris Elizabeth Bowier.
1589–90. Feb. 21. Mr. James Bynd and Sence fformons. ||
1592. May 8. Mr. Symon Pallmer and Mrs. Elizabeth Fromonds.¶
1619. Nov. 7. Sir Thomas Bond to M^ris Frances Gardner.

* Buried at St. Ann's, Limehouse.

† This lady, who died 5th March, 1825, and her father and mother, by a singular coincidence, were each buried on the several anniversaries of their birth.

‡ The Rev. George Sandby, A.M., was the son of Dr. Sandby, Chancellor of Norwich, who, at the advanced age of 99, preached in his son's pulpit May, 1805.

§ Benjamin Nind, grandfather of Charles Nind, a surgeon, now practising in the Queen's Road, Peckham, settled in this parish in 1792, and resided here for twenty-one years. His wife was a sister of the Rev. John Newton, of Olney, and is buried in Camberwell church, and their son Benjamin built a house in the Queen's Road, Peckham, and died in 1867, aged 94.

|| Mr. James Byne was brother to John and Katherine (Lady Bowyer). His wife was one of the sisters and co-heiress of John Fromond, Esq., of Carshalton. Their daughter Emma was baptized at Camberwell 21st January, 1595. The rectory and estate at Carshalton descended in the family of Byne to Henry Byne, Esq., who was sheriff of Surrey in 1791, and his pedigree will be found in Hist. of Surrey, ii. 513.

¶ Sister to the lady in the preceding entry. Catherine Palmer, her daughter, was married to Wm. Foster, Esq., of Stockwell.—Hist. of Surrey, ii. 473.

1621. Feb. 7. Peter Dawson,* clerk, to Mrs. Dorith Martin.
„ „ 19. Marmaduke Darrell,† Knight, to Mrs. Ann Clappham.
1622. May 24. Mr. James Bynde to Eliz. Temple, gentlewoma.
1623. Dec. 3. Edward Allen, Esq., and Mrs Constance Donn.‡
1627. March 27. John Donne § and Mary Staples.
1630. June 24. Samuel Harvey and Constance Allen.‖
1653. Mar. 21. Be it remembered that Richard Blayny, Esq.,¶ and Elizabeth Vincent, daughter of Thomas Vincent, Alderman of ye Citty of London, spinster, were on the one and twentieth day of March, one thousand six hundred and fifty three, marride before me, Samuell Moyer, in the public meeting place of ye pish of Camberwell, in ye county of Surry, commonly called ye church of ye said pish, according to ye forme of ye late act of pliamt.

And in ye psence of Thomas Andrewes, Alderman of ye Citty of London, John Punching by Peter Smyth and Randall Moore, Esquire, and others then witnesses of solemnizacon of the said marriage. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

[Name erased.] **
1660. Dec. 26. Mr. John Bradford and Mrs. Jane Parr.††
1662. Jan. 6. Roger Bysshe, Esq., and Mrs. Ellen Parr.††
1669. Sept. 2. ‡‡ Edward Deering, Esq., and the Lady Dorcas de Lawne, widdow.
1673–4. Feb. 5. §§ Robert Parker, of Willingdon, in the county of Sussex, Esq., and Mrs. Sarah Chute, daughter to George Chute, of the county of Surrey, Esq.‖‖
1675. Jan. 13. Sr Ja. Russell, Knt., and Mrs. Penelope Tyrrell, daughter to Sr Tim. Tyrrell.
1687. June 2. King and Queen of the Jepsies, Robt. Hern and Elizabeth Bozwell, marid.¶¶

* Instituted vicar 12th February, 1618; dispossessed August, 1643. He was also rector of Carshalton.

† Sir Marmaduke Darell, of Buckinghamshire, was knighted at Whitehall July 24, 1603. He was, about 1617, Surveyor of Marine Victualls for the King's Navy, jointly with Sir Thomas Bludder, at the fee "for themselves £50 per annum, and for a clark under them 8d per diem." Also, to Sr. Marmaduke Darell, for keeping *Maison Dieu* place at Dover, 6d by the day.

‡ The founder of Dulwich College. Constance Donne was a daughter of the celebrated dean of St. Paul's. See Lyson's Environs, i. 89, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S., vol. i. p. 512; vol. iii. p. 610.

§ Eldest son of the dean of St. Paul's.

‖ Constance Allen was the widow of Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, and Samuel Harvey, was of Aldborough Hatch, in Essex, grandson of Alderman Sir James and nephew to Alderman Sir Sebastian Harvey. Constance had issue by this second marriage three sons—John, Thomas, and James.

¶ Second son of Henry, Lord Blaney of Ireland. He succeeded his brother in the title in 1669, and died November 5th, 1670.

** There are thirteen other entries made in the like form, of which nine are subscribed by Alderman Vincent.

†† Daughters of Richard Parr, D.D., vicar of Camberwell.

‡‡ Second son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. He was knighted at Whitehall 6th January, 1679–80. The Lady Dorcas was the daughter of Sir Robert Barkham, of Tottenham, Knt., and widow of Sir William de la Laune, Knight, of Sharsted, in Doddington, Kent.—See Hasted, Hist. of Kent, vol. ii. pp. 85, 693.

§§ Created a baronet in May following, being then styled of Ratton, Sussex.

‖‖ George Chute, Esq., of Brixton Causeway, in the parish of Lambeth, was the son of Sir George Chute, of Stockwell.

¶¶ In the early part of the present century Henry Boswell, well known as the "father and king of the gipsies" in Lincolnshire, died in affluent circumstances, and was buried at Wittering, in that county. When this singular race first appeared in Europe, they declared that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. In Munster's Geography, lib. iii. c. 5, and Murray's Abridgment of the History of France, they are said to have first appeared in Germany about the year 1417, and to have been called Tartars and Zegins, living like a race of vagabonds without laws and religion, their faces darkened, speaking a gibberish of their own, and practising theft and fortune-telling. Having gained many proselytes, and become troublesome to most of the states of Europe, they were expelled France in the year 1560, Spain in 1591, and from England much earlier. By statute 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary, cap. 4, and 5th Elizabeth, cap. 20, whoever brought any Egyptians into the kingdom was to forfeit £100; and for the Egyptians themselves, or any one being fourteen years old, who was seen in their company, to remain one month in the kingdom was made felony without benefit of clergy; and we are informed by Sir Matthew Hale that at one of the Suffolk assizes, a few years before the Restoration, no less than thirteen gipsies were executed upon these statutes.

1732. Feb. 11. Martha Constable and John Bingley.
1749. Sep. 9. Edward Emmett, of Barking, in Essex, and Mrs. Agnes Sarah Benson, by licence.
1750. Oct. 31. William Martin and Hester Bickerton.

BURIED.

1558. Dec. 15. Lord Robert Howman.
1570. Jan. —, Joane, the wyf of Randulph Beckett, minister, vic. of Cam, was buryed the last daye.
1571. May 22. Randall Beckett.
1585. May 17. M^ris Baker, wife of Mr. Richard Baker.*
1596. Jan. 4. Mr. Edward Byne.
1604. Nov. 13. Dame —— Hunt, wife to Sir Thomas Hunt.†
1605. May 7. Emma Calton, daughter to S^r Francis Calton.‡
1610. March. The xiij was buried Henry Harden, sonne to Mr. Henry Harden, gent., in the chancell, and geuen to the poore of the towne of Cam'well by his grandmother Emme Bowyar, wife to John Bowyare, Esq., 20*s.*
1610. Oct. 17. Jane, from Mr. Alleyn's, at Dulwich.
1611. Nov. 4. Margaret, wife to Edward Wilson.
„ Feb. —, Thomas Reyment, from Mr. Collins, of Dulwich Court.
1614. March 18. Nicholas, sonne of Sir Thomas Hunt.
„ „ 31. Jhon Alleyn, from Mr. Edward Alleyn, his house at Dulw'ch.
1618. Dec. 3. Mr. Edw. Wilson, Clarck and Vicar of Cam'well.§
1620. Ap. 27. . . . , daughter to Sir Samuell Tweets.
„ June 5. Y^e Lady Palmer.
1622. Maye 11. William Milberry.‖
1626. Jan. 9. Mrs. Lewes Donn, the daughter of Doctor Donn.
1627. Feb. 24. Lady Anne Varnname, wife of Sir Robert Varnam [Vernon], Knyght.
1638. Feb. 24. Elizabeth, wife of S^r Robert Vernon.
„ July 7. Elizabeth, Lady Dalter.
1653. May 15. Sir Henry Manwaring.¶
„ Sept. 21. Hanna, wife of George Moore, Esq.**
„ Nov. 27. Mr. Jonathan Driden, Vicar of Cam.††

* Lord of the manor of Basing, in Peckham (afterwards the property of Sir Thomas Gardyner, Knt., who purchased it of Baker). Bray erroneously supposed his sister married Sir Thomas.

† Jane, co-heiress and daughter of Thomas Muschamp, of Peckham, Esq., and widow of Thomas Grymes. She was married, secondly, to Sir Thomas Hunt, who was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1610, and who died at Camberwell.

‡ The manor of Dulwich and the advowson of the vicarage of Camberwell were granted to Thomas and Margaret Calton 11th October, 36 Hen. VIII. 1545. The former was sold to Alleyne the player by Sir Francis Calton in 1606. Sir Francis was knighted at Greenwich 9th April, 1605. Alleyne also purchased four messuages of Thomas Calton, gent., brother of Sir Francis Calton (Hist. of Surrey, iii. 438). Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Calton, was baptized at Camberwell 8th September; buried 10th September, 1596. Nicholas, his son, baptized 20th November, 1597.

§ Instituted 21st March, 1577–78; founder of the Free Grammar School.

‖ It was at the house of the widow of this Milberry that the Jesuits found a hiding-place. They afterwards removed to Clerkenwell, at which place they were discovered and tried. (Cam. Soc. Pub.)

¶ Sir Henry Manwaring was knighted at Oking, in Surrey, 20th March, 1617. He was some time lieutenant of Dover Castle, and was captain of the *Prince Royal*, the admiral's ship in the fleet sent to bring Charles, Prince of Wales, back from Spain in 1623, and vice-admiral under the Earl of Northumberland in the expedition of 1640.

** George Moore, Esq., of St. Olave's, Southwark, was a justice of the peace for Surrey, and married Hannah, daughter and co-heiress of John Wainwright, Esq. (Visitation, 1662). They had the following children baptized at Camberwell:—Charles, 11th May, 1637; Susanna, 27th October, 1638; Henrie, 24th October, 1639; Elizabeth, 15th October, 1640; another Elizabeth, 9th November, 1641; James, 11th November, 1642; William, 16th August, 1647.

†† The son of the Rev. Jonathan Dryden, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; was author of some verses in the Cambridge Collections in 1661, on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, and the marriage of the Prince of Orange, and in 1662 on the marriage of Charles II. (See Sir Walter Scott's Life of Dryden.) Mr. Dryden is not mentioned in Bray's List of the Vicars of Camberwell. The Rev. Jonathan Dryden was the eldest son of Nicholas Dryden, of Morton Pinkeney, County Northampton (brother to Sir Erasmus Dryden, first baronet), and second cousin to the poet. His sister Elizabeth married the Rev. Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, County Hereford, and so became grandmother to the Rev. Jonathan Swift, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's. On the 5th July, 1646, he was appointed to the vicarage of Goodrich, to hold the same until the Christmas following.

1654. Feb. 22. Joanna, wife of Tho. Vincent, Esq., Alderman of London.*
„ Mar. 30. Vincent Blanie, son to Richard Blanie, Esq.
1655. Jan. 9. S^r Robert Vernon.†
‡1658. May 5. Rose, wife of Wm. Hathaway.
1659. May 27. Elinor, wife to Dr. Page.
1661. Oct. 3. Wm. Hathaway, buried. Another hand has added "Aged 103-5."
1662. Jan. 9. Mr. Jo. Treadcroft, S.T.B.
1666. Aug. 26. Colonell Thomas Lytcott.§
1666-67. Jan. 2. Nathaniel, son of Mr. Alderman Warner.‖
„ Feb. 20. Mary, wife of Francis Paire, murdered in her house near Dulwich, as was supposed, by one Henry *alias* Hamshire, w^ch sayd Henry was by the diligence of Jo. Scott of Camberwell, Esq., one of his Ma^ties Justices of the Peace, app'hended two years after the fact done, and arraigned at Kingston and condemned and accordingly was executed for that murder Martij 13, 1669.
1671 72. Feb. 28. Mrs. Ann Ingolsby, daughter of Francis Ingolsby,¶ Esq. : Mary his daughter 12 April, 1672 ; and Martha his dau. 23 April, 1672.
1673. Feb. 21. The Lady Hope Staplton.
„ Mar. 4. Henry, son of Mr. Sergeant Parker.**
1674. Nov. 14. The Lady Ayers.
„ Dec. 9. Elizabeth, dau. of S^r Christopher Ayers, K^t.
1676. Sept. 13. S^r Christopher Ayers, K^t.
1678. Aug. 2. Here commences the Act for burying in woolen. Affedavits received according to the Act.††
1681. Jan. 12. A poore man found dead in a barn on Peckham Rye, on whom y^e coroner sat.
1682. July 9. George Druce.
1685. June 8. Sir Thomas Bond, K^t. and Papist.
„ „ His grandson Wm., son of Wm. Caig.‡‡
1688. Nov. 13. Mrs. Elizabeth Parr,§§ wife of Ri. Parr, D.D., pastor of Camberwell. She lyes buryed in the vault under the tombe erected by Dr. Parr on the south side of the church in the churchyard of Cam'well.

* One of the daughters of Tho. Burges, of Horley, Surrey. "Her monument in Camberwell Church was erected by her most sorrowful husband, Thomas Vincent, Esq., one of the justices of the peace of this county, and Alderman of the Citie of London, to whom she was wife twenty years, and by whom she had yssue five sons and nine daughters." Of these, three were baptized at Camberwell—Judah, Susanna, and Deborah.

† Knighted March 30, 1615.

‡ Between this and the following entry, a later hand has interlined this curious note:—

"Aged 103, who boare a sonn at the age of 63."

This circumstance has been commented upon as "unprecedented since the patriarchal ages," but Lysons gives some parallel instances.

§ Colonel Lytcott, of Dulwich, was the son and heir of Sir John Lytcott, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to James I., by Mary, daughter of Nicholas Overbury, Esq., and sister to the unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury. Sir John was imprisoned for questioning Weston, the poisoner of Overbury, when at the gallows (see Nichol's Progresses of James I., vol. iii. p. 106). Colonel Lytcott commanded a regiment under General Poyntz, in the engagement which took place between that general and King Charles on the march of the latter to the relief of Chester, 1645. He died of the plague, as did these members of his family and household—all in the short space of two months:—

BURIED.

1665. Sept. 11. Susanna, wife of Coll. Lydcott.
„ „ 12. Thomas, son of Coll. Lydcott.
„ Oct. 2. Benjamine Lydcott, son of Coll. Lydcott.
„ „ 8. A servant of Coll. Lytcott.
„ „ 23. Leonard, a son of Collonel Lytcott.
„ Nov. 2. Temple, son of Collonel Lytcott.
„ „ 9. A servant man of Col. Lytcott.

‖ Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1659.

¶ This Francis Ingoldsby was cousin-german to the Protector Oliver, being the eldest son of Sir Richard Ingoldsby, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, K.B., and brother to the regicide Colonel, afterwards Sir Richard, Ingoldsby, K.B. He was M.P. for Buckingham throughout the Protectorate; but having, says Willis, "run out his estate, retired to London about 1673, and was in 1679 admitted a pensioner of the Charter House, where he died, Oct. 1, 1681." (See Willis, Buckingham, p. 36.)

** Called to the coif 4th July, 1660.

†† See Churchwardens' Accounts.

‡‡ Mary Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Thomas Bond, was married to Sir Wm. Gage, the second baronet of Hengrave, Suffolk ; but the son Wm. here mentioned has not hitherto appeared in the pedigree of the family. (See Gage, Hist. of Hengrave.)

§§ Daughter of Sir Roger James, Knt., of Reygate, by Margaret, daughter of Anthony Aucher, Esq.,

1689. Jan. 14. Thomas Swetman, killed by the fall of a chimney in the great wind y^e^ ij at night.
1691. Nov. 6. Ri. Parr, D.D. and Vicar of Camberwell, buried in his vault in y^e^ church-yard.
1699. Mar. 30. Mr. Nehemiah Lambert, Clerke Master of y^e^ Free School of Cam'well.
1700. June 5. M^rs^ Mary Tipping, wife of Dr. Ichabod Tipping, vicar of Camerwell, burryed in y^e^ church yard opposite to y^e^ middle chancell great window.
„ June 5. Suzanna, daughter of Jo. Bartlett.*
1702. May 6. Petronella Clementia, dau. of Dr. Bernard Mandavill.
1703. Dec. 10. Mrs. Elizabeth Tipping, late wife of Dr. William Tipping, deceased, and mother of Dr. Ichabod Tipping, Vicar of Camberwell.
1704. Oct. 13. Mary, wife of John Coombs, found dead on Dulwich Common.
1709. May 27. Mrs. Ann Bisshe.
1710. Feb. 5. Mr. Michael Arnold.
„ March 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, carry'd away and buried.
„ „ 28. George, son of Ichabod Tipping, Vicar of Camberwell.
„ April 10. Mrs. Elizabeth Tipping, late wife of Dr. William Tipping, Vicar of Camberwell.
1713. Oct. 10. Mrs. Mary Perkins.
1715. Oct. 15. Sarah, daughter of Mr. Adam Langley.
1716. April 20. Mary, daughter of John Perkins.
1717. June 5. Lady Catherine Arke.
1718. Mar. 13. Mr. John Lambert.
1719. Oct. 2. Wm., a foundling from Dowdall's Common.
1723. June 8. Marriott, son of Mr. John Whormby, of Lambeth.†
1727. Mar. 21. The Rev^d^ Dr. Tipping, vic. of Cam^bl^.‡
1728. June 7. Peter, son of Peter Spurling.
„ Nov. 10. George Constable.
1729. Jan. 27. Elizabeth Spurling.
1730. June 26. Mrs. Anna Maria Dodd.
1731. Sep. 28. Mrs. Anthony Aylmer.
1732. Oct. 29. John Bartlett, of Lambeth Parish.
1733. June 1. Elizabeth, dau. of George and Hester Kelham.
„ July 31. Kerrick, dau. of Mr. John and Susannah Warner.
1734. William, son of William and Rebecca Constable.
„ May 15. Thomas Lewin.
1736. May 31. Catherine, y^e^ dau. of y^e^ Reverend Mr. Robert Aylmer and Catherine his wife.
1737. July 15. John, son of Mr. John and Susannah Warner.
1739. Jan. 2. S^r^ Isaac Shard, Kt.§
„ May 9. Mr. Richard Hodson, Clerk of Camberwell Parish.
1740. Sept. 8. A child found dead in y^e^ "Greyhound."
1741. March 2. Mrs. Elizabeth Heaton.

of Bishopsbourn, Kent, and widow of Henry Moyse, of Banstead. Anthony Wood calls her "a widdow of plentiful fortune."

* The Bartlett family are still residents of the hamlet of Dulwich. The present representative, Mr. Gregory Bartlett, has been overseer of the poor for about ten years.

† Mr. Whormby is noticed elsewhere as a member of the "Camberwell Club." He was also a warm supporter of the Green Coat Schools.

‡ Instituted 9th November, 1691.

§ This family inherited the manor of Peckham from the Hills, of Denham, Bucks, to whom it was sold by the Trevorsin 1739 (Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii.) Sir Isaac Shard was sheriff of Surrey in 1707, being then styled "of Horsley Down," and was knighted March 18th, 1707-8; he was sheriff of London and Middlesex 1730, and died at Kennington, 22nd December, 1739, æt. 86.

1741. March 5. Mrs. Jane Tipping, relict of y^e late Dr. Tipping.
1742. Jany. 17. John, son of John and Sarah Coombs.
„ May 21. A man unknown, found hanged in a meadow near y^e "Rosemary Branch," buried by order of y^e coroner.
„ Nov. 28. Isaac Dodd.
1743. Nov. 24. Rebecca Dodd.
1744. Sept. 15. A child unknown, found dead near the "Artichoak," buried by order of y^e coroner.
1747. Ap. 27. A man unknown that died at Mr. Hill's, at the "Greyhound," at Peckham.
1750. Ap. 8. Wm. Ricketts, who hanged himself, being disordered in his senses.
„ Sep. 7. Daniel, son of Mr. Daniel Drewitt.
1751. March 31. Christopher Mills, died 6 May, 1742, but kept so long unburied by his own order.
„ July 1. Mr. Alderman Arnold.*
1754. Feb. 9. Wm. Hester, Esquire.
„ Feb. 1. Mr. John Purkis.
„ July 2. Wm. Cherry.
1755. Sept. 18. George Constable, S^enr.
1756. Feb. 18. A vagrant man from y^e workhouse, died at y^e "Redcap."
1757. June 29. The Rev. John Milner,† D.D
„ July 26. Sarah Crowhurst.
„ Nov. 16. Mrs. Sarah Milner.
1758. Jan. 21. Mrs. Mary Milner.
1759. July 12. John Bellamy.
1763. May 2. Mrs. Catherine Aylmer, wife of the Rev. Wm. Robert Aylmer, Vicar of this Parish, died Ap. 23, 1763 ; buried May 2 in a vault built in y^e church yard by Mr. Aylmer for a burial-place for his family.‡
„ July 13. Mr. John Hodson, Clerk of this Parish and Master of the Charity School.

* George Arnold, "Citizen and Haberdasher," a merchant of London, was chosen a member of the Common Council for the ward of Cheap in 1723, and, upon the death of Sir Joseph Eyles, was elected Alderman of the same ward February 19, 1740. He never reached the office of sheriff or lord mayor, and died on 23rd June, 1751. His monument in Camberwell churchyard bore the following inscription :—

"G. Arnold, Esq., Alderman of London, who obtained an independent fortune with unsuspected integrity, and enjoyed it with hospitality, beneficence, modesty, and ease. Beside the solid worthiness of his character, he had the happiness to possess such a serene simplicity of manner as would have made even a bad man agreeable. Party itself, from his honest steadiness to his own, and the native candour and moderation of his mind, forbore its rancour with regard to him.

"After a long enjoyment of uninterrupted health, cheerfulness, and tranquillity, in the midst of business, he died as easily as he had lived, for almost without any previous indisposition, on the 23rd June, in the year 1751, the 60th year of his age, after having, with his usual domestic ease, entertained a society of his old friends, he retired familiarly from the feast of life, and passed gently from this world to a better.

"To his dear memory this tomb was erected by his affectionate relation John Sargeant, as a small testimony of the gratitude, esteem, and tenderness with which he regards him."

† Principal of the school at which Oliver Goldsmith was usher.

‡ The following inscription is still legible on the Aylmer vault :—

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Catherine Aylmer, late wife of y^e Rev. Robert Aylmer, A.M., vicar of this parish. She lived in connubial felicity near 35 years, and died y^e 23 April, 1763. She left behind her two daughters and one son. She was daughter and co-heir of Thomas Ogle, Esq., of Pinchbeck, in y^e county of Lincoln, by y^e Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Bruce, the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury ; but her amiable qualities and mental endowments ennobled her much more than her extraction. She was an affectionate wife and paren^r, a sincere friend, and a good Christian. She was cheerful without levity, prudent without meanness, generous without extravagance, and charitable without vanity, which made her life y^e delight and comfort of her family ; her loss irreparable and ever to be lamented but for the certain hope that she now rests from her labours in peace and happiness.

"Also of Robert Aylmer, A.M., who, having been vicar of this parish, and lived above 41 years in peace and harmony with all his parishioners, departed this life y^e 14th day of August, 1769, aged 69.

"Also the remains of Ann, second daughter of Henry Brougham, Esq., of Brougham Hall, in Westmoreland, and wife of Thomas Aylmer, Esq., who departed this life 22 Ap. 1797, aged 48.

"In this vault are also interred the remains of Thomas Aylmer, Esq., only surviving son of the Rev. Robert Aylmer, and Catherine his wife."

1763. Sep. 6. A man unknown, found dead on y^e^ Oak of Honour Wood.
„ Nov. 15. Anna, dau. of Sir Richard Temple and his wife.
1764. June 21. Mr. Thomas Stevens.
1765. Ap. 6. Francess, dau. of the Rev^d^ Richard Dodd, and Adelgunda Margaretta his wife.
„ July 22. Mary Bellamy.
„ Aug. 23. Catherine, dau. of Thomas and Sarah Tatlock.
1766. Nov. 7. Mrs. Ann Bainbridge, Mistress of y^e^ Charity School.
1767. May 10. Elizabeth Cherry.
„ Sept. 18. Mary Cash.
1768. Feb. 21. A woman found drowned in a field belonging to Farmer Bailey.*
„ Aug. 5. Thomas Browne, Esq.
„ Dec. 1. Mrs. A. M. Dodd, late wife of Rev. Rich. Dodd.
1769. Mar. 16. A man unknown, found drowned in Dowlas Common.
„ Aug. 23. Rev^d^ Robt. Aylmer, M.A., Vicar of Camberwell, who died 14 Aug. inst., buried in his vault in y^e^ churchy^d^.
1771. Sep. 27. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel and Martha Lilley.
„ Oct. 7. Clark's daughter, of Peckham Rye.
1772. Jan. 11. William Hester, Esq.
„ Nov. 24. Samuel, son of Samuel and Martha Lilley.
1773. Feb. 27. Conyers, son of the Rev. Mr. Roger Bentley, Vicar of Camberwell, and Ellen his wife, aged 7 years.
„ Aug. 21. Robert Roffey.
„ Dec. 17. Laurence Reade, Esq.
1774. Feb. 6. Rebecca Fletcher.
„ May 9. Mary, dau. of John and Mary Spurling.
„ May 28. Mark, son of Mark and Susannah Daws.
„ Nov. 5. George Constable.
„ Nov. 8 Isaac Purkiss.
1775. Nov. 22. Elizabeth Jones, aged 125.†
1776. Jan. 23. Harriett, dau. of Henry Voguel, Esq.‡
„ Mar. 24. William Ray.
„ Dec. 19. John, son of John and Sarah Hooke.§
1777. Feb. 6. Ann Strong.‖
„ „ Valentine Strong.
1778. May 28. Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Tatlock.
1779. June 5. George, son of George and Mary Puckle.
1780. Mar. 1. William Wells.
1781. Mar. 8. Martha Lilley.

* Farmer Bailey was a large freeholder at East Dulwich. He built the old Goose Green Chapel, and it was mainly through his action in indicting the parish for the dangerous condition of Lordship Lane that that thoroughfare was ultimately materially improved, which of course had the effect of vastly improving his property in that neighbourhood. One of his sons married the grand-daughter of Mr. Perkins, who resided at the mansion afterwards known as the Denmark Hill Grammar School. For some account of Mr. Perkins, see Boswell's Life of Johnson.

† A few months prior to her death an account of this woman appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle* (May, 1775), in which it was said that she remembered being at service when King Charles II. was crowned, and that the nurse who attended her in Camberwell Workhouse was 101 years of age.

‡ Treasurer of Green Coat School.

§ The Hookes have been connected with Camberwell for a considerable time. One of the family, Mr. E. B. Hooke, was vestry clerk. In the south aisle of the old church was a memorial of this family to the following effect:—

"Underneath the pews in this aisle are two burial-places of the family of Mr. Thomas Hooke, of this parish. He died Feb. 26, 1699. Also interred here his wife and two sons, Thomas and John, and their wives and several children, and great-grandchildren, one of which died March 15, 1798, in the 25th year of his age."

‖ Wife of Oswald Strong, and grandmother of Oswald Strong, for many years collector of rates of this parish.

1781. Oct. 13. Mary Wesley.*
1783. July 8. Robert Roffey.
1784. Dec. 16. Wm., son of Robert and Margaret Browning.
1786. Jan. 8. Sophia, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Chabot.
„ Feb. 24. John Gordon, Esq., in the church vault.
„ Ap. 19. John Joseph Jasper Pinta, many years a French teacher at Mr. Jephson's.
1787. Jan. 21. Edward Fisher.
„ Ap. 22. Peter Edmonds.
1789. Ap. 21. Margaret Browning.
1790. July 23. Maria Rowley.
„ Nov. 2. Mary Ann, dau. of John and Eleanor Hyde.
1791. Sep. 29. John Browning, Master of the Charity School 28 years.
1792. July 1. Capt. John Smijth.
1793. Feb. 22. John Nind.
„ Oct. 12. George Shattoch.
1794. Ap. 17. Thomas Storie, Esq., in the church vault.
1795. Feb. 2. Jane Cattley.
„ Aug. 6. John Margetson, Esq., in the church vault.
„ Sep. 20. John, son of John and Benjamin Murphy.
„ Nov. 3. †The Reverend Roger Bentley, Vicar of this Parish 26 years, in a new vault in the chancel.
1796. Ap. 27. William, son of William and Mary Edmonds.
„ May 8. Thomas Strong.
1798. July 18. Elizabeth Russell Mansell.
1799. Ap. 28. Ono. Titchener.
„ July 3. Robert Lilley.
„ Aug. 19. Henry Voguell, Esq., in the family vault.
„ Sept. 4. Samuel Cocking.

* This was the wife of the celebrated John Wesley, who alludes to his wife's death in his journal under date October 12th, 1781: "I was informed my wife died on Monday, Oct. 8th."

This marriage of Wesley's was a most unfortunate one, and dearly did he pay for his rash act by thirty years of matrimonial misery. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of 18th Feb. 1751 has the following in its list of marriages:—"Rev. Mr. John Wesley, preacher, to a merchant's widow in Threadneedle Street, with a jointure of £300 per annum;" and the entry in the *London Magazine* of Feb. 19th, 1751, is as follows:—"The Rev. Mr. John Wesley, to Mrs. Vazel (Vazeille), of Threadneedle Street, a widow lady of large fortune." The large fortune consisted of £10,000 invested in 3 per Cent. Consols, and was wholly secured to herself and four children. In his life of Wesley, Mr. Jackson describes Mrs. Wesley as being neither in understanding nor education worthy of the eminent man to whom she was united; and from the letters of Wesley himself, she appears to have been an extremely jealous and selfish woman, with an intolerably bad temper. During the lifetime of her first husband she appears to have enjoyed every indulgence, and, judging from the tenor of his letters to her, he paid an entire deference to her will. Her habits and ways were ill-adapted to the privations and inconveniences which were incident to the life of an itinerant preacher. "There never was a more preposterous union," says Hampson, in his life of Wesley. "It is pretty certain that no loves lighted their torches on this occasion, and it is as much to be presumed that neither did Plutus preside at the solemnity. Mrs. Wesley's fortune was too inconsiderable to warrant the supposition that it was a match of interest. Besides, had she been ever so rich, it was nothing to him, for every shilling of her fortune remained at her own disposal, and neither the years nor the temper of the parties could give any reason to suppose them violently enamoured. That this lady accepted his proposals seems much less surprising than that he should have made them. It is probable his situation at the head of a sect, and the authority it conferred, was not without its charm in the eyes of an ambitious female, but we much wonder that Mr. Wesley should have appeared so little acquainted with himself and human nature. He certainly did not possess the conjugal virtues; he had no taste for the tranquillity of domestic retirement, while his situation as an itinerant left him little leisure for those attentions which are absolutely necessary for the comfort of married life." Dr. Whitehead, Southey, Moore, and other biographers of Wesley, also refer to his unfortunate marriage. It appears that more than one separation took place between Wesley and his wife. On different occasions she laid violent hands on his person and tore his hair. When in the north of Ireland, a friend of Wesley's caught her in the act of trailing him on the floor by the hair of his head, and she herself was still holding in her hands venerable locks which she had pulled out by the roots. "I felt," continues Hampson, in his account of the incident, "that I could have knocked the very soul out of her." Mary Wesley died on the 8th October, 1781, aged 71, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Giles's Church, Camberwell. The epitaph on her tombstone described her as "a woman of exemplary piety, a tender parent, and a sincere friend," but is wisely silent concerning her conduct as a wife.

† His epitaph gives him this character:—"He preached Jesus Christ crucified; and by grace derived from his Lord, exemplified the effects of his doctrine by his uniform practice in all the relations of life. He finished his honourable and useful course with joy 27 Oct. 1795, aged 61 years."

OUR LOCAL PARLIAMENT AND PUBLIC OFFICERS, 1874-75.

Churchwardens.

Edward Pinder, Esq., Wilby Lodge, Grove Lane.
Frederick Fermor, Esq., 255, Southampton Street.
Robert Arthur Puckle, Esq., 37, De Crespigny Park, Camberwell.

Overseers of the Poor.

Mr. Walter Charles Mulley, 38, Grove Lane.
Mr. David Colegrave, 54, Peckham Grove.
Mr. John Cox, 74, Trafalgar Road.
Mr. Gregory Bartlett, Dulwich.

Assistant Overseer.—William Harnett Blanch, 11, Denman Road, Camberwell.

Vestrymen.—Ward No. 1.

Best, George, 47, Albany Road.
Colegrave, David, 54, Peckham Grove.
Fermor, Frederick, 255, Southampton Street.
Grummant, John, 1, Lawn Houses, Peckham Road.
Hague, Samuel, 65, Peckham Grove.
Harding, George, 151, Commercial Road.
Hayward, Arthur Thomas, 39, Peckham Grove.
Honywill, Albert, 14, Hill Street, Peckham.
Sears, James, 26, Addington Square.
Sugden, John, 27, Peckham Grove.
Thornhill, James Alfred, Bushey Hill Road, Peckham Road.
Whitby, Edwin, 3, Grove Place, Southampton Street.

Ward No. 2.

Coley, William, 3, Glengall Road, Old Kent Road.
Cook, Charles, 1, Hill Street, Peckham.
Cox, John, 74, Trafalgar Road.
Garnar, Martin, 18, Glengall Grove, Old Kent Road.
Goddard, Thomas, 384, Old Kent Road.
Hyde, George, 342, Old Kent Road.
Machin, Thomas, 370, Old Kent Road.
Norman, Alfred, 551, Old Kent Road.
Peters, William, 120, Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road.
Scipio, John Francis, 595, Old Kent Road.
Sims, Henry Charles, 9, Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road.
Walden, Charles, 61, Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road.

Ward No. 3.

Closs, John James, 41, Camberwell Green.
Goad, Charles, 241, Camberwell Road.
Green, John William, 219, Camberwell Road.
Hill, Thomas, 148, Southampton Street, Camberwell.
Innes, John, Denmark Street, Camberwell.
Linnell, Henry, 258, Camberwell Road.
Megson, Christopher, 178, Camberwell Road.
Mott, Charles, 279, Camberwell New Road.
Murphy, William Adams, 47, Church Street, Camberwell.
Norris, James, 229, Camberwell Road.
Thornhill, James, Camden House, Talfourd Road.
Wesson, Joseph Nicholas, 212, Camberwell Road.

WARD No. 4.

Barsdorf, George, 34, Maismore Square.
Bates, John James, 83, Asylum Road, Old Kent Road.
Carter, Robert William, Park House, Peckham Park.
Chittick, Samuel, 751, Old Kent Road.
Dawnay, Archibald D., 78, Peckham Park Road.
Day, Thomas, 593, Old Kent Road.
Herring, Francis, 537, Old Kent Road.
Lyon, John Andrew, St. Mary-le-Strand House, Old Kent Road.
Lyon, Washington, 85, Asylum Road, Old Kent Road.
Ring, James Charles, 89, High Street Peckham.
Smith, James John, 726, Old Kent Road.
Stark, William, 121, Queen's Road, Peckham.
Stedman, Alfred, Hatcham Road.
Stevens, Charles William, Goldsmith House, Old Park Road, Peckham.
Wilson, John Osborn, 141, Queen's Road, Peckham.

WARD No. 5.

Borland, John, 184, High Street, Peckham.
Denny, Frederick William, 3, Hanover Park, Rye Lane.
Drake, Thomas, Park Lodge, Peckham Rye.
Gill, George Henry, 26, St. Mary's Road, Peckham.
Gudgeon, Edward Barnaby, 96, Queen's Road, Peckham.
Harding, Thomas, 23, High Street, Peckham.
Howard, Charles, Prospect Villa, Chadwick Road, Peckham.
Kemp, William Robert, 225, Southampton Street.
Lewin, Frederick George, 4, Lombardian Villas, St. Mary's Road, Peckham.
Robinson, Henry George, 18, St. Mary's Road, Peckham.
Rogers, Edward Dresser, 1, Hanover Park, Rye Lane.
Savage, Alfred, Blenheim Villa, Blenheim Grove, Peckham.
Sharman, Henry Risborough, Laurel Cottage, Harder's Road.
Shields, William Andrew, 44, Hill Street, Peckham.
Stevens, Alfred, Homestall Farm, Peckham Rye.

WARD No. 6.

Bartlett, Gregory, Dulwich.
Constable, William, Crystal Palace Road, East Dulwich.
Coombs, William, 50, Lyndhurst Road.
Dawson, Edward Ebenezer, Lordship Lane, Dulwich.
Drayner, Bayley Edward, 89, Camberwell Grove.
Emberson, Thomas, 16, Lyndhurst Road.
Gull, Joseph Winney, Clevedon Villa, Peckham Rye.
Hendriks, Philip Edward, 63, Camberwell Grove.
Laidler, John, 43, Wilson Road, Camberwell.
Middlemass, Andrew, 40, Wilson Road.
Mulley, Walter Charles, 38, Grove Lane
Puckle, Robert Arthur, 37, De Crespigny Park.
Roberts, William, 104, Grove Lane.
Strong, Richard, J. P., 163, Camberwell Grove.
Turney, George Leonard, 198, Camberwell Grove.
Weller, John, Crystal Palace Road, East Dulwich.
Webster, George, M.D., J.P., Dulwich.
Williams, George Thomas, 109, Camberwell Grove.

TREASURER.

London Joint Stock Bank, Borough.

VESTRY CLERK.

George William Marsden, 113, Camberwell Grove.

SURVEYOR.

J. C. Reynolds, 43, Vicarage Road.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. Bristowe, 11, Old Burlington Street, W.

SURVEYOR OF TAXES.

George Fawcett, Camberwell Green.

ACCOUNTANT.

William H. Berry, 117, Commercial Road.

COLLECTORS OF RATES.

No. 1 Ward—John B. Maltby, 9, Camden Grove North.
No. 2 Ward—J. C. Bradley, 66, Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road.
No. 3 Ward—James P. White, 7, Champion Terrace, Brunswick Square, Camberwell.
No. 4 Ward—Bainbridge Lyon, Grove Park, Camberwell.
No. 5 Ward—R. H. Thompson, 14, Hanover Park, Rye Lane.
No. 6. Ward—George Thomas Bickerton, 547, Old Kent Road.
Dulwich District—William Andrews, 31, Camberwell Green.
4A and 5A Collecting District—Frederick Beaumont, 20, Palmerston Terrace, Lordship Lane.

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Donald Fraser, Lenny Villa, Blenheim Grove.
Donald Mackay, 8, Blenheim Grove.
Samuel Powell Fisher, 115, Rye Lane.
James Comfort, 31, East Surrey Grove.

AUDITORS.

George Thomas Clarke, 14, St. George's Road.
Robert Vincent, 239, Camberwell Road.
Jacob Gregory, 116, Asylum Road, Peckham.
Harry Stubbings, 22, Queen's Road, Peckham.
Charles James Sadler, 41, Wilson Road, Camberwell.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

George Webster, M.D., J.P., Dulwich.
Frederick William Denny, Hanover Park, Rye Lane.
John Thomas Griffith, M.D., Peckham Road.
William Dicker, 97, Camberwell Grove.
Thomas Drake, Park Lodge, Peckham Rye.
Francis Herring, Chairman, 537, Old Kent Road.
Benjamin Colls, 246, Camberwell Road.
James Southern, Sydenham Rise, Forest Hill.
John Andrew Lyon, St. Mary-le-Strand House, Old Kent Road.
Richard Strong, J.P., Deputy Chairman, 163, Camberwell Grove.
Edward Dresser Rogers, Hanover Park, Rye Lane.
James Thornhill, Camden House, Talfourd Road.
Thomas Cash, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich.
Edward Barnaby Gudgeon, 96, Queen's Road, Peckham.
Charles Burls, Red House, Peckham Rye.
George Leonard Turney, 198, Camberwell Grove.
Albert John Crocker, Court Lane Dulwich.

CLERK TO THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Charles S. Stevens, Talfourd Road.

MASTER AND MATRON OF WORKHOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Smithers.

RELIEVING OFFICERS.

Charles John Nicolles, 1, Camden Grove, Peckham.
James Sedgley, Claude Villa, Bushey Hill.
Joseph Samuel Sweet, 54, Commercial Road, S.E.
Caleb Titcombe, King's Road, Peckham.
Edward Nicholas Rolfe (Assistant Relieving Officer), Havil Street.

BURIAL BOARD.

Robert Alexander Gray, J.P. (Chairman).
Thomas Drake, Park Lodge, Peckham Rye.
John Grummant, 1, Lawn Houses, Peckham Road.
Edward Barnaby Gudgeon, 96, Queen's Road, Peckham.
John Andrew Lyon, St. Mary-le-Strand House, Old Kent Road.
William Andrew Shields, 44, Hill Street, Peckham.
Richard Strong, J.P., 163, Camberwell Grove.
Joseph Nicholas Wesson, 212, Camberwell Road.
George Leonard Turney, 198, Camberwell Grove.

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Camberwell.—C. W. Gregory, 100, Camberwell Grove.
Peckham.—C. J. Nicolles, 1, Camden Grove.
Dulwich.—C. Tijou.
St. George.—W. J. Macartney, 27, Commercial Road, Peckham.

JAMES PEW.

James Pew, who for nearly half a century was intimately connected with Camberwell, was born at Leith, N.B., in 1793, and at the age of 14 he appears to have been seized with a complaint common to his countrymen, called the "south fever," for he not only came south, but "South of London." His grandfather, Mr. Lees, had long been resident at Camberwell, and as the youth, when 14 years of age, received an appointment as clerk in the Stores Department of the Tower, nothing was more natural than that he should take up his residence with his grandfather at Camberwell—a place in which he was, before long, destined to become a ruling power.

When Mr. Pew's connection with Camberwell first commenced, the place was a little village—as far removed from the City, as regards time, as the Brighton of our own day. The parish had but one church, and no vestry hall; but it had two beadles, over whose election furious fights, of two days' duration, had been fought. The stocks were an institution. "Cages" for the "entertainment" of either man or beast abounded throughout the parish; and the fire brigade was represented by three small "parish squirts" and about twelve buckets!

Patrols crossed from Peckham to the Old Kent Road, and from the "Fox-under-the-Hill" to Dulwich, for the protection of pedestrians. Omnibuses had not yet been "invented;" gas had not even commenced to twinkle; roads were narrow and ruts deep and lasting; open sewers abounded, and our local powers quarrelled, and did their business in the body of the church, and sometimes in a public-house. Mr.

Yours faithfully
Geo. V. Marsden

Yours truly
J. Parr

Yours truly
G. L. Turney

Faithfully yours
E. Crosse Rogers

Sandby was vicar; Joseph Irons was about to preach in Camden, and Dr. Collyer at Hanover Chapel, at which place a royal duke was shortly to tell him that he "preached a very fine sermon, but gave d—— bad music with it."

Such was Camberwell in 1807, and it reads like a romance when we recall how great have been the changes within the brief space of one life.

Bearing in mind that the vestrymen have lately been forming themselves into a new vestry hall committee, it is rather an interesting fact to note that the first committee on which Mr. Pew was appointed was a new vestry hall committee! And a new vestry hall—a sort of cross between a toll-gate keeper's hut and a police-station—was built, which said magnificent hall has since been converted into a vaccination station!

In 1827 Mr. Pew was appointed auditor, a position then of small labour, it is true, but one of considerable parochial importance. In 1829 he was promoted to be overseer of the poor, and from the warm vote of thanks, it is natural to suppose that he acquitted himself in an exceptionally able manner. In 1830 he became a fixture on what was called the workhouse committee—an organization which had existed in the parish for about 200 years, in which was vested great parochial responsibility.

About this time Mr. Pew took a leading part in procuring the Camberwell Local Act, which received the royal sanction in 1833; and in 1839 he was appointed, by the Rev. J. G. Storie, vicar's warden, a position which he held for about thirty years.

At the visitation of cholera in 1832, Mr. Pew was appointed hon. sec. of the local committee formed "to use every exertion both to check the spread of the disease and to mitigate the sufferings of the afflicted."

On this committee with Mr. Pew were many "good men and true," now no more—Henry Melville, Joseph Irons, Thomas Dale, Dr. Collyer, John Burnett, John Vane, Robert Puckle, Dr. Arnauld, and others; whilst there are still amongst us Robert Alexander Gray, Dr. Webster, Rev. H. W. C. Hyde, and Dr. Steane.

Mr. Pew's activity, zeal, and devotion at this terrible time were beyond all praise; and it has been our privilege to listen to incidents of enduring and loving devotion, and a sacrifice of self, sufficient to start half a dozen modern philanthropists in business. For his services on this occasion Mr. Pew was presented with a silver salver, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to James Pew, Esq., by the subscribers of the Cholera Fund, raised by the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, and its neighbourhood, in testimony of their gratitude and respect for his efficient, gratuitous, and most laborious services as one of the joint secretaries of the Cholera Committee and Board of Health, November, 1833."

Mr. Pew was one of the first guardians of the poor elected under the Poor Law Amendment Act, in addition to which he took an active part in promoting and sustaining a society for the relief of the deserving poor. He was for many years treasurer of the Camberwell Green Coat School, one of the early promoters of the Camberwell Savings' Bank, member of the Burial Board, governor of Dulwich College, member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and chairman of the Camberwell Vestry. In April, 1860, a portrait of Mr. Pew was placed in the Camberwell Vestry Hall, with the following inscription:—

"This portrait of James Pew, Esq., for many years senior churchwarden, is presented by members of the vestry and other inhabitants of the parish, as a sincere mark of their esteem."

Three years later Mr. Pew resigned all official duties, and retired into private life at the age of 75, with his physical powers somewhat impaired, but with an intellect as clear and vigorous as ever. As evincing both his natural and never-ceasing industry, as well as his intellectual power, it may be mentioned that whilst

spending the last few winters in Italy, he studied and mastered the German and Italian languages.

The following extract from his diary, written in the Coliseum at Rome, in May last, speaks so eloquently of the faith that was in him, that we make no apology for placing it before our readers:—"As the time draws nigh for leaving Rome, my spirits fall and I sink below zero. I sometimes think I enjoy life too much, and my thoughts are too much of this earth; and yet I only indulge in the affection and feeling implanted in my heart by a good and benevolent Creator. The delights I enjoy are not those of passion, but of the soul, which elevate in their character, and form, in my humble judgment, the longing after immortality for the full fruition of those feelings."

Four months after penning these lines James Pew died at Asiago, in the Italian Tyrol, and was buried at Padua, at the age of 81; and the memory of his name was committed to those who knew him best, and therefore loved him most.

He will, perhaps, best be remembered as a public man in connection with the chairmanship of the Camberwell vestry. His word was always law, and his ruling never questioned. He quieted turbulent gatherings by a look or a wave of the hand. As he advanced in years, it is stated that he renounced argument and despised logic. Over and over again did he annihilate doughty antagonists by his inimitable "Pooh, pooh, pooh!" Behind those three words was utter discomfiture for his opponent—a treasure-house of knowledge, a keen logician's knife, a torrent of warm and telling speech, considerable tact—in short, an armoury so ready to the speaker's hand, or rather lips, that it was universally recognized and respected, but seldom used.

Now that the busy and eventful career of James Pew has run its course, all who knew him must be ready to acknowledge that he was a man of high character and commanding ability, and a devoted slave in any cause which had for its object the happiness and welfare of even the meanest resident of his adopted parish.

Mr. George Leonard Turney.

Mr. G. L. Turney, who, in the absence of the vicar, has acted as chairman of the vestry for several years past, was born in London in 1815. He resided for fifteen years in the neighbouring parish of Newington, and in 1858 removed to Camberwell, where he has since been closely identified with our local institutions. He was first elected a member of the vestry in 1862, overseer of the poor in 1866, which office he filled for two years, being then elected churchwarden of St. Giles's Church in 1868. On his retirement from the churchwardenship a handsome testimonial on vellum was presented to him by the members of the vestry, and in the same year he was elected guardian. In 1871 he was chosen a governor of Dulwich College, and a member of the burial board in 1874. He is a liberal supporter of all local charities, and takes an active part in the management of the Charity Organization Society. Throughout his whole public career, Mr. Turney has been known to take a fair and impartial view of all public questions; and though a man of strong opinions himself, he has never allowed his private feelings to influence him in the administration of public affairs. He is entirely a self-made man, and his extensive works in Tooley Street are results of energy and perseverance of which any man may be proud. The establishment is unique of its kind, being the only pin and needle factory in

London. At first sight it appears remarkable that a private individual can compete successfully with the immense wealth and organization of Birmingham and Sheffield, but a visit to the factory will at once remove all feelings of surprise.

Mr. Turney has evidently made his mark by an appreciation of detail, and his practical and mechanical knowledge has been devoted not only to the general scope of his business, but the minutest details have received his closest study and attention.

Mr. Turney's portrait is taken from a photograph by Mr. Alfred Harman, of High Street, Peckham.

Mr. Edward Dresser Rogers.

Mr. Dresser Rogers has been connected with the parochial affairs of this parish for many years, and at the present time is the representative of Camberwell at the Metropolitan Board of Works. He is also chairman of the General Purposes Committee, a guardian, and until very recently was captain in the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers. He was for two years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works (1872–73), and whilst in that capacity his talent and ability as a financier obtained for him universal approval. About two years since, a substantial testimonial was presented to him by many of the leading residents in Camberwell, in recognition of his services in connection with the gas question. Mr. Dresser Rogers has always taken a prominent and active part in all questions affecting local self-government, and in order more effectually to carry out his strong opinions on this subject, he undertook the management of the *Metropolitan* newspaper, which is now recognized as an authority on all parochial questions. To instance his indefatigable industry and versatile talents, an amusing sketch was published in the *South London Courier* (June, 1869), from which we extract the following :—

"Mr. Dresser Rogers is a very extraordinary fellow ; no one can dispute that fact. He is not only *hic et ubique*, but he is everywhere at once ; has a finger in everything, and if he doesn't know everybody, he can safely assert that everybody knows him. No one will ever persuade us that Nature did not make a mistake when he was produced. He was intended for twins, but somehow or other Nature was caught napping, and so he got rolled into one. The work he gets through is prodigious ; a mere enumeration of the offices he holds is a sufficient proof. He is an active member of the Court of Common Council ; a member of the Camberwell Vestry, which he represents at the Metropolitan Board of Works ; chairman of the General Purposes Committee at Camberwell ; captain of the 1st Surrey Rifles ; is connected with several literary institutions and building societies ; a member of the Executive Committee and Social Science Association ; a member of the St. Saviour's Board of Works and Vestry ; member of the National Finance Reform Union ; and other less important societies too numerous to mention."

Mr. George William Marsden.

Mr. G. W. Marsden, who was elected vestry clerk of Camberwell in 1852, was born on 1st October, 1812, at Kennington, Surrey. He was articled to Messrs. Russell and Son, of Southwark, the senior partner of which firm was vestry clerk of

St. George the Martyr. On the death of Mr. Russell he served the remainder of his time with Mr. Pearson, of the Temple. Mr. Marsden was admitted solicitor in 1835, and in 1837 he received the appointment of ward clerk from the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the ward of Vintry. In 1851 he was solicited to allow himself to be put in nomination for the vestry clerkship of Camberwell, at that time the highest official appointment in the gift of the parishioners. The contest was conducted on quite a political basis; committees were formed and the candidates were invited to give their sentiments on parochial matters. Mr. Marsden was ultimately successful by a large majority. On the passing of the Local Management Act in 1855, he, in common with all other officers connected with vestries in the Metropolis, had the option of retiring on a pension, or seeking re-appointment under the Act. It is, perhaps, needless to add that he chose the latter alternative, and was re-elected, his opponent only obtaining one vote. It will not be necessary in these pages to enumerate the public services of Mr. Marsden during an official career of twenty-three years, but we should be doing him an injustice were we not to record the services rendered by him to this parish in connection with Dulwich College. During the inquiry by the Charity Commissioners, which preceded the passing of the Dulwich College Act in 1857, Mr. Marsden took a very active part before the Commission in protecting the interests of Camberwell. The other parishes interested in Dulwich College were represented on the Board by their churchwardens; but Camberwell had no representative whatever, and through great exertions Mr. Marsden succeeded in getting a clause inserted in the Act, giving Camberwell two representatives at the Board of Governors, and his services on this occasion were recognized by the vestry in a handsome and gratifying manner. Mr. Marsden's name is also identified with the parochial cemetery at Forest Hill. It was mainly, if not solely, through his efforts that such an eligible site was secured.

A late chairman of Quarter Sessions once expressed his opinion that Mr. Marsden was one of the best parochial lawyers in the Metropolis; and it will be acknowledged by all, that he has saved this parish a large sum of money by his eminently safe and sound legal advice, whilst the respect with which he is regarded is a fitting and deserved tribute to his many genial qualities.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

The following Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey are what may be termed "local magistrates," as they sit at the petty sessions of this parish, and attend more particularly to duties relating to Camberwell.

Names.	When Appointed.
Robert Alexander Gray, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of the County, Camberwell Terrace, S.E.	Feb., 1850.
William Henry Stone, Esq., Dulwich Hill	January, 1861.
John Knowles, Esq., Herne Hill, S.E.	March, 1868.
Charles William Cookworthy Hutton, Esq., Belair, Dulwich	January, 1872.
George Webster, Esq., M.D., Dulwich	April, 1872.
Richard Strong, Esq., 163, The Grove, Camberwell	May, 1872.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

The Advowson.

IN the year 1154 this benefice was given by William de Mellent, Earl of Gloucester, "to God and the Monks of St. Saviour, Bermondseye," and the grant was confirmed by Henry II. in 1159. According to a statement by a well-known writer on the subject,* the advowson was originally held by Norman in the time of Edward the Confessor, and subsequently by Haimo the sheriff. That there was a church at Ca'brewell at the time of William the Conqueror is settled from the fact that it is mentioned in the Domesday Book; and mention is there made also of sixty-three acres of meadow land attached to the church. Notwithstanding the grant of the advowson, and its confirmation by Henry II., the descendants of the earl contested the patronage until the 32nd Henry III., when Richard de Clare, great-grandson of the above William de Mellent, levied a fine and released all further claim to Ymberton, the then prior, and the convent of Bermondsey. The patronage continued in the priors and abbots of Bermondsey, with the exception of two presentations, until the dissolution of the abbey. In 1346, as appears from the register of Bishop Edindon, a commission was issued for reconciling the church of Camberwell, the same having "been polluted by bloodshed;" but in what manner is not stated.† After the dissolution of the monastery, the advowson was granted by the Crown, in Oct. 1545, to Thomas and Margaret Calton; but they do not seem to have availed themselves of the right. In order possibly to evade its surrender, the prior and convent had granted it to Richard Parsey, whose right appears to have been recognized ‡ under the Popish rule of Mary, for he nominated in 1556, and in 1577 Queen Elizabeth presented the Rev. Edward Wilson, founder of the Free Grammar School at Camberwell. The advowson afterwards belonged to Sir Edmond Bowyer, who, in 1618, pursuant to a deed of covenant entered into between Sir Edmond and the Rev. Edward Wilson, pre-

* Hist. and Top. of St. Giles's Church, p. 3.

† When a church had been polluted by any accident of this nature, it was formerly held necessary that it should undergo a ceremony somewhat different from consecration, which was termed reconciliation.

‡ Allport, Collections.

sented Peter Dawson, a nephew of the latter, and the vicar of Carshalton. It passed from the Bowyer family to the Rev. John George Storie. The present patron is the Rev. F. Kelly.

VICARS.

1290. Geoffrey de Wytebyri.
1301. Roger de Hertford, or Harfield.
1318. John de Botelesford.
1322. Philip de Longleigh.
1338. Ralph Northern, de Bradford.
1342. Richard Atte Mersh.
1344. Walter De Irton.
„ Edmund De Barnaby. John Faulconer, Chaplain.
„ Richard Hoare.
1393. Thomas Bodeney.
1398. John Sandwich.
„ Thomas Owgam.
1483. Walter Wyllis.
1505. Thomas Stacy.
„ William Benson, Sir Matthew Thompson, Chaplains.
1526. John Fayrwall.
1556. Richard Gile.
„ Rand. Beckett.
1577. Edward Wilson, founder of the Free Grammar School.
1618. Peter Dawson.
1643. Alexander Gregory.
1646. John Mayward.
1650. Jonathan Dryden.
1653. Richard Parr.
1691. Ichabod Tipping.
1727. Robert Aylmer.
1769. Roger Bentley.
1795. George Sandby.
1811. Sir Ed. Bowyer Smijth.
1823. John George Storie.*
1846. James Williams.

The advowson was submitted to public auction on the 21st day of October, 1857, at Garraway's, by Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, and the gross income of the

* There is a capital portrait of Mr. Storie to be seen at Mr. Cole's, 53, Church Street, Camberwell. It was formerly in the Board room of the Collegiate School, Camberwell Grove.

NORTH VIEW OF OLD ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

vicarage was, according to an auctioneer's estimate, put down at £2,337 0*s.* 8*d.*, as under :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Vicarage house and premises, garden, &c., of the annual value of	150	0	0
*Rent-charge in lieu of tithes, liable to vary with the average price of corn and with the quantity of market-garden ground in the parish, per annum	1,100	0	0
Ground-rent arising from glebe land, upon which are capital residences, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 to 14 inclusive, North Terrace, leased at per annum	210	0	0
Ground-rent, No. 5, North Terrace, leased at per annum	12	2	6
Ground-rent, No. 6, North Terrace	22	10	0
Ground-rent issuing out of six capital houses in front of the road, called Stirling Place	120	0	0
Ground-rent for land at the back of North Terrace, and forming part of Brunswick Square	117	0	0
Annual payment by Surrey Canal Company	20	0	0
Estimated annual amount of surplice fees, including interment fees from the Camberwell Burial Board	400	0	0
Interest on stock standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery	4	8	2
Easter offerings, estimated at per annum	100	0	0
A £900 Exchequer bill (and also £126 0*s.* 7*d.* cash) standing to the credit of the purchaser or purchasers of the glebe land, in the hands of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of purchasing freehold land and hereditaments in the parish of Camberwell, producing the annual income of about	31	0	0
The Nunhead Cemetery pays to the Vicar 1*s.* 6*d.* per head for common interments and 5*s.* for family vaults, and the Norwood Cemetery pays 12*s.* for family vaults and 5*s.* per head for common interments, which average annually about	50	0	0
	£2,337	0	8

THE CHURCH

The church of St. Giles, Camberwell, is one of the few of which we have early authentic mention in Domesday Book ; and it is very probable that, shortly after the advent of St. Augustine in 597, during the reigns of Ethelbert, king of Kent, and his nephew Sebert, king of the East Saxons, the first structure was completed.

Ethelbert built St. Paul's Cathedral in 604, and Sebert founded Westminster Abbey in 611. At this period the district subject to the authority of a bishop was called his parish, and contained but one church, "and from thence," says Dr. Lingard, "he despatched itinerant preachers into the surrounding country." About fifty years later, during the primacy of Archbishop Theodore, the great bishoprics were divided into several dioceses, and the dioceses subdivided into parishes. The date usually assigned to this important event in our Church history is about 664, and as the seat of the archbishop himself was in the neighbouring kingdom of Kent, which had, first of all the Anglo-Saxon nations, conformed to the Christian faith, we may pro-

* Under the Tithe Commutation Act the annual rent-charge for the rectorial tithes was fixed at £83, and that for the vicarial tithes at £1,100. The number of titheable acres within the parish was thus estimated :—Arable land, 402. 0. 39 ; meadows, 2,199. 0. 28 ; woodland, 198. 1. 26 ; commons, 55 ; market gardens, 420. 0. 36 ; gardens, 887. 0. 30 ; roads, 159. 0. 20 ; glebe, 20. 3. 20—the whole amounting to 4,342 acres and 39 poles.

bably place the erection of the first church at Camberwell within sixty years of the first landing of St. Augustine.

In the reign of King Stephen, A.D. 1152, the original structure was either greatly altered or entirely rebuilt, and became subject to the abbey of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, two years afterwards, by gift of William de Mellent.

It has been conjectured by an eminent authority* that a portion of this building existed till the destruction of the church by fire in 1841; and another local antiquary has not hesitated to consider the walls of that structure as having stood for nearly seven centuries. With more truth, probably, the date of the old building is placed by Mr. Lysons towards the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., at which period the entire edifice was either so completely altered as to lose its original character, or rebuilt on the site of the former church, which had been granted to the monks of Bermondsey in 1154; and in confirmation of this we may state that, in preparing the foundation of the new church, the foundations of two former structures were distinctly visible.

In the *valor* of 20th Edward I., the vicarage appears rated at 10 marks, and the rectory at 24 marks. The former in the king's books is valued at £20 per annum, paying 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals.

The following is a return of the church goods in Camberwell in the reign of Edward VI. :—

(Miscellaneous Book, No. 512, page 16).

Cam^r^well.

John Monk
Thoms Udall
Henry Hunt

} Delyuered to the churchwardens there the xix day of May Anno R. Edwardi vj Septimo by Sir Tho^a^ms Cawarden Sir Tho^a^ms Saunder Knights & John Scott Nichas legh & Willm Saunder Comission^r^s of o^r^ soueraigne Lorde the King among others for the sales of church goodds w^t^in the Countie of Surr these pcells of church goodds hereafter ensuyng.

In primis a challyce of syluer p oz —— xvij oz d
It. a herce cloth & a cannapy cloth for the comunyon table
Also Rem'in there charge to the Kings use thre grete bells & a saunce bell

John monck.

Recepts

R a crosse of sylu^r^ & gilt p oz — lij oz
It. a challyce w^t^out a cou^r^ p oz — xij oz iij qr.

Sales

iiij Vestments & a cope sold for — xlij^s^ iiij^d^
ij copes & ij Decons & all the rest of thornaments there solde for . . . . . } v^li^ xiij iiij^d^
Lattin† and brasse p'oz cviij^lb^ — xviij^s^

Sm of the sales — viij^li^ xiij^s^ viij^d^

CHURCH GOODS, TEMP. 6 EDW. VITH.

No. 8.

Hund de Brixton in com Surr.

Memb. Cambwell.

12. This inventori taken by the said iuri the xiij^th^ of Decemb in the year aboue written of all and eu^r^y suche goods as . . . th oron . . . . t ta . . . . . the said pishe in t . . . . . war . . . . us herafter a . . . . .

* Allport. † A kind of metal.

In primis iij chalices of silu^{r}.
Itm iij copes.
Itm iiij vestments.
Itm ij tunakles ij aulter cloth a canapie.
Itm a herst cloth of black veluet.
Itm a crosse of siluer & gilt.
Itm a strem or ij clothes of old silk.
Itm a veluet coote for o^{r} ladye.
Itm ix boules & one for the paxall.
Itm ij lutten candlesticks & a holywater stok.
Itm ij braunches & a pair of censers.
Itm a crismatori of pewter.
Itm iij bells in the Steple.

M^{d} thes war churchw^{r}dens in the first year of the Kings Ma^{ts} reigne that now is . . . . . } Harre Hut. John Mncke. Thom edall.

M^{d} ther was stolen out of the said church a cope of baudk . . . . . vestments ij aulter clothes ij auilter clothes of bridg & sattin ij other aulter clothes of the same vj aulter clothes of lynnen vj surpleses all the pipis of ij pair of organs and a pewter disshe.

Robt olyuer . . } sidemen.
Willm Godard . }

John monk . }
Henri Hunt . } W^{s}dens charged w^{t} the goods.
Thomas Edoll . }

M^{d} ther is dew unto the said w^{s}dens by the said churche for monei by them laid out . . . . . } iij^{li}

The first entry in the vestry minutes concerning St. Giles's Church occurs on the 14th day of September, 1675,* when at a "meeting in vestry of the minister, church wardens, and overseers of the poor, with other the inhabitants of the parish of Camerwell, it was ordered :—Upon examination of the charges for the repaireing the parish church, it was consented to and ordered, that the sum of Fifty pounds be raysed forthwith by way of tax for that purpose, and the payment of some arreares due for former reparations which was allowed, and to be included in this tax of £50, and to be paid accordingly, and to be brought on account in the church-wardens' accounts, as also that the present churchwardens shall give an account how the sum of £50 hath been expended."

Although this is the first entry which we have been able to trace concerning the repairs done to the church, it is needless perhaps to note that from this time to the year 1841, when it was destroyed by fire, the state of the church was the principal theme discussed by the parishioners in vestry assembled.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount spent in altering, enlarging, beautifying, and repairing St. Giles's Church from 1675 to 1841, but it may safely be stated that the amount so spent during these 165 years would have been sufficient to build at least half-a-dozen substantial churches in various parts of the parish. It appears from the vestry minutes that the £50 authorized to be raised in 1675 was found insufficient to complete

* There is mention also in 1675 of an agreement entered into between Ant. Bowyer, Esq., and Richard Kettlethorpe, whereby the latter undertook (bold man) to keep St. Giles's clock "goeing and in good order" for the sum of twenty shillings yearly; but Richard Kettletherpe found it a more difficult undertaking than he had imagined, and a new clock was ordered in 1679.

the repairs, and so in 1679 an order was made for an additional £40 for mending the seats, bells, and windows, and for buying prayer-books and a surplice, and soon after another sum of £40 was voted for a new church clock and other expenses.

In 1691 Mr. John Byne presented "two large silver flaggons for the communion table," and it was ordered by the vestry "that Mr. Ichabod Tipping, the vicar, together with the churchwardens, are desired to return the thanks of the inhabitants of this p'ish for the same."

The earliest recorded alteration in the church is to be found in the minute-book of the governors of the Free Grammar School, as follows :—

"Memorandum, 1688.

"The north gallery in the church, where the scholeboys now sit, was built by Mr. Walker, tenant to the schole, on purpose for the use of the schole (as his widdow testifieth), yet the boys kept their sitting about the communion table many years, which not being so convenient, this year, by consent of the parish, I took possession of the gallery, and at my own charge fitted it up as it now is, leaving the back seats for strangers, while the scholeboys are not so numerous as to want them.

"NEHEMIAH LAMBERT."

In September, 1675, £50 was ordered to be raised "by way of tax," for repairing the church, and in February, 1703, a rate of 1*d.* in the £ was levied upon the inhabitants for the purpose of "beautifying" the church ; indeed the sums of money which were from time to time expended upon beautifying the church could hardly have had the effect contemplated, or old St. Giles' Church must have been beautified altogether out of existence. In 1708 the church was new pewed, paved, and glazed, three new galleries were erected, and a vault was sunk at the expense of the parish. The following is a statement of the expenses as entered in the churchwardens' book of accounts :—

"By disbursements for new pewing, new paveing, sinking a vault, and several other things done, as by several bills of particulars done unto ye church by John Hester, Robert Fford, and John Bowden, churchwardens, for the year 1708 :—

	£	s.	d.
Paid Wm. Abbott, joyner	329	00	0
Stephen Picton, bricklayer	53	00	0
Henry Turner, painter	20	00	0
Thomas Green, carver	37	10	0
Benjamin Turton, for locks, keys, and hinges	14	00	0
George Bunker Smith, for 4 iron pillars	11	09	0
Henry King, ye smith	02	07	0
Thomas Lansdown, for hoods for ye doctor and Mr. Gibson	04	10	0
George Strahan, for a bible and common prayer book	06	00	0
Thomas Rouse, proctor	07	05	0
	485	01	0
Paid at Picktons, a dinner for ye committee	3	02	11
	488	03	11

The expenses of this alteration were met partly by a rate of 11*d.* in the £, levied upon the inhabitants, and partly by public subscription, as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Received by severall subscriptions	198	19	0
Received for elevenpenny rate *—Camberwell liberty	118	14	3
Rec^{d} for Peckham liberty	123	14	6
Rec^{d} for Dullwich liberty	44	05	0
Rec^{d} from Dullwich College	03	00	0
Rec^{d} for keys	04	15	0
	493	07	09

In the year following the alteration, a committee was formed consisting of six parishioners of the "Liberty of Camerwell," six from the "Liberty of Peckham," and three from the "Liberty of Dulwich," for the purpose of seating the inhabitants of the parish, and accommodation was provided for about 350 inhabitants as follows, viz. : 50 in the galleries and 300 in the body of the church.

Amongst the pews set apart was one called "the colledge pew," for the use of the master of Dulwich College ; another for "Mr. Alexander Jephson's scholars ;" whilst three pews were put down as "claimed by Anthony Bowyer, Esq.," and one was claimed by Mr. Walter Cock "by a faculty." A pew in the south gallery was set apart for the use of "Mr. Charles Cox, his family and his assigns, during the present lease of his house, which determines about 60 yeares hence, or during his continuance or any of his family in the parish, which shall longest happen," for which privilege Mr. Cox paid the churchwardens the sum of £15 1*s.* ; and at a meeting of the churchwardens and church committee, held on the 3rd of June, 1708, "to dispose of and place the inhabitants of the parish in the pews in the galleries of the parish church of Camerwell lately erected," it was ordered that, in consideration of a specified sum of money, ranging from £5 to £20 in amount, certain pews should be set apart, for the term of 21 years, for the respective donors, "for themselves, their families, and their assigns, and after the expiration of the aforesaid terme of years, during the time they or any of their families shall respectively live in the said parish."

At a vestry meeting held on the 14th September, 1710, the churchwardens agreed to let Walter Cock, Esq. "a piece of ground on the south side of the churchyard for himself and his posterity," in consideration of the sum of £12 18*s.*, and an advance of 10*s.* on the former rate was ordered to be made on such of the inhabitants as wished "to bury their deceased in the vault † of the said church, for making good the brick and other work, which was found necessary to be made at the entrance of the said vault, to prevent the ill scent which proceeded from the same, to the great nuisance of the congregation." At this meeting it was also agreed "that the churchwardens do take down the porch entrance of the churchyard and to sett up in lieu thereof two swing gates."

In the churchwardens' accounts of this time there are some curious entries. In 1809 Mr. Churchwarden Baker paid "John Wilkins, for a vagabond, 3/10 ;" "for carrying a vagabond to church, 3/ ;" "paid for a coffin and shroud for him, 6/6." The Dulwich churchwarden for this year, Mr. Davis, appears to have entertained the Lord Bishop with wonderful profusion. The Bishop was usually regaled with "biscuits and wine" when he came to preach at Camberwell, but in 1809 Mr. Churchwarden Davis makes the following entry: "Paid for meat and drink for the bishop, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

* According to this statement 1*d.* in the £ produced £26 ; it now realizes £2,000.

† At a subsequent vestry, held on the 28th day of August, 1711, the fees for burying in the vault of the parish church were fixed as follows :—For inhabitants, £1 5*s.* ; non-residents, £2 10*s.*, in addition to the 10*s.* for repairing brickwork.

On the 3rd of May, 1711, it was "unanimously agreed upon that the churchwardens then in being should build a new gallery against the belfry of the said church, for the only use of the charity school, the whole charge thereof to be defrayed by the said churchwardens out of such money as shall come into their hands upon the parish account not exceeding £8;" and in the churchwardens' accounts for that year is this entry: "Paid the bricklayer's bill, £5 14*s.* 6*d.*"

In 1714 it was resolved to erect a new altar-piece, and the churchwardens were empowered "to raise a sum not exceeding £20, by a pound rate, for compleating the sᵈ work in case the money to be raised by subscription shall not be sufficient."

In 1715 a new altar-piece was presented to the church by Mrs. "Katherin" Bowyer, which was ordered to be "set up in her own chancel," and the thanks of the vestry were unanimously accorded to her for her gift; and in the same year the churchwardens were empowered to levy the sum of £70 upon the inhabitants, "towards fixing six new bells in the steeple, provided the said churchwardens do by subscription raise money sufficient to defray the rest of the charge;" and there is also an entry on the same day of the presentation of a "decent communion table" by Mr. Gabriel Carter.*

The six bells appear to have been put up in 1717, and "Mr. Phelps, ye bellfounder, by his bill," received £155 17*s.* 6*d.*, and Mr. Bradley, the clockmaker, for a new clock, £50. There is also a charge of £1 10*s.* for "getting up subscriptions for ye bells," and a suspicious item of 8*s.* "spent at ye vestry concerning ye clock and bells."

In 1724 there is a record of the fact that the "charity children being increas'd, the galery wherein they shou'd sitt is not large enuff to hold them—'tis ordered that an addition be made to the north end of the said gallery, the charge not exceeding four pounds ten shillings;" and at a subsequent vestry it was agreed that "two galleries be made at each end of the children's gallery, and that a return be made at each end of the gallery from the wall thirteen feet in length and three feet and a half wide, and that the frunt be made and beautified like the galerys under it," and Mr. W. Norman was employed to carry out the same at a cost of £48.

In 1731 mention is made of Mr. Halford's election to the lectureship of Camberwell, when "notice being given and published whether there are any persons that have not given their voat, and none appearing on that occation, the vestry broak up."

In 1735 the vestry was again called upon to revise the burial fees, and in addition to the dues of the parish and minister, there were also dues to be paid to the sexton and clerk. In the clerk's dues is this item: "For every pound of candles used at a funeral, one shilling," from which we infer that it was not an unusual thing for burials to take place after dark; indeed there is mention of "extraordinary dues," amounting to 1*s.* 10*d.*, to be paid for all burials after eight o'clock at night. "For every passing-bell, one shilling," reminds us that, even in the middle of the eighteenth century, a practice originally derived from Catholic campanology still lingered amongst those worshipping at Camberwell. While the sick person lay *in extremis*—sometimes in his hearing and to his great perturbation—the passing-bell was tolled from the moment his attendants pronounced him to be sinking, until he had actually yielded up his last breath. Pennant, in his History of Whiteford and Holywell, says, with respect to the practice of ringing the four bells †:—

"That excellent memento to the living, the passing-bell, is punctually sounded. I mention this because idle niceties have, in great towns, often caused the disuse. It originated before the Reformation,

* These gifts were duly "consecrated" by the churchwardens in their own fashion, as the following item appears in their accounts:—

"Spent when we went to thank Madame Bowyer & Mr. Carter for their Benefaction to ye Church — 2 —"

† 1, the passing-bell; 2, the second or soul bell; 3, the burial-bell, to summon mourners to the interment; 4, the quick (or joy) peal after interment.

Drawn & engraved by Wm Ellis

W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

CAMBERWELL.

1790.

to give notice to the priest to do the last duty of extreme unction to the departing person in case he had no other admonition. The canon (67) allows one short peal after death, one other before the funeral, and one after the funeral. The second is still in use, and is a single bell solemnly tolled. The third is a merry peal, rung at the request of the relations, as if, Scythian like, they rejoiced at the escape of the departed out of this troublesome world."

That the passing-bell was rung at the date mentioned in the Table of Dues is confirmed by Nelson, in his Fasts and Festivals of the Church (1732): "*If his senses hold out so long, he can hear even his passing-bell without disturbance.*"

In the year 1738 further repairs were done to the church—this time to the roof; and as the committee appointed to see the repairs carried out were ordered to proceed with expedition, it is reasonable to presume that they were urgently required.

The galleries of the old church appear to have been a perpetual source of discussion and expense; but in 1761, it is recorded in the vestry minutes "that Mr. John Simpson have Leave to enlarge the Gallary between the Charity Children and the Place where Mr. Bainbridge's scoller's sit, at his oun expence, for the use of his schollars."

In 1773, during the ministry of the Rev. Roger Bentley, who was presented to the living by the philanthropic John Thornton, of Clapham, the demand for increased church accommodation was exceedingly great, and a special vestry was called together on the 23rd December in that year to devise some means for meeting the great demand for seats; and the decision arrived at was, to say the least of it, rather peculiar. We extract the following from the vestry minutes:—

"Whereas many of the inhabitants of this Parish have long complained that they cannot attend upon Divine Service in this church for want of seats in the same; and it not being in the power of the Minister and Churchwardens to accommodate them (all the Pews being already occupied), they have called this Vestry to lay the matter before the Parishioners and take their judgments upon it, that they may resolve upon such measures as shall seem most effectual to remove this grievance."

The decision arrived at by the vestry to redress the above grievance is certainly a curiosity in its way:—

"It was unanimously agreed that new Locks be put upon all the Pews; that the parishioners be first seated by the Churchwardens for the time being, and that notice be given in the Church concerning the same."

Now, considering that the complaint of deficient accommodation proceeded from the inhabitants of the parish, it is not clear how putting new locks upon the pews of such inhabitants who had been fortunate enough to obtain seats could remedy the grievance, unless, indeed, the seatholders were not in the habit of using their sittings, which is not asserted. It does appear from the minutes that the remedy proposed was rather costly in practice, for at a subsequent vestry the sum of £5 per year was voted to Mr. Thomas Young, sexton and pew opener, for "his very extraordinary trouble in opening the pew doors since the new locks have been put on."

The only enlargement to the church during Mr. Bentley's vicarage took place in 1786, when the south wall was taken down and a "new south Ile, about 15 feet wide, extending from the chancell to the west end of the Tower, with gallerys to be erected over the same, computed to accommodate upwards of 200 people, and estimated at £750, and not to exceed £800;"* and an additional church-rate of 1*s.* in the £ was levied upon the inhabitants towards defraying the expense, part of which was raised by public subscription. The alteration was designed to prevent "the rising generation from assembling with Dissenting congregations;" but it was not carried out without litigation, for a sum of £35 was subsequently voted to Mr. Serrell

* Vestry minutes.

"towards reimbursing him his expenses incurred in a law suit concerning the additional building to the church."

A further attempt to enlarge the church was made in 1792, but the inhabitants in vestry assembled decided, on the 26th July in that year, that "it is not advisable to enlarge the church, as such enlargement would cause a very considerable expense, and would not answer the purpose of affording sufficient accommodation to the parishioners."

In 1797 a special committee reported "that the steeple was in a dangerous state, and that other parts of the church were in want of reparation; but Mr. Strong being asked his opinion, stated that the steeple might stand in its present condition for several years;" whereupon it was resolved to defer any alteration; but, as a precautionary measure, it was ordered that "on account of the dangerous state of the steeple, the bells be not rung." At a subsequent vestry, however, it was thought advisable to do something to the steeple, and Mr. Lambert's estimate to do the work for £195 12*s.* was accepted.

In 1798 the parishioners in vestry assembled were much concerned about the expediency of erecting an organ in the church, and a large majority of those present being in favour of such a proposition, it was carried in the affirmative; but a larger proposition, to put the church into proper repair, was negatived; but in the following year a considerable amount of money was spent in an endeavour to *beautify* the old building. The upper part of the tower was pulled down and rebuilt with brick, and the windows were ordered to be "new done;" and Mr. Oswald Strong's tender "to do the plasterer's work for £94" was accepted. In the same year the thanks of the vestry were voted to Dr. Lettsom "for the offer of that part of the chancel belonging to him, which that vestry accepts." In all respects, therefore, the last year of the last century was signalized by great activity in church affairs; but it is to be feared that the fine old church, after having been sentenced to be made "beautiful for ever," still carried upon its front a terrible mixture of old age and modern nostrums.

In 1804 Mr. Churchwarden Monk, without the authority of the vestry, erected an awning or porch from the north door of the church, which is shown in our illustration, which proceeding on the part of Mr. Monk was declared to be "ill-advised and irregular;" but in consideration of Mr. Monk's five years' career as churchwarden and his "diligent conduct, &c.," the vestry undertook to pay expenses of erecting the porch, which formed a portion of the church for about thirty years, when it was removed. In 1806 a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Shaw for his "obliging offer to permit the parish to erect a gallery over the north aisle;" and the north gallery was accordingly removed to the south side of the church and a new one erected in its place; and in 1807 permission was given to Miles Stringer, Esq., to erect an "iron skeleton staircase on the outside of the south wall of the church."

In the same year a new system of seating the parishioners was adopted. It was decided that "all parties be seated according to their assessment"—a novel principle, to be sure, and one that would not be found to work very well in these days.*

In 1814 a committee of parishioners was appointed to act with the churchwardens "to take immediate measures for warming the church;" and in 1816 a new portico was built over the western entrance. In the same year, the church having been robbed, a committee was formed to ascertain the things stolen and the cost of replacing them,

* Special jurors are now selected by the overseers on this "principle of assessment," a rating of £84 to the poor-rate being the qualification; and in one metropolitan parish the whole of the special jurors returned by the parish officers are licensed victuallers!

H. M. Whichelo, Delt.

THE RUINS OF CAMBERWELL. OLD CHURCH.

and a reward of £20 was offered for the apprehension of the robbers, who were supposed to have secreted themselves in the church during the performance of a funeral, and to have made their escape at one of the windows, having first wrenched off the iron bars guarding the same. On the 11th September, 1816, the "Church Robbery Committee" gave in their report, recommending "that a stone frame with an iron door and good strong lock be put up in the robing-room, as a secure place of deposit for the different articles of value," and iron bars were ordered to be affixed "to the lowest and most unprotected of the windows." In 1816 a new portico was built over the western entrance, from the plans of Messrs. Garland and Fieldwick, and the beadles were ordered to inform the stonemasons of the parish that the plans might be seen at the workhouse. In 1818 a committee was formed to consider what improvements could be made in the "machine" for warming the church; and in 1819 the ever-recurring question of enlarging the church was referred to a committee of twenty-one—ten being selected from Camberwell, seven from Peckham, and four from Dulwich. Amongst the parishioners nominated were the following:—Dr. Glennie and the master of the College (Dulwich), and Mr. R. Puckle (Camberwell). This committee prepared a most elaborate report, but nothing appears to have been done until 1820, when a resolution was carried in the vestry that a church to hold 2,000 persons should be built within the district of Camberwell.* It appears from a statement presented to the vestry, that in the year 1820 there were 1,394 rated inhabited houses in Camberwell, 1,020 in Peckham, and 296 in Dulwich, making a total of 2,710; and, reckoning five to each family, it was calculated that there were 13,550 persons within the parish of Camberwell for whom it was desirable to offer the means of attending Divine service according to the principles of the Church of England. It was calculated that out of a population of 6,970 within the district of Camberwell, 2,000 were Dissenters; so that, assuming the parish church to be capable of accommodating 1,300 persons, there remained upwards of 3,600 persons to be provided for. In Peckham it was calculated that there were 1,020 families, which, on the average above quoted, gave 5,100 persons. Of this number it was assumed that there were 2,000 Dissenters, leaving 3,100 to be accommodated. Of these it was reckoned, that the Proprietary Church in Hill Street was capable of seating about 700 persons, leaving 2,400 unprovided with church accommodation. In Dulwich it was stated that there were 296 families, which, on the average already quoted, made a total of 1,480 persons, and the only church accommodation was that provided by the chapel connected with the College, which was stated to be capable of seating 550 persons.

The committee which prepared this report recommended the building of three new churches within the parish at an outlay of £30,600; but beyond the erection of one church in St. George's district, the recommendations were not carried out.

In 1825 a considerable enlargement was made to the old church by extending the east end of the south wing in such a manner as to afford accommodation for about 150 persons, the expense being defrayed by voluntary contributions and the pews appropriated by lot among the subscribers. Notwithstanding these various repairs, this interesting old church retained much of its antiquarian character to the last.† The massive clustered columns and pointed arches separating the nave from the side aisles, the venerable "sedilia" in the south wall of the chancel, and the fragments of ancient stained glass in its north aisle, were all redolent of the olden time. The "sedilia" here mentioned was for many years concealed behind the wainscot put up in 1715 by the Bowyers.

On the night of Sunday, the 7th of February, 1841, the church was destroyed by

* See Account of St. George's Church.

† Allport, Collections.

fire, and the annexed plate (E) will convey a correct idea of the appearance of the church after the fire.*

So promptly were arrangements made for carrying on the duties connected with the church, that on the Monday morning, whilst the fire was still smouldering, two weddings were celebrated in the robing-room, which remained untouched; and notices were soon after posted throughout the parish stating that baptisms, marriages, and churchings would be performed as usual; and for a time service was conducted in the morning at the Collegiate, and in the afternoon at the Green-Coat School.

The parishioners bestirred themselves with commendable alacrity to build a new church, and at a meeting held on the 19th February a committee was appointed to make arrangements for building a new edifice. The result of the labours was reported to the parishioners on the 26th March, when a resolution was moved by Henry Kemble, Esq., M.P., setting aside all that had been done, thanking the committee for the trouble they had taken, but intimating that the reference of the former vestry did not embrace the whole object contemplated. To this an amendment was moved, the main object of which was to place the new church upon the same footing as Dissenting places of worship, thus ceding the question of a rate, and bringing it at once under the voluntary system.† A poll of the parish was demanded, which resulted in a large majority for Mr. Kemble's motion.

The first stone of the new church was laid on the 23rd September, 1842, and on the 21st day of November, 1844, the new building was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It was erected from designs supplied by Messrs. George Gilbert Scott and W. B. Moffatt at an expense, including furniture, &c., of about £24,000,‡ the builders being Messrs. R. and G. Webb.

The style of architecture is the "transition" between the "Early English" and the "Decorated," which prevailed about 1270. This style differs from the perfect "Early English" in having mullions and tracery to the windows, whilst it retains the peculiar boldness of its details and the general character of its ornamental features. The tracery differs from that of the "Decorated" style in the severe simplicity of its lines and its freedom from minute detail. Of large buildings in this style may be enumerated the abbey church of Tintern, and parts of that at Netley, amongst the simpler examples; and the eastern portion of Lincoln Cathedral and the chapter-houses of Salisbury and York amongst the more magnificent specimens.

The church is of a cruciform plan, with a central tower and spire, and consists of a nave and five bays, with aisles in the whole about 77 feet by 58 feet internally; a chancel about 42 feet by 23 feet; transept about 82 feet long by 23 feet wide, with north and south porches, and a vestry on the south side of the chancel. The tower stands on massive piers of stone; it is 30 feet square at the intersection, and with its spire rises to the height of about 210 feet. The nave is about 62 feet high to the

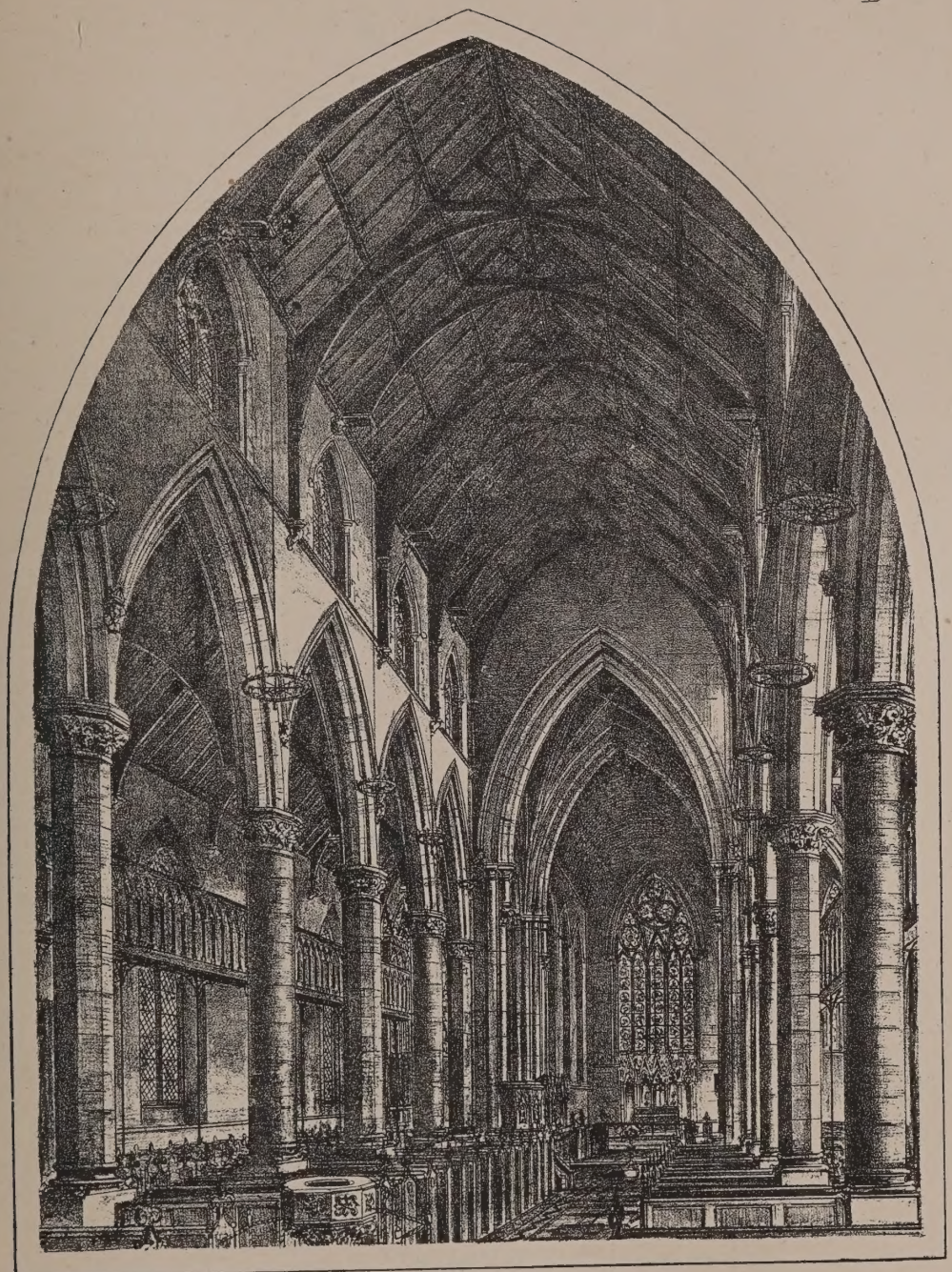
* For a detailed account of the very interesting interior, the reader is referred to Mr. Allport's Collections, where the subject is treated most ably and minutely.

† Allport, Collections.

‡ The following items of expense are extracted from the committee's report:—Expenses in preparing site for new church, £250; erection of temporary chapel, £37 14*s.* 4*d.*; Messrs. Webb, £16,897 7*s.* 9*d.* for church, and £1,393 6*s.* 7*d.* for enclosing churchyard; Scott & Moffatt, architects, charges £755; Ward & Nixon, for ornamental painting and glazing, £92 8*s.*; J. C. Bishop, for organ, £857 13*s.*; E. J. Dent, for clock, £247 10*s.*; J. Cox, for font, &c., £82; C. & E. Mears, for bells, £660 16*s.* 3*d.*; clerk of the works' salary, £426 0*s.* 6*d.*

The following abstract of the receipts and payments presented to the vestry March 1, 1848, will show how the above amount was raised:—

Dr.	£		Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To amount of loans from Public Works Commissioners	10,000		By Preliminary expenses	2,127	17	2
			Amount received from rates £4,000 Cost of structure	18,520	13	1
Insurance money, Amount received from S. E. B. Smyth,						
Interest on Exchequer bills,						
Drawback on Materials, £6,260 4 10						
Cost of furniture, including organ, bells, clock, &c.				3,210	9	1
Amt. of subs. £3,239 19 6						
Balance paid to Churchwarden				41	5	0
	23,900	4 4		23,900	4	4



W. Griggs, Photo Lith.

St. Giles' Church, Camberwell.

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ridge of the roof, and the chancel and transept about 44 feet high. The nave is supported by stone pillars, which are alternately octagonal and circular, and carry a clerestory of moderate elevation. The east window of the chancel is of five lights, and the north and south windows of the transept of four, and the west window of the nave of three lights, each of bold proportions and with simple geometrical tracery; most of the other windows are of two lights each. The principal ornamental feature in the interior is the carved foliage in the capitals of the pillars, and other parts, which are admirably executed. In other respects the interior trusts chiefly for effect to the proportion and distribution of its parts, resembling in this the ancient churches in the same style of architecture.

The roofs are open throughout, and here again the massive construction does more for their appearance than any ornamental character in their design. The walls of the church, which are of considerable thickness, are constructed internally of rubble-work of Kentish rag laid in strong concrete, the dressings being of Caen stone and the plain surfaces of a rougher description of stone, which produces an agreeable relief. The roof is covered with large slabs of slate. The exterior of the nave and transepts is fitted with open seats. The galleries in the side aisles of the former are so arranged as not to intersect the massive pillars which support the roof. The chancel has stalls on each side, with seats and desks for the choristers in front.

The pavement of the chancel is of encaustic tiles, which were manufactured and presented to the church by Thomas Garrett, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Herne Hill, Camberwell. The west window is fitted with very fine diapered glass, the greater part of which is from an ancient church in Germany. The entire window was the gift of the late vicar, the Rev. J. G. Storie, to whose taste, discrimination, and untiring zeal the parish of Camberwell is indebted for one of the noblest edifices erected to the glory of God in the nineteenth century.

Messrs. Nixon and Ward were employed by the ladies of the parish, who most laudably raised funds amongst themselves to furnish the window of the south transept at their expense. The font is placed in the centre passage, a little below its intersection with the cross passage between the porches. It is rather richly carved in a superior kind of stone, and is protected by a handsome brass railing. The organ, by Bishop, which is placed in the north transept, is one of the finest instruments in England.*

In 1863 the church was warmed at an expense of about £300, Mr. R. A. Gray acting as treasurer to the fund, and contributing £50 towards the expenses.

The stained glass windows in the church are worthy of the edifice, and a memorial tablet states that those in the north and south sides of the chancel were dedicated to the glory of God in the years 1859–60. The following windows are worthy of mention :—

On the south side of the chancel is one commemorative of Emma Puckle, who died on New Year's Day, 1860; next to which is one to the memory of William Barraud, who died October 1st, 1850, aged 40 years; and another on the south side to Janet Lofty, who died 13th December, 1859.

A beautiful window has been erected to the memory of Matthew Robinson, Esq., of Dulwich, whose family are buried in the vault beneath; and a few attached friends of Stephen Spurling, who died December 20th, 1864, have erected a loving and appropriate tribute to his worth.

* The present organist, Mr. James Smith, was appointed in January, 1833. His immediate predecessor was Mr., now Dr. Sebastian Samuel Wesley, organist of Gloucester Cathedral. Mr. Smith was only sixteen years of age when he received the appointment. He is totally blind, and has been so for more than ten years. When appointed organist, he was regarded as blind, being unable then to read music.

Near the west door is a monument of white marble to Captain A. Nairne, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, and Director of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, who died the 24th October, 1866. He was a midshipman on board the *Polyphemus*, and fought under Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801. The monument was erected by his colleagues in the above services, and also by his numerous friends.

Another monument by the west entrance of the church is erected to James Pattle, who died 4th September, 1845, and whose body was brought to be buried by the side of his mother in Camberwell Church by his particular desire. In the north aisle is a memorial tablet to the memories of the Trueman family.

The opening sermon was preached in the new church by the vicar, the Rev. J. G. Storie, in November, 1844, from the text Jeremiah xxxi. 4. The curates appointed by the late Bishop Wilberforce are the Rev. Francis Buttanshaw, M.A., appointed in April, 1872, and the Rev. R. S. McDowall, appointed Sept., 1872.

THE CHURCHYARD.

By indenture of the 4th May, 1717, made between Johanna Cock, therein described, of the one part, and Ichabod Tipping, clerk, vicar of the parish of Camberwell, Edmond Bowyer and others, parishioners of the said parish, on the other part; reciting that in consideration of the great affection of the said Johanna Cock to the parishioners of the said parish and for her love of the church, that for and towards the enlarging the churchyard of the said parish, and in consideration of 5*s.* to the said Johanna Cock, the said Johanna Cock did grant, release, and confirm unto the parishioners above named all that piece or parcel of ground called the Vineyard, and next adjoining to the said churchyard, and containing in length from north to south on the west side thereof 222 feet and 7 inches of assize, little more or less, and from north to south on the east side thereof 205 feet of assize, little more or less, and in breadth from east to west on the south side thereof 111 feet of assize, little more or less, and on the north side thereof 84 feet and 8 inches of assize, little more or less (except a small piece or parcel of ground, part of the heretobefore abstracted piece or parcel of land, containing 3 yards and a half square measure, which said Johanna Cock had conveyed to the said Ichabod Tipping for a burial vault). To have and to hold the said premises (except as hereinbefore excepted) unto the parishioners first hereinbefore mentioned, their heirs and assigns. To the only use and behoof of them, the said parishioners, their heirs and assigns for ever, in trust to be laid to, and made part of the said churchyard, and therewith used as and for a burying-place for the parishioners of the said parish of Camberwell and their posterity for ever. Provided that when the number of the said trustees shall be reduced to two, the vestry of the parish may, upon the request of the vicar and churchwardens, add ten more thereto. Proviso, that the above abstracted indenture shall be read in open vestry annually on choosing churchwardens for the purposes therein mentioned.

In 1731, so rapidly was the burial-ground at Camberwell becoming occupied, that a special meeting of the inhabitants in vestry assembled was called to consider the subject, when it was resolved "that no more ground be sold to strangers for making either a vault or brick grave," and the price per foot of ground to parishioners was fixed at 4*s.* 6*d.*, to be divided equally between the vicar and the parishioners.

In the year 1793 several vestry meetings were held and much discussion had with respect to a wall on the west side of and adjoining the parish churchyard, which terminated in an agreement on the part of the parish to rebuild and for ever there-

W Griggs Photo-lith.

St. Giles' Church, Camberwell.

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after to maintain such wall; and on the part of Mr. John Halliday and Mr. Simon Wellman Halliday, the owners of the soil whereon the wall stood, to convey the same to the parish; and accordingly the slip of ground with the wall standing thereon, containing in length, from north to south, 340 feet, or thereabouts, and in breadth, from east to west, 19 inches, with the ground whereon the same stood, was by indenture of lease and release, dated 14th and 15th October, 1793, conveyed by the said Messrs. Halliday to trustees for the parish.*

In the same year (1793) a similar inquiry was entered into with respect to the appropriation of that part of the churchyard which had been given and conveyed to the parish by Mrs. Johanna Cock in 1717; and it appeared by the report of a committee that it had been sometimes used for the burial of non-parishioners, contrary to the stipulation of the giver, and that a prohibition had been obtained from the Spiritual Court in the year 1735. The vestry thereupon determined that no such improper interments should in future be allowed, but resolved not to disturb the families of those who had purchased vaults therein.†

By indenture of lease and release of 9th and 10th June, 1799, the last-mentioned piece of ground, described as part of the close, then called the vineyard, and laid into and used as part of the churchyard, was conveyed to new trustees.

In 1802 the churchyard was enlarged by an order of vestry by the purchase of a piece of ground, southward of the former burying-ground, from Mr. Rickwood, and the sum of £1,000 was then ordered to be raised by way of annuity for the purpose of defraying the cost of the ground and incidental expenses.

Amongst the trustees appointed by the vestry for this additional piece of ground were Claude Champion Crespigny, Esq., William Shard, Esq., the Earl of Effingham, Mr. Thomas Harder, and Mr. Oswald Strong.

A stone placed in the wall bore the following inscription :—

This ground was purchased, inclosed, and consecrated at the expense of the parish.
Anno 1803.
Rev. George Sandby, Vicar.

Josh. Monk . . . .
Robert Curtis . . .
Thomas Turk . . . } Churchwardens.

In the Local Act obtained in 1813, sundry provisions were introduced, enabling the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, with the consent of the vestry, to purchase ground for the purpose of a cemetery, and to raise a sum not exceeding £2,000 for the purpose upon bond or by way of annuity.

On the 4th March, 1824, the vestry agreed to purchase a piece of ground to the east of the then burying-ground, theretofore part of the land belonging to the governors of the Free Grammar School, containing about an acre and a quarter.

The purchase was subsequently effected through the intervention of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of Churches, to whom the ground was conveyed under the powers and provisions of the New Church Acts : and it was referred to a committee to borrow the necessary sum for payment of the purchase-money, the inclosure, and consecration thereof, and other incidental expenses. The committee borrowed the sum of £1,750 at interest, on very advantageous terms, the greater part being under 4 per cent. The piece of ground so purchased has been inclosed and separated from the grounds belonging to the Free Grammar School by a high and substantial wall.

* Minutes of Vestry, 17th June, 20th June, 4th July, and 19th July, 1793.

† Vestry minutes, August 28th, September 10th and 24th, October 1st and 2nd, 1794.

The stone bears the following inscription :—

This ground was purchased, inclosed, and consecrated at the expense of the parish.

A.D. 1825.

Rev. J. G. Storie, Vicar.

William Law . . . . }
Richard Billiter . . . } Churchwardens.
George Guyatt . . . }

It would appear from the following advertisement* that even at the commencement of the present century the churchyard was a source of trouble to the churchwardens :—

"The Parish of Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, Sept. 30,1809.—Whereas there are in this churchyard several tombs and head and foot stones to a great number of graves which are in a very ruinous and decayed condition, and the officers of this Parish being unacquainted with the respective families to which a number of these tombs and head and foot stones belong, are desirous that such respective families will come forward and repair the same, otherwise such tombs and head and foot stones must necessarily be removed, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.—W. Law, D. Newman, W. Jenkins, Churchwardens."

A tour of inspection, in an old churchyard like that of St. Giles' Church, is a perpetual reminder that the record of virtues however exalted, engraved on stone however hard, lasts but for a day ! When a thousand years are but as yesterday, what must be said of 120 years, which is about the average life of a grave-stone ?

There are few memorials, therefore, of any interest at the present time, and we are indebted to previous writers for many of the following.

Near the foundation of the tower of the old church, without any memorial to point out the spot, are interred the remains of Miss Lucy Wanmer, better known as the "Little woman of Peckham." She was born about the middle of the last century, in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, where her early days were spent. Her height was exactly 32 inches ! her growth having been stinted at the early age of three years. During her residence at Peckham she opened a school, which was well patronized, and proved herself an able disciplinarian, and her general appearance and deportment were hit off with the graphic power which seems natural to children by one of her young pupils —"when she walks she kneels." For some years she was a constant attendant at Grove Chapel, and after her death at an advanced age, on the 3rd July, 1821, was honoured with a funeral sermon by the minister of that place.

Three of the former vicars of Camberwell had memorials in the churchyard—the Revs. Richard Parr, D.D., Ichabod Tipping, D.D., and Robert Aylmer, M.A. ; the substance of their epitaphs is elsewhere given. There are several handsome sarcophagi belonging to opulent and influential families in the neighbourhood. The handsome tomb of Samuel Brown Tufnel, of Norwood Green, Middlesex, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county, forms a conspicuous object in the older part of the churchyard. The family of Tufnel is of considerable note and antiquity, Richard Tufnel, of Monken Hadley, Middlesex, having been M.P. for Southwark in 1640.

In the newer part of the churchyard a handsome tomb covers the remains of the notorious democrat, well known as "Equality Brown," of Peckham :—

In memory of TIMOTHY BROWN, ESQ., who died on the 4th September, 1820, aged seventy-six.

The following epitaph commemorates "JAMES BLAKE," who sailed round the world with Captain Cook :—

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1809.

"The boisterous main I've traversed o'er,
New seas and lands explored,
But now at last am anchored fast
In peace and silence moored;
In hopes t' explore the realms of bliss,
Unknown to mortals here;
And haven in a heavenly port
Great God! to praise and fear."

JOHN GOODALL'S epitaph is a quaint one. He departed this life June 22, 1815, aged 75 years :—

"He was—but words are wanting to say what;
Think of an honest man—and he was that!"

The following occurs on an elaborate stone tomb, surrounded by iron railings with a coat of arms, about the centre of the churchyard :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF BETTY BEZERRA, VISCOUNTESS DE TAGOUHY, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH SILL, OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, MERCHANT, AND BETTY HIS WIFE, AND WIDOW OF HIS EXCELLENCE JOHN PAUL BEZERRA, OF LISBON, PRIME MINISTER OF HIS FAITHFUL MAJESTY, JOHN VI., KING OF PORTUGAL. SHE DIED MAY 6, 1835, AGED 82, AND HER REMAINS ARE INTERRED IN THIS VAULT.

IN THIS VAULT IS ALSO INTERR'D THE BODY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED JOSEPH SILL, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 8TH DAY OF OCT. 1779, AGED 60; ALSO BETTY HIS WIFE, DIED DEC. 8, 1771, AGED 54. LIKEWISE THEIR GRAND-DAUGHTER, ZENORIA, CHILD OF MAJOR SILL, WHO FELL IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

On a large elaborate vault of stone, and railed round, at the extreme south end of the churchyard :—

TO THE MEMORY OF SUSANNAH, WIFE OF SAMUEL LAW, DIED FEB. 6, 1849, AGED 44.

"Why is the chariot so long in coming?
Haste thy chariot wheels, O Lord!"
Hallelujah.

SAMUEL LAW, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THE HOPE OF A BLESSED IMMORTALITY, MARCH 8, 1855, AGED 49.

On a brick vault, with stone top, adjoining the vault belonging to the Hardys of Peckham Road, about the centre of the east side of the churchyard :—

TO THE MEMORY OF MARGARET PENWARNE, DAUGHTER OF JAMES RICHARD AND MARGARET HARDY, WIFE OF THE REV. JOSEPH SUMNERS BROCKHURST, M.A., MASTER OF THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, DIED SEP. 8, 1839.

There is a brick vault with stone top recording the death of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Thompson, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer and Privy Councillor. He died at Bath, April 15, 1817, aged 72. On the sides :—

DAVID THOMPSON, M.D., LATE OF HANOVER, PARISH OF HANOVER, IN ISLAND OF JAMAICA, DIED 29TH AUGUST, 1785, AGED 44.

MISS MARY THOMPSON, NATIVE OF THIS PLACE, BUT MANY YEARS RESIDENT AT PRESTON, LANCASHIRE, SISTER OF BARON AND DR. THOMPSON, DIED 31ST JAN. 1816, AGED 77.

The inscription on MARY PELOW, who died 12th July, 1763, aged 10 years, is as follows :—

"Come, silly mortal, take your stand,
Here view the world unknown;
Nor would you wish me in your hand
Or in my God's alone:
My innocence to rest is gone,
In preference to you;
Remember tho' my work is done
That yours is yet to do.
Then dry your tears, your duty know,
Rejoice that this is true—
To her you certainly may go
Who cannot come to you."

Another vault of interest is that of the De Crespignys :—

In memory of CLAUDE CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY, Bart., who died Jan. 26th, 1818, aged 84.

In memory of Dame MARY CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY, wife of Sir Claude Champion De Crespigny, died 20th July, 1812, aged 63.

Another is to the memory of the Cattley family, formerly residents of this parish :—

SUSAN TOWNSEND CATTLEY, beloved wife of Henry Cattley, Esq., died April 14th, 1839.

ISABELLA, daughter of Stephen Cattley and wife of the Rev. Edward Craig, died 21st Feb. 1836.

ALFRED CATTLEY, aged 12.

JAMES REED CATTLEY, aged 12.

ELIZABETH CATTLEY, aged 17.

STEPHEN CATTLEY, aged 70.

And ISABELLA CATTLEY, widow of Stephen Cattley, aged 73.

The Puckles have a family vault in the churchyard, which bears the following inscription :—

In this vault are deposited the remains of ISABELLA MARIA, wife of Robert Puckle, Esqre., of this parish, obiit 10th March, 1825, ætat 61.

Also are deposited the remains of the above ROBERT PUCKLE, Esqre., obiit 13th December, 1832, aged 74.

On the north side of the vault is inscribed the following :—

In memory of CHARLES, son of Robert and Isabella Maria Puckle, obiit 10th Sept. 1826, aged 22 years.

Also in memory of ROBERT PUCKLE, Esq., eldest son of Robert and Isabella Maria Puckle, obiit 1st Sept. 1847, aged 55.

CHARLES, obiit 7th July, 1830, aged 2 years.

ELLEN MARY ANN, obiit 6th April, 1852, aged 31.

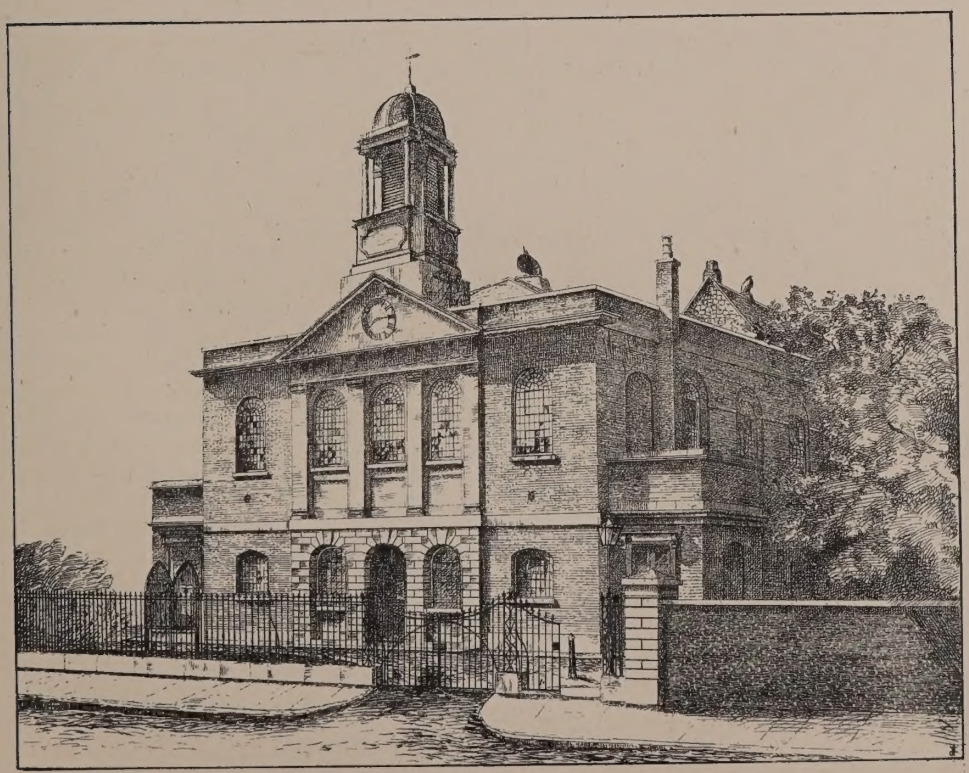
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

This church has been called into existence by the great and ever-increasing wants of the district in which it is placed, and the funds to erect it have been raised by the Rev. T. J. Gaster, whose energy and zeal have received their just reward. About eight years ago (July, 1866) the members of the little church met at a private house in the Choumert Road (No. 6, now No. 66), and the first service was attended by five adults and twelve children. In 1866 (Dec. 4th) the foundation of the school-church was laid, and the first portion of it opened for public worship in the following May. In 1870 the foundation-stone of the present church was laid by the late Bishop Wilberforce, and the consecration by the same bishop took place on the 24th July, 1872. The architect was Mr. Coe, and the builders Messrs. Nixon, of Lambeth, and the cost of the church and schools reached the large sum of £6,480, in addition to which an endowment and repair fund of £1,150 was raised. Besides the Sunday schools, there is a mission-room in Victoria Place in connection with the church. The church is capable of seating 960 persons.

F. Bedford Arch.t

Schnebbelie del.

St. GEORGE. CAMBERWELL. SURREY.



W. Griggs Photo Lith.

CAMDEN CHURCH,

1873.

CAMDEN CHURCH.

Camden Chapel, on the northern side of Peckham Road, was built in 1797, a short time after the decease of the Rev. Roger Bentley, vicar of Camberwell, which took place in October, 1795. It appears that the doctrines of Mr. Bentley's successor were not altogether palatable to a portion of the congregation worshipping at St. Giles's Church, and Camden was intended by the seceders as a branch church, or chapel of ease. Through influence, however, at head-quarters, the original design was not carried into effect, and the building was ultimately opened as a place of public worship in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. Afterwards, as Lysons* states, "it was kept open as a free conventicle, at which Dissenting ministers of all persuasions occasionally officiated."

The pulpit was subsequently occupied for a short time by the Rev. Henry Draper, B.D., but in 1829 the place was duly licensed as an episcopal chapel, and under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., "Camden" became a "household word" in the Metropolis for pulpit oratory of a high order. So great was Mr. Melvill's popularity, that very soon after his appointment it was found necessary to make a considerable enlargement, and transepts were made at the north end, thus giving the building the form of the letter T.

A writer,† in a critique on Camden and its pastor in 1839, writes as follows:—"The Rev. Henry Melvill,‡ of Camden Chapel, is the most popular preacher in London. I am doing no injustice to other ministers, whether in the church or out of it, in saying this. The fact is not only susceptible of proof, but is often proved in a manner which all must admit to be conclusive. When a sermon is advertised to be preached by Mr. Melvill, the number of strangers attracted to the particular place is invariably greater than is ever drawn together in the same church or chapel when any of the other popular ministers in London are appointed to preach on a precisely similar occasion. He displays as much solicitude about the composition of each successive sermon as if that sermon, instead of being heard by only 2,500,§ were to be preached to the entire population of the kingdom."

Mr. Melvill's first sermon at Camden was preached on the evening of Easter Day, 1829. His text on that occasion was Psalm lxxi., 16th verse: "I will go in the strength of the Lord God: I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of Thine only." Mr. Melvill died in February, 1871, and the funeral took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on February 15, 1871.

The Rev. James Fleming preached an eloquent and touching sermon on the occasion in Camden Church—and a more affecting scene than that witnessed at the time within the walls of Camden cannot be imagined, when pastor and people alike sympathized in a common loss. "It is our sad privilege—yours and mine—to-day," said Mr. Fleming, "to mourn the departure of the first—the former—the beloved pastor of this church. Nor ours only. His death is widely and deeply lamented by the church at large, as well as by his own immediate family and by his many friends. Unite then with me, a younger pastor following him at infinite distance—as the son would the father—while out of a full heart I attempt to pay a feeble tribute to departed worth.

* Lyson, Supplementary vol. p. 14.

† The Metropolitan Pulpit, 1839.

‡ Mr. Melvill was younger son of Philip Melvill, Esq., Governor of Pendennis Castle, and brother of Sir Peter Melvill, K.C.B., and Sir J. C. Melvill, K.C.B. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, whence he proceeded as a Grecian to St. John's College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. in 1821, and became a Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College.

§ This number is evidently an error—1,500 would be nearer the mark.

"I have said the first pastor of this church, for I need but to remind you that forty-one years ago he undertook the first settled Church of England ministry at 'Camden.' Other men have gone to churches already formed and established, but he had to form and establish one here. Some plant, others water—but he both planted and watered, while none was more ready to own that it was God who gave the increase. Some lay the foundation, and others rear the building, but he both laid the foundation and added the 'lively stones' that grew here into a holy temple of the Lord. Of him it could not be said, 'Other men laboured, and ye have entered into their labours.' He did not move 'in another man's line, made ready to the hand.' His life, as you all know, brethren, was devoted to a holy, learned, laborious calling; and after having achieved the highest honours of his university, he brought to it all the qualities that make a great preacher. Never was a mind trained under more severe discipline. Laborious industry was one of his most striking characteristics, but it was the industry of a mind conscious of its own powers and delighting in their exercise. Powerful as a reasoner—pathetic as a pleader—persuasive as an orator—faithful as a preacher—profound as a theologian—you well know how, as with magic spell, entranced congregations hung upon his lips in this time-honoured sanctuary."

Mr. Melvill's successful ministry at Camden was brought to a close in 1844, when the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., became incumbent, and Camden was regularly constituted into a district church—the chapel being duly consecrated on the 22nd November in that year by the Bishop of Winchester. The patronage is vested in trustees. In 1866 Mr. Moore resigned the incumbency on his appointment to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Paddington, having been appointed some time previously to the "Golden Lectureship" at St. Margaret's, Lothbury. During Mr. Moore's stay at Camden the schools in Sumner Road were erected (1845) at an expense of nearly £5,000, and, mainly through Mr. Moore's energetic advocacy, St. Andrew's Church, Hill Street, was erected.

In 1854 a bold experiment was tried, and Camden was not only altered and enlarged, but also beautified. To add a Byzantine chancel to such a nondescript building was indeed a bold venture, but now that it is done, it does not appear so *outré* in effect as many had imagined. By raising the flat roof of the old part and carrying a waggon-head the whole length of the building, coincident with the chancel arch, offending incongruity has been avoided. It was well known at the time that Mr. Ruskin, who then lived on Denmark Hill, took great interest in the new chancel, and many suggestions of his were carried out during the progress of the work. Sir Gilbert Scott was the architect, and the cost of the alteration amounted to about £4,000. There are several handsome stained-glass windows in the chancel, two of which the congregation have erected to the memory of the late Canon Melvill, with the following inscription:—"In affectionate memory of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., late Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and for fifteen years the faithful minister of this church, 1871." Of the remaining windows, one was the gift of the ladies of the congregation; another was presented by Mrs. Kemble, as a memorial to the original trustees and founders of the church, and the remaining four were the gift of the late Mr. Earl. We must not omit to mention that, after leaving Camden, Mr. Moore was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, and that his Camden friends presented him on leaving with a substantial recognition of his successful labours amongst them.

In 1866 the Rev. James Fleming came to Camden from Bath, where he had already established a high reputation, not only as a pulpit orator but as a public reader. Indeed, Mr. Fleming's readings at Bath were so successful in every respect

that other places soon followed the Bath example, and Mr. Fleming is generally regarded as the father of the "Penny-reading movement."

Mr. Fleming was born in Ireland, July 26th, 1830, was educated at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Kennedy, and proceeded to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he obtained an open classical exhibition. He graduated in 1852, and was nominated to the much-coveted office of travelling bachelor to the University. This distinction, however, he held only for a year; and in 1853 he was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich, and became a hard-working curate at Ipswich.

In 1855 he removed to Bath as minister of St. Stephen's Church, and soon became incumbent of All Saints', where he remained until, in 1866, he was invited by the trustees to succeed the Rev. D. Moore,—the Rev. John Richardson, the present incumbent, who was then offered the pulpit, not being willing to accept the charge. In 1874 Mr. Fleming was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Chester Square, and his Camberwell friends presented him with a handsome piece of plate and a purse of £500. It will be many years before the clear ring of Mr. Fleming's musical voice will have died away in Camberwell, and his good works amongst the poor, as well as his kindly bearing to all who approached him, will not easily be forgotten.

During his seven years' stay at Camden, Mr. Fleming took an active part in all charities connected with Camden Church, on whose behalf he was mainly instrumental in collecting no less a sum than £15,400.

The Rev. John Richardson, the present incumbent, who was appointed by the trustees early in 1874, was born in Appleby, Westmoreland, and was educated in the Appleby Grammar School. About the year 1838 he went to Trinity College, Dublin, where, after four years' study, he took his B.A. and afterwards his M.A. degrees. He was ordained in 1842, and appointed to the curacy of Haslingden, in Lancashire, where he remained two years. He then became incumbent of the new parish of Musbury, near Bury, Lancashire, but only remained there for seven months, in consequence of being appointed to the incumbency of Milns Bridge, near Huddersfield, which he held for two years. From Milns Bridge he went to Manchester, where he became vicar of St. Barnabas, continuing his ministrations for five years, and succeeded to the rectorship of St. Ann's, Manchester, where he passed another five years. At the end of that time he went to Bury St. Edmunds, and became vicar of St. Mary's, remaining there for the long period of sixteen years. During this time Mr. Richardson took a most active part in everything that tended to elevate and improve his flock; and his name is associated with many good works and charitable deeds.

The rev. gentleman is the author of several books, including a volume called "Gospel Unities;" also a volume of sermons under the title of "Preachings of the Cross."

Mr. Richardson is a very able preacher, and his sermons bear the impress of great care and research. He is already exceedingly popular, and fully maintains the high position of Camden in the Metropolitan pulpit.

The curates attached to Camden are the Rev. H. Poole, M.A., and the Rev. Claud Brown, B.A.

CHRIST CHURCH, OLD KENT ROAD.

This church was consecrated on the 1st of July, 1868, by Bishop Ryan, formerly of Mauritius, on behalf of the Bishop of Winchester, who was suffering from ill-health at the time. The church was built to replace the previous church of the district,

which had only been erected in 1838. So rapid, however, had been the growth of the South Metropolitan Gas Works, that a removal from the north to the south side of the Old Kent Road became absolutely necessary, and hence the erection of the present commodious church in 1868.

The first incumbent of the old church was the Rev. Robert Clarke Burton, M.A., who was succeeded by the Rev. R. P. Hutchison, M.A., in December, 1850.

During Mr. Burton's incumbency, the National and Infant schools were erected, the site being given by Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, Bart., whose armorial bearings are sculptured over the entrance. These schools, which occupy a neat building in the Tudor style, were chiefly erected by subscription and the proceeds of a fancy fair, held at the Grove House by the ladies of Camberwell about the year 1840. During the incumbency of the Rev. R. P. Hutchison, the National schools were enlarged; Ragged, Day, Night, and Sunday schools were established in the Lower Park Road, as also a Night and Sunday school in Manor Street. This last, from the decay of the building and its transference to the Wesleyans after its restoration, had to be given up, at least for a time. The remainder are in excellent working order, even the Ragged school having been placed under Government inspection by the present incumbent. On August 31, 1874, a school building capable of accommodating 950 scholars was opened in the district by the London School Board.

In 1869 Mr. Hutchison resigned the incumbency for the living of St. Thomas, Winchester, and was succeeded by the Rev. R. O. T. Thorpe, M.A., formerly a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. The architect of the present church was Mr. Keeling, and Messrs. Dove the builders, and the style of architecture Gothic. The church is capable of seating 1,260 persons, and there are 442 free seats.* There is an electric organ by Bryceson in use in this church.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

This church was erected at a cost of about £5,000, which was defrayed by the Commissioners for building new Churches and Chapels; and the Metropolitan Churches Fund, aided by a munificent gift of £1,900 from Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, Bart., who also gave the land on which the church is built, and a house and garden adjoining, for the minister. Sir Edward, who laid the first stone on the 29th June, 1840, subsequently gave the organ, by Robson, which was rebuilt in 1861 by Lewis. There are galleries on three sides of the church, supported by cast-iron columns. The ltar at the east end is in a recess under a semicircular arch, beneath which is a row of smaller arches supported by slender columns, containing the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and Creed. Within a semicircular projection at this end is a small robing-room. The pulpit is square, and rests on a circular pillar. The font is a circular basin of neat design, corresponding with other decorations of the church. There are sittings for upwards of 1,000 persons, 511 of which are free and unappropriated. Mr. Thomas Bellamy was the architect, and the Rev. W. Harker is the patron. The first minister was the Rev. Robert Fayrer, instituted in 1842, who was succeeded by the Rev. W. Harker, and subsequently (1869) by the Rev. W English.

* Its whole endowment consists of the interest of £1,062 8s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols. An effort is now being made to raise this permanently to £200 a year.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' CHAPEL.

In 1850 the board of management of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum erected a chapel in connection with their charity, and the Rev. W. G. Martin, M.A., was appointed chaplain. For the convenience of the aged inmates, the site selected for the chapel was as central as possible, and accommodation provided for about 400 persons. The outside public are admitted to the services, which are bright, and though eminently congregational are partly choral. The excellence of the congregational singing is mainly due to the establishment, some years since, of the Licensed Victuallers' Choral Association, composed chiefly of the younger members of the various families who attend the Asylum chapel. The founder of this society, the Rev. W. G. Martin, is a most accomplished musician, and on the occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, he had the honour of receiving an invitation to assist in the choral services.

On the walls of the chapel are several costly tablets to the memory of benefactors, the most conspicuous being those to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex and H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

In the gallery over the western door is an organ of considerable power, by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, erected by voluntary contributions.

The whole of the side windows, twelve in number, are "memorial windows," representing, with one exception, some of the most interesting events in the life of Christ, such as the Sermon on the Mount, the Entry into Jerusalem, the Women at the Empty Sepulchre, &c.; and (with the exception alluded to), they are all from the studio of Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake. As works of art, they are well deserving of inspection.

A magnificent altar-window, by Gibbs, the gift of the chairman and board of management for the year 1874 (the subject being the Descent from the Cross), completes the series, which may be regarded as the largest and finest specimens of stained glass in the parish of Camberwell.

In 1853 the congregation, as a mark of their affectionate regard, presented the Rev. Mr. Martin with a purse of gold; and on the completion of twenty-one years' ministry, the board of management and the subscribers at large presented to the reverend gentleman an exceedingly handsome testimonial, consisting of a purse of one thousand guineas and a beautifully emblazoned address on vellum, the presentation being made at a banquet which was held in the large saloon of the Crystal Palace on the 21st November, 1871, and the following address:—

"The ministry of the Rev. W. G. Martin, M.A., Chaplain to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, having been so truly valuable, not only to the inmates of the Institution but to a large number of the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, the members of the congregation have resolved to present him with a testimonial of their high esteem, as an acknowledgment of the great earnestness, ability, and truthfulness with which he has discharged the duties of his sacred office."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PECKHAM.

This church was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on the 23rd October, 1865. It was erected mainly through the efforts of the then incumbent of Camden Church, the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., supported by R. A. Gray, Esq., J.P., F. C. Hills, Esq., Mrs. Kemble, and other well-known and influential local residents. The cost of the building was about £6,000, exclusive of the organ and other appointments

—Messrs. Dove Brothers being the builders and Mr. E. B. Keeling the architect, and the style of the building is described as "Early French Gothic." The church is capable of seating 870 people, half of the seats being free.

The total internal length of the church is 128 feet. The nave is 90 feet long by 35 feet wide, and the north aisle is 40 feet long by 15 feet wide, terminating at the east end in a transept 27 feet in width by 21 feet 6 inches long. The tower and spire, 140 feet high, are at the north-west angle of the church. The church is constructed externally of four distinct varieties of stone, which have a very pleasing effect.

The Rev. J, H. Hazell, M.A., is the incumbent. Attached to the church is a substantial and well-built parsonage house, towards the erection of which the late Bishop Sumner gave the munificent donation of £500. The school buildings belonging to this district are situated in the Goldsmith Road, and at the present time there are about 200 children on the books.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, HONOR OAK.

The foundation-stone of this church was laid in October, 1872, by J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and was opened for public worship on the 4th June, 1873.

The site on which the church is built was given by Mr. Edwin Clarke, who owns considerable property in the neighbourhood; and, in addition to the site, Mr. Clarke gave £750 towards the erection of the building.

The church is on the slope of one of the most commanding hills near London—so commanding, that it was formerly the semaphore station by which the arrival of ships was communicated to the Admiralty.

With regard to the architecture of the church, the Gothic style was selected, as being in harmony with the surrounding residences. Mr. Oakley was the architect; and the cost of the building was about £4,000, the builders being Messrs. Roberts. The incumbent is the Rev. J. H. Morgan, LL.D., Ph.D., of Stone House, Forest Hill, who contributed £500 towards the erection of the church, which has since had a district assigned to it, out of the parishes of St. Mary, Peckham, and Christ Church, Forest Hill. Dr. Morgan is not only the vicar but the patron of the living.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHURCH, HILL STREET.

This church was built in 1813-14, and was originally a proprietary, the shares being fixed at £100, and the number of proprietors limited to 41. It was opened for Divine service by the bishop's licence in March, 1814. The Rev. Robert Bree, formerly curate of St. Giles's Church, being first minister, the churchwardens being Mr. William Peacock and Mr. Robert Curtis. On the resignation of the Rev. Robert Bree, in 1819, he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Springett, M.A., of St. Magdalen College, Cambridge, who continued minister until December, 1833, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Edmund Lilley, B.D., during whose incumbency considerable improvements were made. The present turret was erected, and advantage was taken of the alteration to add a clock, with other improvements. Stained glass was inserted in the east window, and a piece of land, ten feet wide, running the whole length of the church premises on the north side, was enclosed with iron railings. During Mr. Lilley's ministry the proprietary shares were narrowed into the possession of one or two individuals, thus paving the way for the formation of St. Chrysostom into a district church. A fund is now in course of collection, of which Mr. R. A. Gray is

treasurer, effectually to carry out the above purpose. In 1859 the Rev. E. Lilley was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Marshall, curate of St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill. Mr. Lilley then became minister for the second time, and was succeeded, in 1865, by the Rev. J. Allen. The present minister, the Rev. Isaac Haycroft, of King's College, and formerly curate of Barnet, and domestic chaplain to Lord Strafford, was appointed in 1867. The churchwardens are Messrs. Sidney Willes and Frederick George Lewin, the former of whom has been churchwarden since 1850, with the exception of three years. A portion of the communion plate was presented by the late Mr. Philip Hammersley Leathes, "in fulfilment," the inscription states, "of the intentions of his late wife, Mary Ann Leathes, deceased." Mr. Leathes has also left the sum of £101 3*s.* 8*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, of which the interest, £3 1*s.* 8*d.*, is devoted annually to the purchase of flannel for poor afflicted persons. Mr. Willes and the Rev. E. Lilley are the only surviving trustees, the others, Messrs. I'Anson and Barrett, being dead. In connexion with this church must be mentioned the Channel memorial fund, raised in 1856, to commemorate the active Christian usefulness of the late Miss Ann Channel. The amount over and above the cost of the memorial tablet in the church, £200, is invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, and the interest divided for clothing amongst the girls attending the national school and the poor of the district. The local trustees of this charity are the Rev. Isaac Haycroft and the Rev. J. Hazell, M.A. A district, comprising about 8,000 souls, will be assigned to St. Chrysostom's, when it is made into a district church.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

There are few churches in or near London which have witnessed more extraordinary changes in their surroundings than that of St. George's, Camberwell. Originally built among green fields, with a windmill, the very sign of country life, close to its graveyard, it now stands among houses packed in those close rows which almost seem to keep out the free air of heaven from their inhabitants ; while the population, which then numbered some 8,000 or 9,000, has now risen to upwards of 34,000.

In July, 1820,* it was stated in vestry that there were 1,394 inhabited houses in

* The progress made by the Church of England, not only in this parish, but throughout the country, since this date, has been most marked, as will be seen from the following history of Church progress, taken from an article in a recent number of the *Quarterly Review* :—

1. First, as regards church building :—Up to 1872 the total number of churches built in the century was 3,204; of churches entirely rebuilt, 925 ; making 4,129 in all. Restorations and enlargements were still more numerous, so that over 9,000 churches have been built, rebuilt, or restored during the century. These have cost at least £18,000,000. All this was accomplished by voluntary contributions, with the single exception of the parliamentary grant of one million in the outset.

2. Next, as to subdivision of parishes :—In 1831 the Parliamentary Inquiry Commission returned the number of benefices at 10,000. Now there are as nearly as possible 13,200. And be it remembered that every additional parish involved a large voluntary outlay for church, schools, and parsonage, and other numberless details of parochial expenditure. But all these new parishes had to be endowed, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of no less than £1,653,446 from private benefactions for endowment up to October 31, 1873, and it is a remarkable fact that in this one form alone Churchmen have thus given for endowment at the rate of £120,000 a year for the last three years.

3. Parsonage houses :—Forty years ago these numbered 5,900, now they are over 11,000, so that, saying nothing of rebuilt parsonages, we have a clear gain of 5,100 resident clergy.

4. Clergy :—

In 1801 the number given is . . .	10,307
In 1841 there were	14,613
In 1871 there were	20,694

An increase of over 6,000 in thirty years. Of these, 19,043 are engaged in parochial work ; in round numbers, 13,000 are incumbents and 6,000 curates, and 1,650 are clergy employed in school and college work. In 1841 the number of incumbents was 5,776,in 1871 no less than 13,043.

5. Education :—The following figures are taken from the Privy Council Educational Report for 1873, and will about show to whom the country is indebted for the means of elementary education during the last thirty years :—

FROM 1839 TO DECEMBER 31, 1872.

England and Wales.	Subscribed.	Par. Grant.
For building Church schools . . .	£3,585,164 .	£1,356,487
For British and Foreign schools . . .	220,033 .	106,120
For Wesleyan schools	151,942 .	81,317
For Roman Catholic schools . . .	99,650 .	42,167

Here we have three and a half millions of voluntary

the district of Camberwell, which, on an average of five to each house, would give 6,970 residents in that section of the parish. For only 1,300 of these was accommodation provided in the parish church ; so that, allowing 2,000 out of the remainder to be Dissenters, upwards of 3,600 individuals were unable to procure seats in a place of worship in communion with the Established Church. It was therefore resolved, at a vestry on the 17th August following, that a church to hold 2,000 persons, one-third to be free sittings, should be built in the district, and the first stone of the building, which, like others designed by Mr. Bedford in South London, is in the Grecian style, was laid on the festival of St. George, the patron saint of England, April 23rd, 1822. The following curious document will give our readers an idea of the *éclat* which attended the proceedings on the occasion :—

NEW CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, CAMBERWELL.

Order of Procession

To be observed on the Occasion of the laying the First Stone of this Church by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on Tuesday, the 23rd Day of April, 1822, being St. George's Day.

Two Men bearing Flags.
Four Constables.
Boys of the Dulwich Schools, four abreast.
Boys of the Peckham Schools, four abreast.
Boys of the Camberwell Green Coat and National Schools, four abreast.
Girls of the Dulwich Schools, four abreast.
Girls of the Peckham Schools, four abreast.
Girls of the Camberwell Green Coat and National Schools, four abreast.
Parish Clerks and Organist.
Two Men bearing Flags.
A Full Band in Regimentals.
The Collectors of the Church Rates.
Messrs. Sharpe and Day, Contractors for the Mason's Work, bearing the Silver Trowel upon a Velvet Cushion ; Messrs. Wells and Berryman, the Bricklayers ; Mr. Mayhew, the Carpenter ; Mr. Howard, the Plumber and Painter ; and Mr. Cheshire, the Glazier and Coppersmith.
Francis Bedford, Esq., the Architect, with Plans of the Church.
Messrs. Whiffen and Mason, Overseers of the Poor.

subscriptions sunk in school building alone ; whilst from the same report we learn that the annual subscriptions of Churchmen reach the amount of £389,769 against £84,771 subscribed by Dissenters. Add to this that during the last sixty years the National Society alone has dispensed £1,000,000 for educational purposes, involving at least an outlay of £12,000,000 in actual capital from other sources, and we have some idea what the Church has been doing during the century for the religious education of the people of England.

6. Curates :—The number of curates at present is over 5,800.

		£	s.	d.
Average stipend of a curate in	1843 was	82	2	10
,, ,, ,,	1853 ,,	79	0	0
,, ,, ,,	1863 ,,	97	10	0
,, ,, ,,	1873 ,,	129	5	8

Taking £125 for the average income at present, this gives £725,000 on the gross curate income. Of this, about £400,000 is paid by incumbents, and the rest, £325,000, comes from lay sources. So that thus we have a genuine supplementary endowment resulting from the restoration of the parochial system by abolishing pluralities.

Mr. Spence, Solicitor and Vestry Clerk,
and Secretary to the New Church Committee.
The New Church Committee with White Wands
three abreast ; the three last of whom bear
the Vase, Coins, and Inscription-
Plate, upon Crimson Velvet
Cushions.
Robert Small, Esq., and Joseph Fidler, Esq.,
Treasurers of the Church and Parish Funds.
John Allen, Esq., Jefferys Thomas Allen, Esq., the
Rev. J. Smith, the Rev. John Lindsay, the Rev.
John Vane, and the Rev. John Lindley, the
Master, Warden, and the Fellows of God's
Gift College, Dulwich (the Clergy
in their Robes).
Thomas Lett, Esq., D. King, Esq., Robert Hedger,
Esq., Florence Young Esq., Thomas Starling
Benson, Esq., and William Holmer, Esq.,
Magistrates of the East Hundred
of Brixton.
George Holme Sumner and J. W. Dennison, Esqs.,
Members of the County.
Beadles of the Parish, with Staves.
Messrs. Henry Gooch, Richard Billiter, and Thomas
Turk, the Churchwardens, with their
Wands of Office.
CLERGY IN THEIR ROBES.
The Rev. H. W. C. Hyde, Curate.
The Rev. W. Lambert, Afternoon Lecturer.
The Rev. Richard Newton Adams, Alternate Morning
Preacher.
The Rev. Edward Smedley, Minister of the Third
or Evening Service.
The Rev. W. H. Springett, Minister of Peckham
Chapel.

The Rev. William Jephson, the Master of the Free Grammar School ; the Rev. Dr D'Oyley, Rector of Lambeth ; the Rev. A. C. Onslow, Rector of Newington ; the Rev. William Rose, Vicar of Carshalton ; and the Rev. Dr. Kenny, Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark ; the Clerical Governors of the Free Grammar School at Camberwell, in their Robes.

The Right Rev. Father in God
GEORGE TOMLINE, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF
WINCHESTER.
The Parish Committee, three and three.
Two Men with Flags.
Four Peace Officers.

Two years later the church was consecrated by the same prelate, and on the following Sunday the incumbent, the Rev. J. Vane, Fellow of Dulwich College, preached

his first sermon in the sacred building on 2 Chron. vi. 18–20. Mr. Vane remained in charge for eight years, and was succeeded in 1832 by the Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A., the present incumbent.

The expense of the building, including the architect's and clerk of the works' commission, was £13,365 4*s.* 8*d.*; inclosing and making the churchyard, £3,117 3*s.* 6*d.*; organ, bells, clock, chandelier, and other furniture, £2,261 3*s.* 4*d.*; and the secretary, solicitor, and proctor's charges, laying first stone and consecration, and other incidental payments, £1,933 9*s.* 4*d.*

The total cost of this edifice was somewhat more than £20,600, of which £5,000 was contributed by the Commissioners for building Churches and Chapels, under the Act of the 58th Geo. III. cap. 45, and the remainder by a rate and voluntary contributions.

The ground on which the church stands was given by John Rolls, Esq., and is enclosed on three sides by a substantial wall, and towards the west with ornamental cast-iron railings, gates, stone piers, &c.

The edifice is 85 feet in length, or, with the children's galleries, which extend behind the organ at the west end, 99 feet; its width is 60 feet, and the height nearly 34 feet from the floor to the ceiling. The walls are decorated with pilasters of the Ionic order, having rich capitals and entablature, whereon rest the beams that support the ceiling, which is flat, and panelled into twelve large square compartments, each ornamented with a central flower. There are capacious galleries on each side, as well as at the west end, supported by fluted Doric columns.

The organ is a powerful and finely-toned instrument by Lincoln, and its case is highly enriched.

Some of the monumental tablets are worthy of especial notice, particularly that of Alfred Tebbitt, on the east wall over the south gallery, which represents a female figure beneath a willow bending over an urn, in pure white marble. Another, remarkable for taste and delicacy of execution, commemorates Mary, wife of William Rolls, Esq., who died in 1840, in the sixty-sixth year of her age and the "jubilee of her union."

The respected vicar, who is now in his seventy-first year, is universally beloved, and his connection with the parish of Camberwell has been fruitful in good works, and he is still ever foremost in everything that concerns the welfare of his flock. Mr. Smith took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1827, in which year he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London, receiving priest's orders from the same prelate in the year following. In 1830 he graduated as M.A., and in 1832 he entered upon his duties at St. George's, Camberwell. During five years he was chaplain to the Lord Mayor, an office to which very few, if any, clergymen have been so frequently appointed. Eighteen sermons preached by Mr. Smith during his chaplaincy have been published. The curates are the Rev. R. J. Waters, 35, Peckham Grove, and the Rev. T. H. L. Leary, D.C.L., 19, Peckham Grove.

Owing to the great increase in the houses and population in this district, its extreme portions have within the last few years been formed into two separate conventional districts, viz., St. Philip's for the Old Kent Road portion, and St. Luke's for the Commercial and St. George's Roads, &c. [See St. Philip's and St. Luke's churches.]

This church is one of the few erected under the Act of Parliament, 59 Geo. III. cap. 154, which vested the management in a *select vestry*, and constituted the district a separate or "district parish" for ecclesiastical purposes. Very soon after the building of the church, the select vestry, by their own authority, made a rate for its maintenance, which was resisted, and on technical grounds declared illegal. A second rate experienced a like fate on similar grounds. A third rate was then made by the

select vestry, which was again resisted, and raised the important question,—"Whether or not the select vestries attached to churches erected under the above-mentioned Acts had the power to make rates without the concurrence of the *inhabitants?*" The case was solemnly argued in the Court of Queen's Bench; and on the 21st of November, 1831, its judgment was pronounced by Lord Tenterden, and decided that the Acts in question gave no such power. This decision settled the law upon the subject for the entire kingdom.

A meeting of the *inhabitants* in vestry was afterwards called to make a rate of 2*d.* in the pound for the repair and maintenance of the church, which, after a poll of the district parish, was acceeded to and declared legal. The right to make a church rate having been thus established, the inhabitants were called together from time to time in open vestry for this purpose, and although the proposition for a rate was generally opposed at the meeting, upon the result of the poll which followed a majority decided in favour of a rate. In the year 1846 the rate thus carried amounted to 4*d.* in the pound. At a poll on April 14, 1860, however, the inhabitants decided by a majority of 177 *against a rate*, and from that time to the year 1874, the authorities assessed a *Voluntary Church Rate*, but the amount raised by this means becoming less every year it has since been abolished.

The abolition of select vestries gave the inhabitants of this district parish the right to hold a vestry meeting on Easter Tuesday, to elect churchwardens and other officers of the church, and the records show several sharply-contested elections for churchwardens, organist, and others. In the year 1859 Mr. C. S. Stevens, the present clerk to the guardians of Camberwell, was appointed vestry clerk, and at Easter, 1861, the office of churchwarden appears to have been warmly contested—Mr. Sugden being returned after a poll by a majority of 309 votes against Mr. Thornhill.

The opportunity afforded the inhabitants of meeting in public vestry has from time to time induced discussion upon matters *extra*-ecclesiastical. Notably may be mentioned the "necessity for a new bridge over the canal" by St. George's Church, which, during the wardenship of Mr. Sugden, was frequently under discussion, and memorials agreed to, and deputations formed, for moving the authorities of the *upper district*, which agitation ultimated in the construction of the new bridge in 1862.

Mr. Sugden, after having served as churchwarden at St. George's, occupied a similar position in the Mother Church, and his attachment to the Church of England is well known. He has always taken great interest in church extension in St. George's, and has had the gratification to see much progress in that direction within this densely populated and under-churched district.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

This handsome church is situate on the estate commonly known as "Myatt's Fields," and within a short distance of Camberwell New Road Railway Station. Very recently the site formed a portion of large nursery grounds occupied by Mr. Myatt, whose far-famed strawberries were once highly appreciated in the London market. Although the church, when it was built, may be said to have anticipated the neighbourhood, the latter is fast making headway, and handsome villas are rising up around it as if by magic, and within a very short time the whole estate will no doubt be covered with houses.

The site on which the church was built (as well as the cost of its erection) was given by the landowner, Mr. James L. Minet, and the cost of the same is said to have exceeded £8,000. The architect of the building was Mr. G. Lowe, of Basing-

hall Street, and Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington, the builders. The style of architecture is that known as the "Early Decorated," with an apsidal chancel, and a tower and spire 135 feet high. The rag and Bath stones of which the church is constructed give it a neat and finished appearance. There are seats for 800, 160 of which are free. The church was consecrated on the 27th June, 1870, by the late Bishop Wilberforce. The first and present vicar is the Rev. J. D. Dyke, M.A., formerly of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street.

The church contains some handsome stained-glass windows. Those in the apse, five in number, representing scenes from Our Lord's Passion, are by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; those on the west end are by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, and represent the Adoration of the magi at the end of the south-west aisle, and Christ Blessing Little Children at the end of the north-west aisle; while two smaller lights, at the side of the west door, represent Christ as the Good Shepherd, and Christ as the Light of the World.

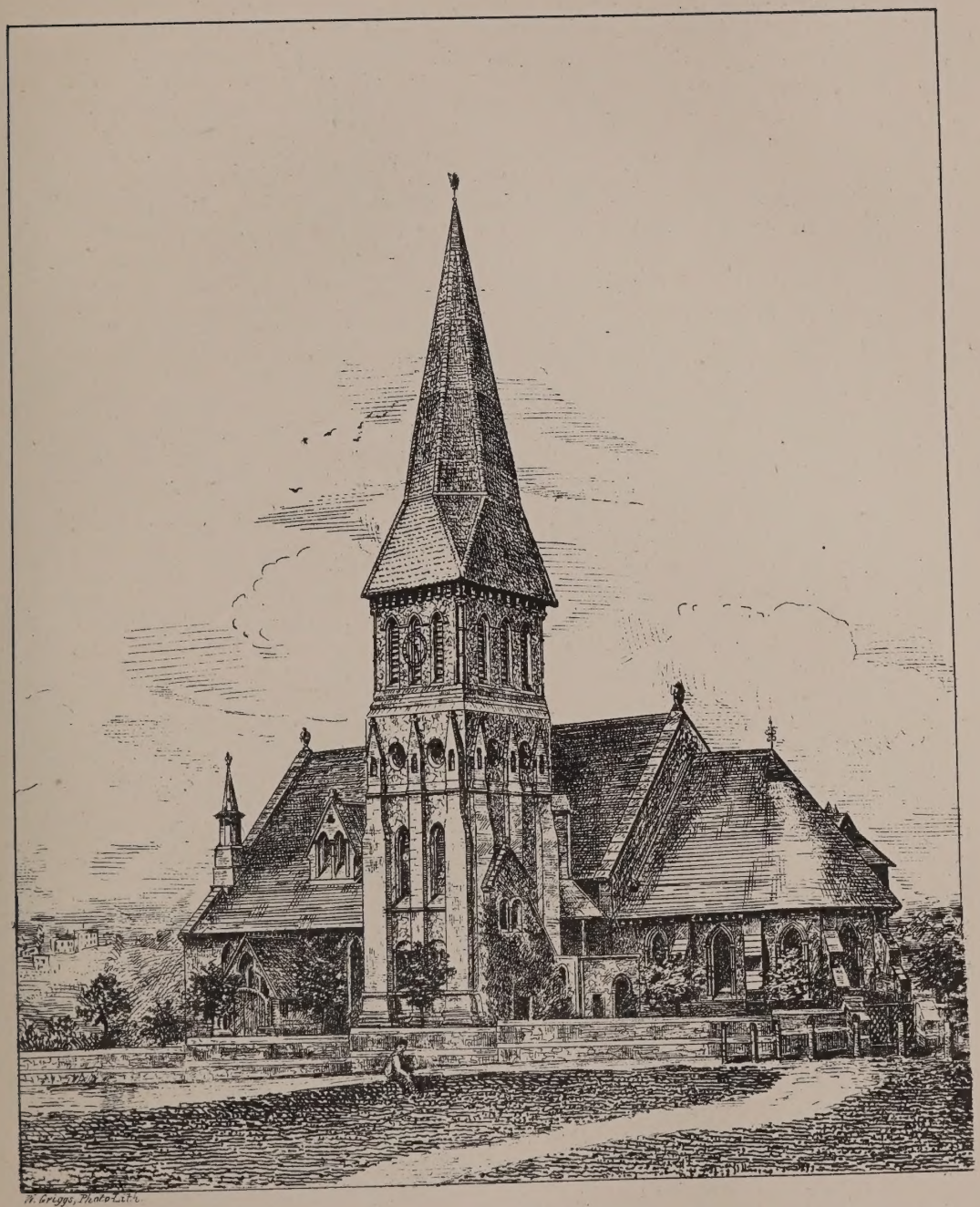
The pulpit (of stone) has some exquisitely-carved figures of the Saviour and the Evangelists.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EAST DULWICH.

The present elegant little church on Goose Green was erected in 1865, in place o the small building known as the East Dulwich Chapel, built at the expense of Mr. Bailey, a large landowner in East Dulwich. The new church was consecrated on the 16th May, 1865, and the cost of its construction, about £8,000, was principally raised by subscriptions amongst the gentry of the neighbourhood. The new building was constructed to hold about 900 people; that is, 600 seats for letting and 300 free seats. The architect was Mr. C. Bailey, and he has certainly succeeded in designing a building at once attractive and convenient. The church reminds us, in its style, of some of those antique village churches of which, in these days of rapid railway travelling, we catch a brief glimpse on many a picturesque spot in Surrey, Sussex, or Kent. Like them, the spire is of pantile, while the whole body, tower, and chancel of the church are built with granite, which creates a peculiarity in appearance rather pleasing, and relieves it from the sameness of the light-coloured stone. In the interior the effect is very striking. In the chancel are six stained windows, representing St. John in the Wilderness, the saint to whom the church is dedicated, and various scenes in which our Saviour took a part during his ministration upon earth. Immediately facing the windows in the chancel, at the west end, are three memorial windows, each containing three groups. The centre one was erected by Thomas Farmer Bailey, Esq., in memory of his grandfather. It represents St. John the Evangelist leaning on our Lord's breast at Supper, and the Revelation to St. John in Patmos. Immediately below the window is a monumental brass, narrating the good work performed in building East Dulwich Chapel by Mr. Bailey.

The window on the north side is in memory of Robert Hichens, Esq., of East Dulwich, who took a most active part in the "Building Committee" of the new church. It was erected by the other members of the committee as a mark of their esteem and regard for one who had been a most active and zealous participator in a work which he was not permitted to see carried out. Another window in this portion of the church was erected by Mrs. Scott, the wife of the treasurer of the "Building Committee," in memory of a daughter.

Mr. John Scott, formerly of Norland House, East Dulwich, who took a most active part in the "Building Committee," has since left the neighbourhood; and his



ST. JOHN'S EAST DULWICH.

friends and neighbours presented him on leaving with a most flattering testimonial of their high appreciation of his character. Mr. Scott, during his residence in East Dulwich, was a munificent patron of all charitable associations, and in all that he did was a striking exemplification of the Christian gentleman.

Although not consecrated till May, 1865, the church was opened by license on the 18th September, 1864.

The organ is by Holditch. The Rev. W. Foster Elliott, M.A., was the first incumbent, and during his incumbency funds were raised for the purpose of erecting new schools, which are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they were designed.

The present incumbent, the Rev. T. D. C. Morse, was appointed in 1872, on the resignation of the Rev. W. Foster Elliott, M.A.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, PECKHAM.

The temporary church of St. Jude's, Asylum Road, Peckham, was opened for service in March, 1865, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey officiating on the occasion. The cost of the church was about £700, and contains sitting accommodation for 650 people. There are about 250 free seats. The Rev. Pitt Cobbett was the first minister, and in 1872 he was succeeded by the Rev. C. J. Meade, M.A.

A site for a permanent church has been secured at a cost of £1,000, and efforts are being made to obtain the funds necessary for the new building.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COMMERCIAL ROAD.

A temporary brick church, built on the Rosemary Branch Estate, to be used as a school when the permanent church is erected. It is capable of seating 250 persons, and all the seats are "free and open." The Rev. J. C. Lintott, formerly curate at St. George's Church, is the incumbent elect, and considering the denseness of the population in the immediate vicinity of the church, and the great need there is for such a building, the necessary funds for the permanent church will no doubt be freely subscribed.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN CHURCH.

The district connected with this edifice forms a large portion of the eastern half of this parish, and was formerly an almost uninterrupted succession of market gardens. Extensive building operations have been recently carried on since the opening of the Queen's Road and Nunhead Railway Stations, so that the district now is an exceedingly populous one. The church, which is a substantial building of brick, with stone dressings, stands upon a plot of ground long known as the "Duck's Nest," liberally given for the purpose by William Edmonds, Esq., of New Cross. The design is a composition from the Norman and early Pointed styles, and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a western tower, forming a general entrance, surmounted by a spire. The interior is remarkably neat; there are deep galleries, supported by cast-iron columns on each side, and also at the west end, which is

conclusion, but it is contemplated at some future time to extend the church about 30 feet. The columns will then be increased to six, and a special use will be made of this number, as there is to be a medallion of one of the twelve apostles in each of the spandrels. The arches which these columns support are composed of two layers of red and black brick, with a Bath stone moulding, and the effect is extremely rich. The walls of the nave, supported by these pillars, and below the clerestory, are of diaper brick—that is, brick with a surface pattern upon it. The object is to produce richness and variety, and for this purpose these bricks are extremely valuable; they have been manufactured by Messrs. Pether, of Lambeth. In the clerestory are eight arched windows on each side, supported by marble pillars, with handsomely-carved capitals, and a carved moulding runs round just below the windows. The aisles have three-light windows on each side, the arches being of black and red brick alternately. The walls are of yellow stock brick, with bands of red. The roof is a very handsome one, and, without sacrificing strength, has an air of elegance. It is entirely composed of pitch pine, and the shape is what is termed "hammer-beamed"—that is, the principal timbers form a broad centre arch, springing from a curve on each side, and are somewhat in the shape of a trefoil. There are three of these principals, and between them are the intermediate principals, simply an arch without the curves at the sides. Their ornamentation is coloured in red, white, brown, and gold, and that of the intermediate beams blue and white. The roof consists of two thicknesses of boards and three inches of "pugging," formed of lime and hair, between the boarding. Over the boarding is a covering of felt, the object of this being to deaden the sound of rain and to equalize the temperature in summer and winter.

The chancel is highly decorated, and is very effective in regard to colour. It is of considerable size, being 24 feet wide and 38 feet deep, measuring from the steps to the reredos. The chancel arch springs from two slender marble columns, the figure of an angel being on each side. On the right of the chancel is the organ chamber, and on the left the vestry, each approached from the chancel through a Gothic arch. The organ chamber is separated from the aisle by a carved screen. The portion of the roof immediately over the altar is coloured a blue ground, with gold stars, and the rest is highly decorated with colour and gilding. The upper part of the chancel walls is composed of the diaper brick previously mentioned, and the lower part of diaper tiles, parts of which are to be picked out and coloured. There are five windows in the chancel, the centre one being of considerable size, and having three lights, with rich tracery in the arch, and filled with stained glass. The effect of the various masses of colour in the chancel is extremely fine, and will certainly be a marked feature in the new church. The pulpit is of Caen stone. It is of a quiet, chaste design, and is perhaps, with the exception of the font, the only piece of pure white in the building. The whole of the passage ways, it should be mentioned, are paved with Maw's tiles, the seats being open benches of pitch pine. The builders of the church are Messrs. W. Downs & Co., of Union Street, Southwark, and they have carried out the work to the entire satisfaction of the architect.

Among the special objects of interest in the interior may be mentioned the stained-glass window in the chancel. It is a beautiful specimen of artistic glass painting, and is a memorial erected by Mrs. General Hughes to the memory of her late husband, a distinguished Indian general. The stone-carved pulpit, by Messrs. Brindley & Co., 6, Westminster Road, is the joint gift of Mr. A. Croker, of Dulwich, and of Mr. Barry, the architect.

The cost of the building of the present portion of the edifice amounts to £8,889.

The foundation-stone of this church was laid on the 1st of May, 1873, by Mr. Richard Thornton, of the "Hoo," Sydenham Hill. The site was given by the governors of Dulwich College.

Before the present church was built, the congregation made use of an iron church, which has been described as "overpoweringly hot in summer, piercingly cold in winter, and deafening in windy weather." The present incumbent is the Rev. Wm. Calvert.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE EVANGELIST, OLD KENT ROAD.

On Friday, October 5th, 1866, the temporary iron church was opened for public service. The members of this church first opened a mission-room at 581, Old Kent Road, and soon afterwards secured for £500 the present iron building, and removed it to its present site, at a further cost of £170. It will seat about 530, the space in the aisles being partially utilized by means of a falling flap-seat at the end of each fixed sitting.

The first stone of the permanent church was laid by the Bishop of Winchester on Tuesday, 28th July last, when Mr. Bassett received the warm congratulations of his friends at the success which had so far rewarded his great zeal and undying patience. It was remarked by the Bishop, when laying the first stone, that three bishops (Sumner, Wilberforce, and himself) and three presbyters (Mason, Wilmot, and Bassett) had been intimately concerned with the history of the little church.

Mr. Coe is the architect, and the style adopted is that of the "Early English Decorated." Messrs. Nixon and Son, Lambeth, are the builders.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, DULWICH.

This church was consecrated in November 28th, 1868, by the Bishop of Mauritius, in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the Bishop of Winchester. It was built by Messrs. Perry and Co., of Stratford, Essex, from designs supplied by Messrs. Banks and Barry, and the style of architecture adopted was that of the thirteenth century Gothic style. The site of the church and parsonage-house was given by the governors of Dulwich College, who also subscribed £1,500 towards the endowment fund. Among the other subscribers were the late Sir Wm. Tite (£1,000), the incumbent (Rev. J. Meek Clark, M.A., rural dean of Camberwell), and Mr. B. Standring, who, in addition to a handsome money gift, presented a stained-glass window, communion plate, and other accompaniments. In the church are also two frescoes of subjects in the life of St. Stephen, by E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., six stained windows by Hardman and one by Powell. The governors of Dulwich College are the patrons. From the rapid increase of building in the district, which was legally assigned to St. Stephen's, it was resolved, at meetings of parishioners held in the spring of the current year, to proceed with the contemplated extension according to Mr. Barry's plan; and a considerable portion of the sum requisite for this purpose having been subscribed by the inhabitants and others, the works were commenced in the summer by Messrs. Perry and Co., the contractors; and so skilfully have they been managed, under the direction of the architect, that it was not found necessary to discontinue the services and close the church for more than a single Sunday; and with much exertion they were sufficiently advanced to allow of the re-opening on Advent Sunday, although many details still remain to be completed.

ALBANY CHAPEL.

This chapel was originally built by the followers of William Huntington, the coal-heaver, but it was afterwards purchased by a few friends of the Rev. George Rogers, who commenced his ministry here in August, 1829. A church was formed in June, 1835, and here Mr. Rogers continued to labour until 1864, when he resigned his charge and was succeeded by the Rev. J. De Kewer Williams. The chapel was enlarged and greatly improved soon after it was purchased, and a school-house was added, the cost of the alteration being about £500, raised by voluntary contributions. The name of "Albany Chapel" was then given to the building.

It was subsequently further improved in 1840. It is now capable of accommodating about 500 people.

The Rev. J. Bruce succeeded Mr. Williams, and was minister there about three years.

The Rev. R. Wearmouth succeeded Mr. Bruce in February, 1874. The chapel is well attended, and everything in connection with it gives signs of progress.

There is a good Sunday school in connection with the church, which has also been very much improved during the last few months.

ASYLUM ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

This building was erected about twelve years ago, at a cost of £2,500. It is capable of seating 550 people. In connection with this chapel are several societies for the relief of the sick poor, ragged schools, and auxiliary societies for Home and Foreign Missions and Bible and Tract Societies. The Sunday schools have about 300 scholars.

The Rev. Aaron Buzacott, B.A., author of "Mission Life in the Islands of the Pacific," has been pastor for more than six years.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, RYE LANE.

About the year 1817 Mr. Spencer, an active and wealthy deacon of the late Mr. Upton's chapel, of Church Street, Blackfriars, took up his residence for the benefit of his health in the quiet little village of Peckham. There being at that time no building specially set apart for those of his way of thinking, Mr. Spencer placed his own house at the disposal of his fellow religionists. Shortly after a barn was fitted up for the use of the brethren, and it is worthy of note that this barn stood upon the site where Hill Street church now stands. The late Mr. Upton, Mr. Chinn, of Walworth, and Mr. Thomas Powell, sen., of Mitchell Street, St. Luke's (predecessor of the late John Andrew Jones, and father of Mr. Powell, the first pastor of the Baptist church in Peckham), were among the most acceptable supplies. On the 15th December, 1818, a church of seven persons was formed, and on the 27th of the following month six other persons were baptized and added to their number. It was about this time that Mr. Thomas Powell, jun., was invited to the pastorate.

His ordination service was held at Hanover Chapel, May 3rd, 1819, and a chapel for the use of the members was shortly after erected at a cost of about £1,400. On September 1st, 1819, the chapel was publicly opened, Dr. Collyer preaching in the morning, Mr. Powell, sen., in the afternoon, and Mr. Chinn in the evening. The collections of the day amounted to £68.

A pleasing incident may be mentioned here. A letter was sent from the church to Dr. Collyer, explaining the failure of all efforts to secure a piece of ground until the site in Rye Lane was offered ; assuring him that fixing on so near a locality was not a matter of choice, and was influenced by no spirit of opposition, and further, that they desired to co-operate with him in any work of the Lord, except where views of divine truth caused them to differ. A reply from the Doctor appears on the church minutes as follows :—"Dr. Collyer presents his affectionate regards to the church of Christ at Rye Lane. He is deeply sensible of the delicate mark of respect. He considers it another proof of the spirit of love and affection he has uniformly experienced from his Baptist brethren, and wishes them great success and prosperity in the name of the Lord."

In January, 1846, the church lost the services of its pastor, after having "faithfully fulfilled the pastoral office with varied success, without wavering in word, or doctrine, or practice, for a period of nearly twenty-seven years.*

Mr. George Moyle, the present respected pastor, who had previously laboured for sixteen years in Audley Street, London, was then invited to the vacant pulpit, and his inauguration service took place on the 9th of May, 1848.

During his ministry a new chapel has been erected, the removal from the old spot being caused by all-powerful railway companies. The present site was then determined upon, and a noble building worthy of the church was soon erected. Mr. Bland was the architect, and Mr. Thompson, of Camberwell, the builder. It was opened November 18th, 1863. Adjoining the chapel is a well-fitted school-room, which has lately been enlarged, and through the liberality of the congregation the debt of the chapel has been entirely cleared off. A jubilee service was held in the new chapel on the 11th August, 1869, at which a most interesting *résumé* of the fifty years' work was read by Mr. G. T. Congreve, one of the deacons. The other deacons are Messrs. Jackman and Hawkins, who were elected in 1843 in conjunction with Mr. Henry Congreve, father of Mr. G. T. Congreve, the present deacon.

BARRY ROAD WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The Wesleyan chapel, Barry Road, near Peckham Rye, was opened for divine worship on Tuesday, March 3rd, 1874.

The chapel stands on freehold ground, and occupies a commanding position at the corner of two roads.

The style of the building is "Early French Gothic." The internal dimensions are 76 feet long, 48 feet wide, 46 feet to the ceiling of centre roof ; this is *exclusive* of the chancel, which is 18 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The chancel has been elaborately decorated. The walls are of a soft salmon colour, with red enrichments ; between the windows are tablets bearing the commandments, Lord's prayer, and suitable texts. A richly-designed encaustic tile reredos has been placed under the chancel windows. To the left of the chancel is the organ chamber, in which a fine organ has been erected by Messrs. Bevington, of Soho.

* The *Earthen Vessel*, September, 1869.

An elegant tower and spire and galleries are embodied in the architect's design, and will be added at some future time. There is ground in the rear of the chapel for the erection of school premises.

The chapel at present seats 650 persons, but when complete will accommodate 1,000. The cost has been about £5,500. The whole scheme, when completed, will cost £8,000.

The architect is Mr. Charles Bell, the builder Mr. Nutt. The memorial-stones were laid by Mr. Horace Marshall, Mr. J. F. Bennett, Alderman McArthur, M.P., and H. Swaffield, Esq. Resident minister, the Rev. Tom Henry Ingram.

This chapel supersedes the small building in Lordship Lane, which was built about twenty years ago by the liberality of Thomas Gurney, Esq., of Brixton Hill. A neat tablet to Mr. Gurney's memory has been placed in the Lordship Lane Chapel.

The books for pulpit and reading desk were the gift of the late Mrs. Straker, an old resident on the Rye.

A costly communion service was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Poole, of Blackwater Cottage, Dulwich.

The chancel has been furnished, and a beautiful cushion worked, by Mrs. Horace Marshall, of Brixton.

CAMBERWELL GREEN CHAPEL.

We have given the early history of this chapel elsewhere.* It only remains, therefore, for us to state the present building was built on the site of the old Mansion, formerly occupied by the Puckle family, and so well known to the generation now passing away. The first stone of the chapel was laid on the 10th December, 1852. Messrs. Wilson and Fuller were the architects, and Mr. John Glen, of Islington, the builder. The length inside is 82 feet 6 inches; the width 50 feet; the height to ridge of roof, 50 feet. The height of the turrets to top of the pinnacles is 90 feet. It contains on the ground-floor and galleries 950 sittings, in addition to the space reserved for Sunday schools. It is built with Kentish rag stone, with Bath stone dressings.

CAMBERWELL GROVE CHAPEL.

The chapel in the Grove, Camberwell, has had a somewhat remarkable history. Its first minister was the Rev. Joseph Irons, who visited what is now Camden Church, in 1818, but which at that time was a Dissenting place of worship, and made such an impression upon the worshippers there that they were most anxious that he should come and be their minister. There was, however, considerable opposition on the part of some of the trustees, and the negotiations fell through. The people generally, however, liked his ministry so much that they were determined if possible to have him in London, even if they had to provide a place for him in

* See Mansion House Chapel.

which to preach. As a chapel could not be at once provided, a little room, known as the Carpenter's Shop, at Verandah Place, Church Street, Camberwell, was secured, and in that place was established the church now worshipping in Camberwell Grove Chapel. The popularity of Mr. Irons increased rapidly, and by dint of great zeal and energy on the part of his congregation and friends, means were found to secure the site of the Camberwell Grove Chapel. The negotiations respecting the securing of this place, however, were beset with the greatest opposition, if not with almost positive persecution, and the lord of the manor was induced to put a barrier across the grove with a view to stopping the builders' carts from bringing the materials to the site, and there was a threat that if they did persist, an action for trespass would be brought against them. However, in the face of all these difficulties the chapel was built, and built, too, in the short space of five months. As a striking contrast to the reception afforded the present minister, it may be mentioned that when the foundation-stone was laid, Mr. Irons was left unsupported by the presence of other Dissenting ministers, with the exception, we are told, of one brother. The chapel was opened with 100 members, and so rapidly did the congregation increase, that it was found necessary to enlarge it in 1839 by the addition of two wings. For more than thirty years Mr. Irons continued to labour in connection with this chapel, and at the same time he conducted lectures, &c., at Jewin Crescent, Aldersgate Street. It is said that the "Home Mission" first originated in connection with Camberwell Grove Chapel. During Mr. Irons' ministry, the chapel was attended by some 300 to 400 members, and the congregation was so large that there was not accommodation for all who wished to hear him. Mr. Irons, who died in 1852, was succeeded by the Rev. James Jay, although there was a short interregnum, during which another minister was, to a certain extent, on his trial. Mr. Jay came from Hackney, and is a staunch exponent of the particular theological views for which Mr. Irons was known. Mr. Jay has been the respected pastor ever since, or, in other words, for a period of twenty years or so. Recently, however, his advancing infirmities made his friends and himself anxious that some one should be found to take his place as the pastor of Camberwell Grove Chapel. At the age of 74 it may readily be conceived that Mr. Jay is entitled to rest from his ministerial cares and responsibilities ; and by his own request, as also that of his friends, an invitation was sent to the Rev. Thomas Bradbury (of Barrow Hill, Chesterfield) to become the pastor, and that gentleman, after repeated solicitations from many of his ministerial brethren, besides the church, signified his acceptance of the "call." To the credit of those connected with Camberwell Grove Chapel, although Mr. Jay ceases to be its pastor, he will receive the sum of £150 per annum for the remainder of his life, which, considering their obligations to their new minister, and other expenses, speaks well for the practical Christianity of the members of this chapel.

The recognition services to inaugurate the entry into the pastoral office of the Rev. Thomas Bradbury took place at the chapel on Thursday, September 10th, 1874, and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character.

CAMBERWELL NEW ROAD CHAPEL.

The church assembling here was formed September 1st, 1853, and was established by certain members of Grove Chapel, shortly after the death of the Rev. Joseph Irons. A school-room in Waterloo Street was the first place of meeting ; and in April, 1854, Mr. Tiddy commenced his regular ministry. Mr. Tiddy resided in

Belgium as the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society from 1835 to 1854. The memorial stone of this chapel was laid by Sir John Key, Bart., Chamberlain of the City of London, March 29th, 1856.

COTTAGE GREEN CHAPEL.

Cottage Green Chapel, Southampton Street, Camberwell, was opened in 1844, as a preaching station, under the auspices of the Rev. John Burnet and the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., and after several unsuccessful attempts to gather a permanent congregation, the building was purchased by the Rev. Benjamin Lewis (for many years pastor of Trinity Street Chapel, Borough) and his friends, and reopened as a Baptist chapel (open communion) on Wednesday, April 5th, 1854, the Revs. Dr. Steane and Katterns being preachers on the occasion. The ministry of the Rev. B. Lewis, which extended through a period of nearly five years, was closed by his lamented death on December 31st, 1858. The present pastor, the Rev. James Sears, commenced his stated labours on Lord's Day, April 17th, 1859, and during his ministry the church and congregation have largely increased. The chapel has been considerably enlarged and improved, and school-rooms erected at a cost of above £1,700; a Sunday school of about 500 scholars is successfully conducted by thirty voluntary teachers. Dorcas, Help in Trouble, and other societies are in active operation; two native preachers in India are maintained principally by the contributions of Sunday scholars, and a large and interesting Band of Hope meets weekly in the school-room. The combined influences of these and other agencies are rendering the church and congregation at Cottage Green a power for great good in the neighbourhood.

D'EYNSFORD ROAD CHAPEL.

This chapel was built as a Sabbath school in 1856, and altered and opened for public worship in 1863, as a Nonconformist chapel, under the pastorate care of the Rev. Mr. George Gosling. It is capable of seating about 150 persons. At present there is no regular minister, the pulpit being furnished "with supplies."

HANOVER CHAPEL.

Mr. Marshall, in his interesting Memorials, tells us that the founder of this church was the Rev. John Maynard, for some years the vicar of Camberwell. Mr. Marshall says "he came to reside at Peckham, in the lane leading to the *Old Kent Street Road*, which was immediately afterwards and is still called *Meeting House Lane*. There is no doubt that he first preached in his own house; and afterwards, in the year 1657, the old meeting-house was built, in which the congregation worshipped till their removal to Rye Lane." It certainly appears doubtful, on the face of it, that amidst all the persecutions which followed the restoration of Charles II. a meeting-house should have been built and regularly used at Peckham, and the more so since no trace of a "conventicle" at Peckham is to be found in the returns made to Sheldon, and no trace of it is to be found in the licences of 1672. That ejected

ministers did occasionally preach at Peckham is beyond doubt,* but only as opportunity offered, and not as regularly appointed ministers of a church.

For instance, it appears that the Rev. Bartholomew Ashwood, who was ejected from the vicarage of Axminster, came to Peckham in 1664. Joseph Osborn, vicar of Benenden, another ejected minister, found shelter at Peckham in 1681, and remained in Camberwell eight years. John Beaumont was then chosen pastor, and he was succeeded by John Ashwood, son of the ejected minister, who continued at Peckham till his death in 1706.

For ten years after the death of Mr. Ashwood a blank occurs in the history of the church.

In 1716 Samuel Chandler was chosen pastor,† and on his removal to the Old Jewry, the pulpit was occupied, in 1726, by Thomas Hadfield, M.D.,‡ who officiated as pastor till his death in 1741, when

John Milner, D.D., was called to the pastoral office. Dr. Milner, we gather, was "a solid" but not attractive preacher. Dr. Milner remained for sixteen years, and died June, 1757. During his pastorate the meeting-house was enlarged. Chief Justice Copeland, who was an active member of the church, was a contributor to the building fund. Dr. Milner, when forgotten as a preacher, will be remembered as a schoolmaster, as it was at his establishment that Oliver Goldsmith experienced the misery of being an usher.

The Rev. Samuel Billingsley, of Bradford, Wilts, then held charge for about twelve years, and was succeeded by

Rev. Richard Jones, the immediate predecessor of Dr. Collyer. Mr. Jones entered upon his ministry in February, 1770, and continued pastor thirty years. During the pastorate of Mr. Jones the freehold of the chapel was purchased by the contributions of the congregation, and put into trust for their use. But Mr. Jones was not by any means successful as a preacher. His doctrine was not considered sound, and the congregation is said to have dwindled down to one old woman in the gallery and to thirty or forty people downstairs, whilst the building was in a most dilapidated condition, some of the gallery windows being broken and an old shutter put up to keep out the wind.§

Under these depressing circumstances, William Bengo Collyer, a youth of eighteen, then a student at the Old College, Homerton, was invited to preach, and on the 1st December, 1801, he accepted the pastorate. The congregation rapidly increased, and in October, 1808, the meeting-house was closed for repairs and enlargement. Two side galleries were made and a piece of ground purchased for future extension on the north side, and subsequently it was found necessary to rebuild the chapel entirely, which was done in 1816, at a cost of about £3,600, and on the 17th June, 1817, it was opened for divine service, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and

* The following is extracted from the State Papers, Domestic Series, Car. II. vol. 131, No. 52 :—

T. Rosse, in a letter dated from Salisbury, Aug. 29th, 1665, to his "very deare ffreind" Joseph Williamson, Esq., writes as follows :—

"The Fanatiques are very buisy and I am assured from a little Agent that they haue their hopes, as high as ever wee had Ours w^n^ wee were Rebells to the State, as they now to the King S^r^ W^m^ Armorer last weeke luckily surprized a Wagon w^th^ about 20 barrells of powder goeing through Redding to Malmsbury and hath imprison'd the Carrier, who says hee tooke them up at Maidenhead but S^r^ W^m^ being a good old Bloodhound follow's the sent both wayes and its believ'd will un heard some Rogues in both places and discover some Armes gone to Malmesbury in Hogsheads the weeke before. At Camberwell neare Lambeth (last week) was a Conventicle broken up, where were seuerall substantiall Citizens (the whole Kennel were so) to Whom a Knave of Oxford (for Cambridge breeds noe such Rogues) called D^r^ Wilkinson (made a Master of a Colledge) held forth, and does hee not deserue, not only his former pardon, but p^r^sent p^r^ferment but to leaue these to the gallows (wheire I most heartily wish them)."

† See chapter on Local Worthies.

‡ In the charge given to Dr. Hadfield, he is addressed in these words,—"Though by your learning and diligence you have attained to a capacity of pursuing greater advantages another way, and by which several, once designed for the ministry, have very much advanced themselves; yet notwithstanding this, and in such a day as this, when the ministry is rendered and become contemptible in the eyes of almost all sorts of people, you have offered yourself to the service of God's house."

§ Allport, Collections.

Sussex* attending the opening. Dr. Collyer's successful career and justly popular pastorate is noticed elsewhere. It only remains for us to state here that on the 9th January, 1854, he ended an honourable and useful career, and in commemoration of his name and work the Collyer Memorial Schools, in the High Street, Peckham, have since been built. In order to assist Dr. Collyer in the pastorate, the Rev. H. J. Gamble was chosen co-pastor in November, 1846, and the chapel was then further enlarged. In October, 1852, Mr. Gamble removed from Peckham, and was followed by the Rev. Robert Wye Betts, of New College, London, who was chosen assistant minister, and entered upon his duties May 1st, 1853.

Mr. Betts, who during his ministry was afflicted with severe and continuous ill-health, held charge until December, 1868, on the 1st of which month he entered into rest, much beloved by his sorrowing flock. After an interregnum of nearly two years, the Rev. G. B. Ryley was appointed in November, 1870, and under his able and faithful teaching Hanover Chapel is again happily taking its place in the front rank of Nonconformist churches.

HEATON ROAD CHAPEL.

This chapel, known as Zion Chapel, belongs to the Independents. The members originally met for worship in the Mission House on Peckham Rye. This place becoming too small, a fund was raised and the present chapel built to seat 300, at a cost of £1,300. The memorial-stone was laid by Mr. E. Vinall, minister of Regent Street Chapel, City Road, May 5th, 1873; the stone was given by D. C. Preston, of Nunhead. The chapel was opened for worship September 21st, 1873.

HILL STREET CHAPEL.

The Free Methodists have erected a substantial building in Hill Street, Peckham. The Rev. J. Coman is the present minister.

JAMES'S GROVE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Commenced in a small room in South Street; it was then removed to the Rosemary Branch in 1869; the memorial-stone of the present building was laid by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, on July 19, 1870. The first and present minister is the Rev. J. B. Field. It is capable of seating 335 persons, and cost £1860.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LINDEN GROVE, PECKHAM RYE.

This chapel owes its erection to the efforts of friends living on the Rye and at Nunhead, who felt the need of a convenient place of worship. There was a small building erected on private ground at Nun Green, where some few worshipped, Mr. Austin, a schoolmaster at Nunhead, acting as minister for some time. On his removal to Canada, Mr. J. Reid, one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society, with Mr. Grow and others, officiated, and the congregation feeling the need

* For a further account of Dr. Collyer, see chapter on Local Worthies.

of a larger place of worship, collected money for the purpose of enlarging the building there. At this time, Mr. Gamble leaving Hanover Chapel, several of the worshippers there left too, and uniting with the friends at Nun Green, they exerted themselves and conjointly raised the present handsome and suitable building in Linden Grove, then called Cemetery Road.

The new structure was opened in May, 1857, the Rev. J. Sherman, Henry Gamble, Newman Hall, and R. W. Betts taking part in the services.

The first pastor was the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, F.L.S. He was afterwards succeeded by the Rev. L. Herschell, and subsequently by the present pastor, the Rev. J. Chetwode Postans.

LORDSHIP LANE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

The memorial-stone of this chapel was laid by Dr. Steane, late of Denmark Place, Camberwell, on the 5th August, 1872; and on the 1st January, 1873, it was opened for public worship. The cost of the land and building together was about £2,400.

The original iron chapel on the same site was erected in 1869.

Mr. H. J. Tresidder is the present (and first) pastor.

Mr. R. G. Battley, a member of the church, supplied the designs for the new building.

LOWER PARK ROAD CHAPEL.

The members of this chapel first met for worship in a room, No. 15, Hill Street, Peckham, in the year 1853, but had no regular minister until June, 1856, when a place (since used as a pianoforte manufactory) was fitted up to hold eighty persons. The Rev. Thomas J. Cole was appointed pastor, and for twelve years continued his ministry there. Mr. Cole was subsequently appointed chaplain at Nunhead, which position he still holds. The meeting-place in Hill Street soon became too small, and in the following year a chapel was built seating about 250 people. In 1859 the land for the present chapel was taken, the foundation-stone being laid in July, 1861, by Sir Morton Peto, Bart. It is capable of holding about 900 people, and was opened for worship in July, 1862. The building is 55 feet long and 75 feet wide, of the Grecian order of architecture. The stones forming the basement were originally a part of old Westminster Bridge. The present minister is the Rev. T. Tarn, under whose ministry the congregation has greatly increased in number, so that a gallery was built to meet the increased demand for seats. In connection with the chapel are schools attended by more than 1,000 children, and two mission stations, one of which, though occupied still by the Sunday school of Park Road Chapel, was leased to the Rev. James Fleming, and is still used for the services of the Camden Church Mission, being, so far as we know, the only place where Church and Dissent work harmoniously under one roof. The place has since become one of the Board schools. This Mission Hall was commenced in a tin-worker's shed capable of holding forty people; the present buildings on the same spot have been so enlarged as to accommodate about 450, which number have often been present at Mr. Fleming's readings. The bricks which formed the first Mission Hall came from the levelling of the tombs in Spitalfields churchyard. The scholar whose name was first on the register when the school commenced seventeen years ago is now the superintendent.

MANSION HOUSE CHAPEL.

The Mansion House Chapel was built in 1797 by the Rev. William Smith, M.A., who then conducted a respectable academy in Bowyer House. He preached here for some time, but no church was formed until his removal in 1799.

The Rev. William Berry, classical tutor at Hoxton Academy, became pastor of the first church, and on his resignation from ill-health in the year 1812, the Rev. John B. Innes, of Trowbridge, was chosen minister. He removed to Weymouth in March, 1824. On the 7th of October following the Rev. William Orme became pastor, and during his ministry the church acquired a position of marked distinction and usefulness. Mr. Orme was born at Falkirk, February 3rd, 1787. In 1800 he was bound apprentice to a trade in which he felt no interest, and which in 1805 he abandoned for the ministry.

In his preparatory studies he is said to have made such an impression that he was generally called upon to preach three times a day. As secretary of the London Missionary Society he displayed great ability. His writings were also appreciated at the time, and the following, amongst others, are from his pen:—Life of John Owen, D.D.; Life and Times of Richard Baxter; Bibliotheca Biblica, a small volume on the Lord's Supper. He died on the 8th of May, 1830, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

The Rev. John Burnet succeeded Mr. Orme, entering upon his duties on the 12th September, 1830. In early life Mr. Burnet had been a hearer of Mr. Orme when minister at Perth, and his judicious training was never forgotten. "In person,"* Mr. Burnet is described as a "man of vigorous proportions, firm, massive, yet full of vitality; and so radiant in countenance, that his presence seemed to cheer the assembly whilst adding to its conscious strength. His eloquence was, like himself, fresh, manly, and thoroughly effective."

In 1852 it was resolved to build a new place of worship on a freehold site at Camberwell Green, and the sum of £8,000 was soon raised for the purpose.

In 1855 his congregation, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate, presented Mr. Burnet with a purse of £500.

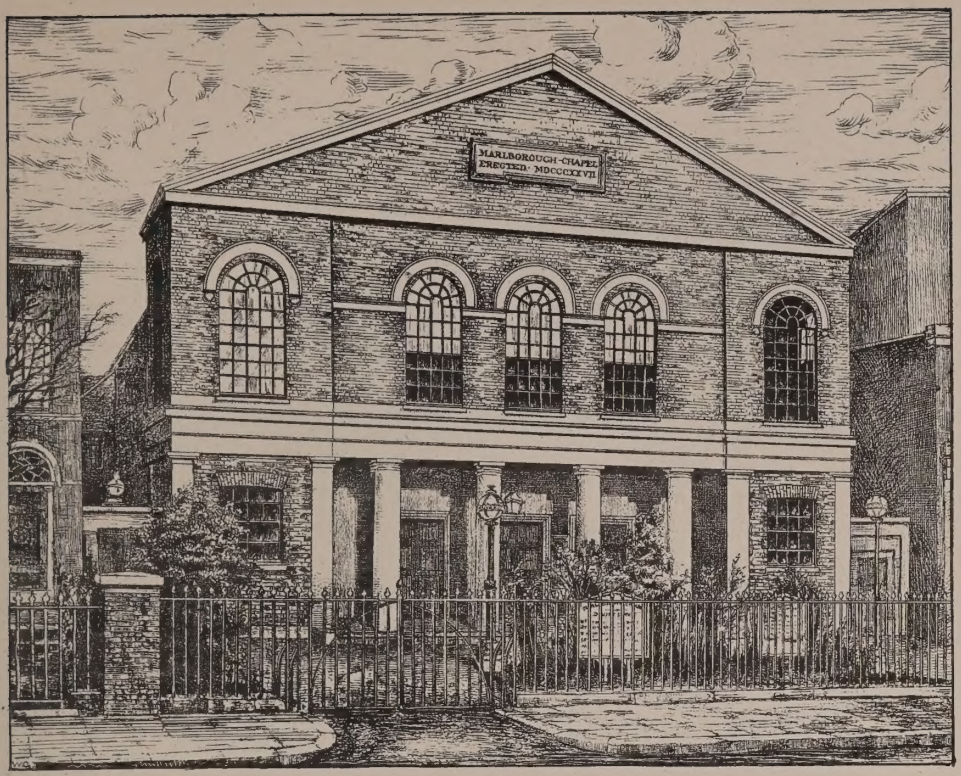
Mr. Burnet died in his 74th year, on the 10th of June, 1862, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Pillans, who for some time previously had acted as co-pastor.

The old Mansion House Chapel is now used by the Baptists, and the Rev. W. K. Rowe is the minister.

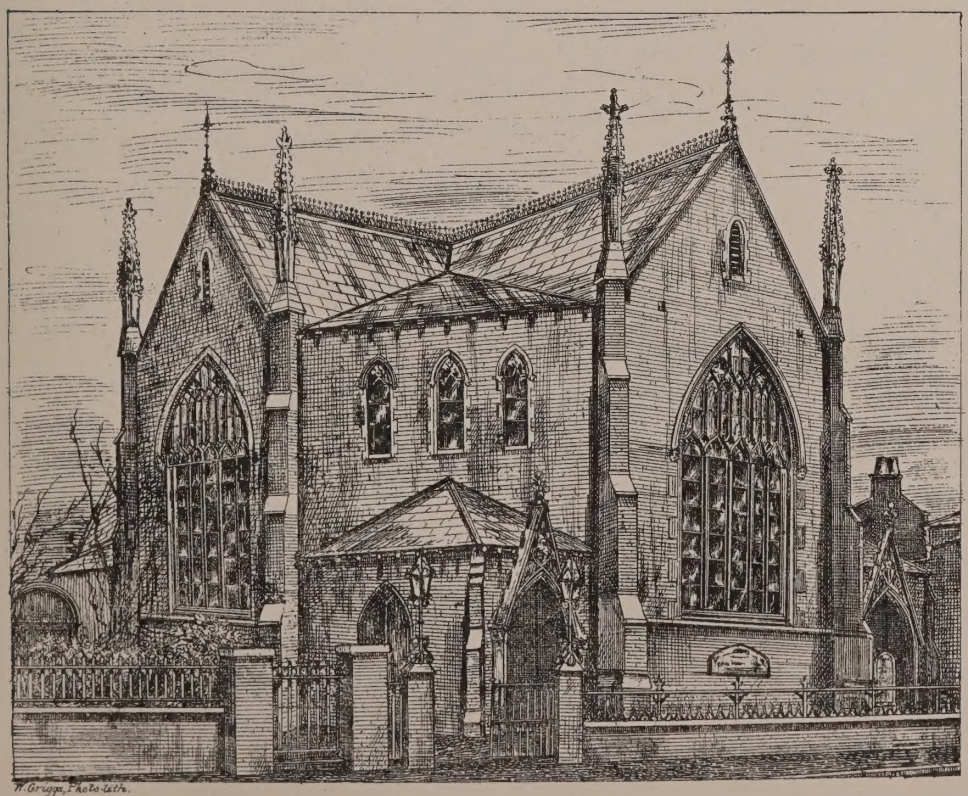
MARLBOROUGH CHAPEL.

This Congregational chapel dates its origin about 1825. At that time a few of the residents made an attempt to meet what they felt to be the religious needs of the neighbourhood. They opened a Sunday school in the Old Kent Road, holding it in the cooperage of a Mr. Weemys, where also they conducted a preaching service in the afternoon. Having obtained on lease a plot of land in Marlborough Place, they proceeded to the erection of the present chapel. Thomas Wilson, Esq., laid the foundation-stone November 14, 1826, and the building was opened for divine worship in August of the following year. Under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Bennett a church was organized on September 12, 1833. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Hughes, who died after a brief service of ten months. The Rev.

* Dr. Waddington's Surrey Congregational History.



MARLBOROUGH CHAPEL, OLD KENT ROAD.



CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CAMBERWELL NEW ROAD.

Henry Richard was ordained pastor November 11, 1835. By his energy this chapel was emancipated from its heavy debt; and the flourishing British Schools, Oakley Place, Old Kent Road, owe their existence to his resolute adhesion to the voluntary principle in education. Mr. Richard resigned his charge May 24, 1850, to devote his full time and abilities to the work before him as secretary of the Peace Society, in which capacity his name has become universally known through Europe and the United States. He was elected M.P. for Merthyr, in Wales, at the last general election, and ranks as one of the foremost Nonconformists in the House of Commons. His successor at Marlborough Chapel was the Rev. T. G. Pigg, B.A., a minister of most estimable character, who, after a pastorate of over ten years, died December 6, 1860. The Rev. W. A. Essery, of Cheshunt College, the present energetic and successful pastor of the church, was ordained May 14, 1861. The interior of the chapel since then has been entirely reconstructed, commodious school and class rooms and vestries have been built at a cost of nearly £4,000, and a powerful impulse has been given to every branch of Christian and philanthropic work.

From the last Year Book, published in 1873, the following facts are gathered :— There are four Sunday schools in operation, in as many different localities of the neighbourhood, containing upwards of 1,300 scholars. Thirty-two districts are visited by visitors who have 721 families under their care. A City Missionary labours, under the direction of the church, in a district bounded by Rolls Road, Cobourg Road, and Surrey Canal; his visits are about 5,000 in the year. Three Mothers' Societies are worked by the ladies of the congregation—one held at the chapel, another at Ann Street, and a third at Ledbury Street Mission. These societies have upwards of 150 members, and the money used in their working is just £120. There is also an Infants' Friend and Dorcas Society for assisting poor lying-in women with the loan of bags of linen and gifts of groceries and money. Over thirty cases are recorded for the year. In addition is a Sick Relief Fund, distributing nearly £25 amongst seventy poor families, and occasioning 240 visits to them. Beside these institutions, there are a most flourishing Young Men's Association, Young Men's Bible Class, Young Ladies' Improvement Association, and a Band of Hope. Whilst labouring thus for the good of those immediately around the chapel, the sum of over £130 was raised in the year for missions to the heathen and Jews. It will thus be seen that Marlborough Chapel within a few years has arisen to be one of the strongest centres of benevolent and Christian influence in the parish.

NEATE STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel was opened in November, 1855, by certain members of the Methodist New Connexion, at a cost of about £800, including the building of the schools. The little chapel is capable of accommodating about 150 persons, and the school-room 100. The members first met in a room in the New Church Road, Camberwell, and subsequently in a school-room in the Albany Road.

ST. GEORGE'S CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

In the St. George's Road, Camberwell, is an iron building, opened as a Congrega-

tional chapel in October, 1871. It is capable of seating about 500 persons. Mr. Harris, the present minister, was appointed in February, 1872. About 200 children attend the Sunday school, which meets in the chapel.

SUMNER ROAD CHAPEL.

The Primitive Methodists are erecting a chapel in the Sumner Road, Peckham, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Horace Marshall, Esq., of Brixton. The memorial-stone was laid by John Olney, Esq., of Lewisham.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL, ALDER STREET.

This small chapel was opened on Easter Sunday, 1872. It seats about sixty persons, and has a Sunday school, attended by about forty scholars. The present minister is Mr. G. Carter. A plot of ground has been purchased in the Annendale Road, where it is intended to erect an iron chapel to seat 200 persons, in lieu of the present building in Alder Street.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, OAKLEY PLACE.

The members of this congregation first met in a temporary iron structure in the Albany Road. The foundation-stone of the present building was laid by E. Lightfoot, Esq., of Accrington, Lancashire. Memorial-stones were subsequently laid by Messrs. Tustin, Stephens, May, and Chubb. This chapel is capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, and is 90 feet in length by 45 feet in width. The first minister appointed was the Rev. James Branson, who was succeeded by the Rev. Josiah Evans. The school, lecture, and class rooms are under the chapel, and are well attended.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Of the early history of Methodism in Peckham but little is known. Probably it is of comparatively modern date. The first public building occupied by the Methodists was that in Harder's Road, called Providence Hall, now divided into cottages, and immediately adjoining Queen's Road Chapel. This was superseded in 1834 by the small but substantial chapel in Stafford Street. This chapel owed its erection chiefly to the energy of the Rev. J. P. Haswell, at that time superintendent of the Southwark circuit. When Stafford Street Chapel was built it was situated in the midst of fields and gardens. It was erected without a gallery, but the congregation increased, and rendered necessary the erection of one. At length, in 1862, the want of a larger Methodist Chapel to meet the demands of the growing population of Peckham, which now numbered over 30,000, was so strongly felt, that a site was secured in Queen's Road, at a cost of £1,600, and, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. J. S. Workman, the present Queen's Road Chapel was built. The foundation-stone was

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, QUEEN'S ROAD.

laid on May 5, 1864, by the late Mr. Walter Powell. Upwards of £1,200 was placed upon the stone. The chapel was opened by the late Rev. L. Thornton, M.A., in 1865, the last public official act of this distinguished and deeply-lamented minister. After the opening of the new chapel the building in Stafford Street was used as a day school. The congregation and society grew rapidly at Queen's Road, and soon felt the need of increased class-room accommodation, and on the 23rd of October, 1874, the foundation-stones of additional class-rooms and lecture hall were laid, the cost of of which is estimated to be £1,300. These rooms were publicly opened on the 21st January, 1875.

The chapel is in the Early Decorated Gothic style, and is a parallelogram in shape, with a tower and spire, 120 feet in height, at the north-western angle. The materials used are Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings. The main front of the chapel contains a large five-light traceried window, and the elevation is flanked by a turret 54 feet high in the south-western angle. The roofs of the chapel and turret are slated, in both cases rows of blue and red slates being alternated. The internal dimensions are 81 feet in length by 43 feet 8 inches in breadth. An apse at the back of the chapel, while adding to the apparent length of the building, provides a space for an organ and for the accommodation of the choir. There are galleries both at the sides and end of the chapel, and by the side of the apse is a vestry 10 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. The ceiling is of a slightly arched form, the height in the centre being 37 feet, and at the sides 24 feet, and is throughout divided into panels by wooden ribs. The pulpit is of elegant design, executed in deal, stained slightly and varnished, and the pews and all visible woodwork are stained a light colour and varnished. The windows are of rolled cathedral glass with narrow borders of light amber colour. There is ample provision for ventilation, and the heating is effected by means of Haden's patent warm-air apparatus, and the lighting by brass gaseliers suspended from the ceiling, so as thoroughly to diffuse the light. The general effect of the interior conveys an impression of warmth and comfort, and its acoustic properties are perfect. The total accommodation is for 1,000 persons.

Mr. R. H. Thompson acted as secretary to the building committee.

The present minister is the Rev. W. Gibson, B.A.

WYNDHAM ROAD CHAPEL.

The Baptists have utilized two railway arches under the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway in the Wyndham Road as a place of worship, and notwithstanding the limited accommodation afforded, the arrangements are most excellent. The arch which is used as a chapel is capable of seating about 200 persons; the other arch is used as a school-room. This mission is an offshoot of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, the pulpit having been "supplied" from his college. Messrs. Babington, Almy, and Jabez J. Harman have successively occupied the pulpit.

CAMBERWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The foundation-stone of this church was laid on the 7th of May, 1868, by Earl Dalhousie. The building, which is situate a short distance from the Camberwell

Road, was erected from the designs of Mr. John Sivock, Mr. Wells being the builder. Attached to the church is a spacious lecture hall.

The first minister was the Rev. Robert Taylor, of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, who has recently been appointed to another church.

CAMBERWELL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

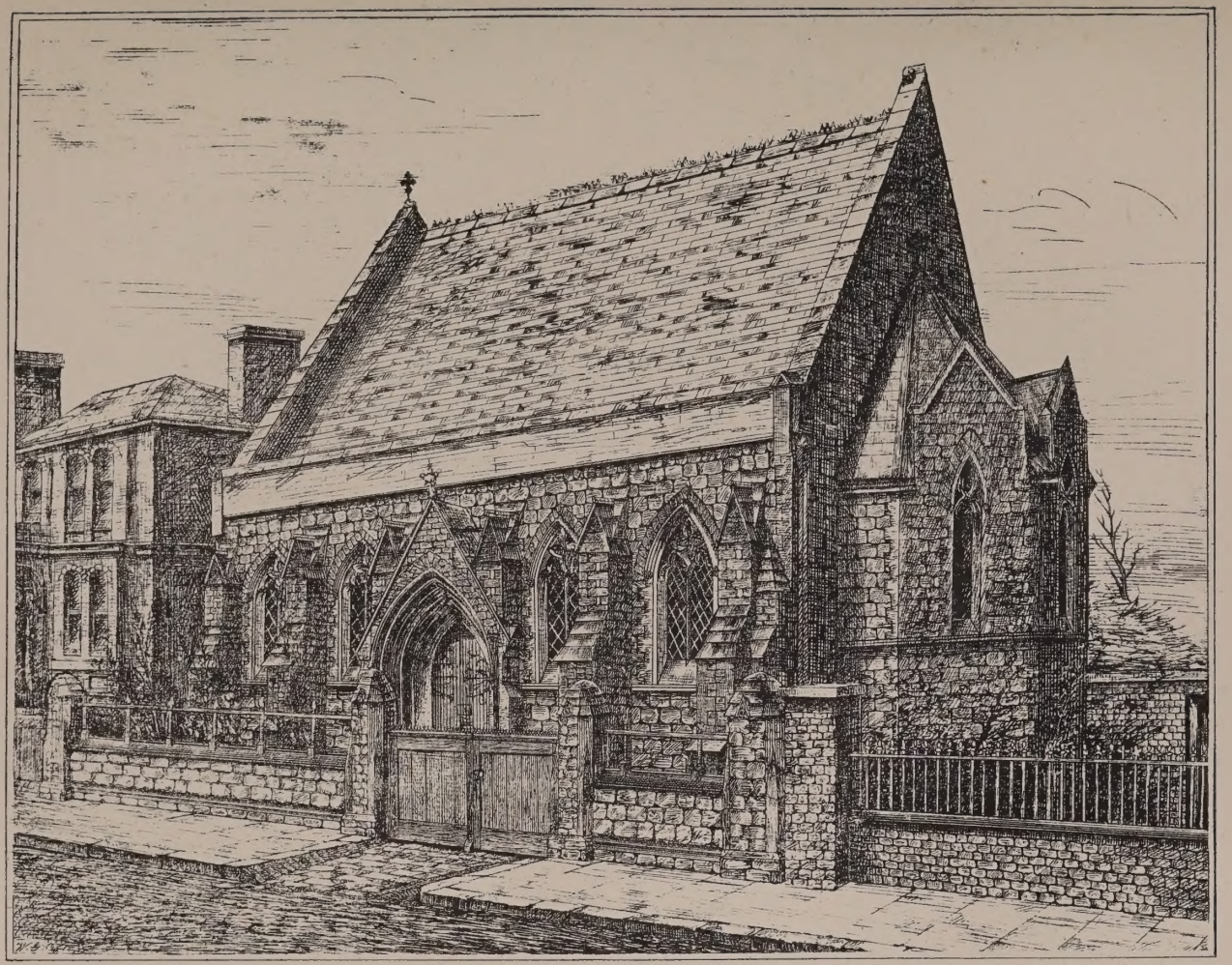
The original members of this church, then consisting of ten persons, first met for worship in a small room on Denmark Hill, whence they moved to Chepstow Cottage, and some stables in the Wyndham Road were subsequently taken and fitted up for worship. The present church was soon after commenced. The Prince Imperial had consented to lay the foundation-stone, but, through unavoidable circumstances, was prevented from attending. The church was erected from designs supplied by Mr. C. A. Buckler, architect, and is in the Early English style (twelfth century). It is 104 feet long and 45 feet wide, and is capable of holding about 600 people; the altar, tesselated pavement of the sanctuary, also the pulpit and side altars of Our Lady and St. Joseph, are of Caen stone, with marble and alabaster decorations. The church was opened for worship by Archbishop Manning. The cost, with organ and church furniture, is estimated at £3,000.

There are two priests attached to the mission—the senior priest, the Rev. J. M'Grath; the junior, the Rev. H. Vandoorne.

There are flourishing schools for boys, girls, and infants, attended by about 300 children; the girls are taught by certified sisters of the Order of Notre Dame. The new girls' school is a pretty Gothic building in Pitman Street, consisting of two rooms 60 feet by 20 feet. There is also a middle-class school for girls, attended by about sixty children, under the superintendence of sisters of the Order of Notre Dame.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, WINDSOR ROAD, DENMARK HILL.

This community first met for worship in Camberwell in Dr. Crofts' school in January, 1854, and Mr. Meyer was engaged as pastor. There being no German church in Camberwell, the members resolved to build one, and the money was raised by private subscription for the present building in the Windsor Road, which was first opened December 16th, 1855. It is capable of seating about 300 persons, and is supported by voluntary contributions—the sittings being all free. Service is only held on Sunday morning, and is conducted entirely in German. The clergyman must be ordained by the German Protestant Church, and is elected by the community for life, every member who has subscribed for one year having a vote. The affairs of the church are managed by five elders, who are elected for three years at annual meetings of the congregation. The church is specially independent of any kind of outside supervision. Mr. Meyer died in June, 1871, and Mr. Kohlreuter was elected in January, 1872. There are about eighty families belonging to the community, who are principally persons of substantial means.



GERMAN CHAPEL, WINDSOR ROAD.

HOME MISSION, LEIPSIC ROAD.

In the Leipsic Road is a quiet little centre of usefulness known as the Home Mission, a branch of the London City Mission. The principal room in the building seats about 300; and in addition to the Sunday and week-day services there are other organizations connected with it—Bible class, district visiting, Good Templars' lodge, &c.

The place was formerly used in conjunction with a British school. Mr. Norton Smith, of Cold Harbour Lane, who has been a generous supporter of the home, bought up the lease of the building in 1873, since which time the Home Mission alone has been carried on. The present minister, Mr. Harris, has been connected with it for fifteen years.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, FLODDEN ROAD, CAMBERWELL.

This place of worship belongs to the religious denomination called the New Jerusalem Church, but more frequently styled Swedenborgians.

In 1864 a small society was formed in South London, which met for worship under the ministry of Mr. E. Austin at Dunn's Literary Institute, Newington Causeway. A building fund was at once commenced, and so well was it supported, that the foundation-stone of the present edifice was laid on May 15th, 1868, the church being opened on October 31st following.

Outside is a board announcing that the structure is "dedicated to the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ—the only true God."

The church is of a rectangular plan, 57 feet long and 34 feet wide internally, and will accommodate about 250 persons. In the rear is a small lecture-room, together with vestry, &c. A tower of about 80 feet high gives considerable effect to the building.

The total cost of the structure, including organ, was nearly £3,000, and only a small portion of this sum now remains unpaid. Mr. Austin still officiates as minister, and various meetings are held during the week for elucidation of the doctrines and also for social intercourse. A Sunday school, mainly consisting of members' children, assembles every Sunday afternoon, and a small publication called the *Camberwell New Church Chronicle* specifies from time to time the operations of the various organizations connected with the society.

PECKHAM ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was not until the year 1855 that the Roman Catholics of Peckham were enabled to erect for themselves a place of worship. The mission had been entrusted by the Right Reverend Dr. Grant, the then Catholic Bishop of Southwark, to the Capuchin Fathers, one of the branches of the Franciscan Order. The congregation consisting principally of poor and struggling people, great exertions were required to collect the means necessary to carry out the undertaking. One of the earliest contributors to the work was the late King of Naples, and the first of the congregation to offer help was an Irish woman, who, as soon as she heard of the arrival of the Fathers, brought a donation of £5 and a liberal supply of household necessaries; and this zeal and fervour being shared by others of the flock, all difficulties were at length overcome, and a small and poor but decent chapel and school were erected in the Park Road,

Peckham. In this simple building several distinguished prelates of the Order, and preachers famed for their eloquence (amongst them His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman), have pleaded the cause of the poor Catholics of Peckham. And such success crowned the unwearied exertions of the priests of the mission, that, after the lapse of a few years, the original chapel proved too small for the greatly increased congregation, and it became an imperative necessity to erect a much larger building. The first stone of the present beautiful church was laid by the Right Reverend Dr. Grant on the 7th of July, 1859, and it was opened by the same prelate on the 4th of October, 1866, with all the magnificent ceremonies allowed by the Roman Catholic Church, there being present the Superiors of the Religious Orders in England and Ireland and most of the Catholic clergy of London. At these opening services His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster preached in the morning, and the Right Reverend Dr. Amherst, Bishop of Northampton, in the evening. The church is 124 feet in length by 70 feet in breadth, and may be considered as one of Mr. Pugin's best efforts. It is simple, elegant, and substantial ; its walls have frequently echoed to the eloquent words of Archbishop Manning, Monseigneur Capel, and many other popular and distinguished preachers. There are two schools—one for girls, and the other for boys, both under Government inspection. There are about 150 attendants in the former and 130 in the latter ; both schools have obtained excellent reports from the Government inspectors. The Roman Catholic district of Peckham contains about 3,000 Catholics. Since the formation of this mission, great educational and social progress has been made in the neighbourhood, very much having been done to improve the moral and physical condition of the poor. The Franciscan Order is one of the most remarkable and numerous in the Church of Rome. Before the French revolution of 1793 it contained between 40,000 and 50,000 members ; and although civil and religious revolutions have, in many countries, caused its suppression, it still numbers upwards of 12,000. It has established missions in India, the two Americas, and in most European countries. The Capuchins have received many marks of distinction from different Roman pontiffs, and, according to a decree of Benedict XIV., the preacher to the Papal Court is always a Capuchin.

The Rev. Father Emidius, Superior of the Capuchin Community of Our Lady of Dolors, has been connected with the church since its establishment in Peckham. He is Italian by birth, and not long since became a naturalized British subject. He is much beloved not only by members of his own flock, but by Protestants of every denomination.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

The Friends first met in a carpenter's workshop in Harder's Road about fifty-five years ago, and in 1835 the present Meeting House in Hanover Street was built. The Friends were formerly a numerous body, and have always been noted for their liberality and support of local charities, more particularly of course in the support of those connected with their own immediate circle. One of the principal members, Mr. Thomas Cash, at present a guardian of this parish, belongs to a family which has long been intimately connected with the cause. The site on which the Meeting House now stands was formerly a pond, much prized by the boys of the last generation as a skating-ground.

SCHOOLS.

THE SCHOOL BOARD AND EDUCATION IN CAMBERWELL.

THE passing of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, gave Camberwell (as a portion of the Division of Lambeth) a new class of representatives —*i.e.*, members of the School Board for London. The extensive field for usefulness in developing the education of children, thenceforth to be practised on a very large scale, in order that the country might keep pace with Continental nations who had made very rapid strides of late years, naturally attracted a large number of candidates for the honours offered through this medium. The first election was fixed for the return of five members for this division, to be held on the 29th of November, 1870. As this was the first trial, and consequently an experiment, of the system of cumulative voting, as well as the first effort to conduct voting by ballot on a large scale, the election provoked an extraordinary amount of interest. The Ballot Act, in respect of voting for Members of Parliament as well as for School Boards, is bound up with Camberwell, for it was here that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, then Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, when preparing his Education Act, stationed himself at one or more of the polling-places in order to witness the effect in voting for the election of vestrymen, as adopted in Camberwell—a practice reported to that minister, much to his surprise, by Mr. Middlemass, when attending with a deputation to wait upon Mr. Forster.

At the end of three years, the term for which the first members were elected, a second election was held on the 27th November, 1873. The Church party had been in a minority on the first occasion ; and, fearing that the tendency of the new system of education would be to weaken the denominational schools, a strong and united effort was made by the friends of National schools to influence the elections all over the Metropolis in favour of their own representatives, the object being to secure sufficient care for their own denominational interests. In this effort the Church party was successful, inasmuch as they contrived to return 28 of the forty-nine representatives, whereas at the first election they were only 21 strong. Nowhere did the feeling run higher, nor were the meetings conducted more vigorously, than in Camberwell. The Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Harold Browne) was brought on to the scene to lend the weight of his name and position, and to plead in his earnest but temperate style for the return of the Church candidates. The result was in a majority (three) of the members returned being of the Church section, and a minority (two) of Dissenters. The state of the poll was as follows :—

Candidates.	Votes.	Candidates.	Votes.
Rev. Evan Daniel, M.A. .	17,022	Mr. J. Stiff . . .	11,998
Mr. W. F. Morgan . .	16,672	Mr. H. Wallace . . .	10,764
Mr. T. E. Heller . .	14,690	Rev. F. Tugwell . . .	4,901
Rev. G. M. Murphy . .	12,669		

The first five were declared to be elected, Mr. Morgan being the one residing in, and consequently immediately representing this parish ; and he has proved himself a most assiduous and painstaking member.

The state of the poll at the previous election was as follows :—

Candidates.	Votes.	Candidates.	Votes.
Mr. Stiff	22,078	Mr. Applegarth	7,682
Mr. Tressider	16,656	Mr. Kavanagh	4,724
Sir Thomas Tilson	14,574	Mr. C. White	3,976
Hon. A. McArthur	11,963	Mr. W. R. Selway	3,419
Mr. Charles Few	10,508	Mr. Mottershead	3,063
		Mr. John Gibbons	1,473
Rev. G. M. Murphy	8,402	Mr. Shaen	918
Rev. F. Tugwell	7,828		

The total number attending Public Elementary schools in Camberwell parish—*i.e.*, schools at which elementary education is the principal part of the instruction given, and at which the fees do not exceed 9*d.* a week—at the time the census was taken by the School Board, in compliance with a request from the Education Department at Whitehall, which census was completed and a return made in April, 1871, was nearly 7,000.

The annexed table is a complete list of all the elementary schools in the parish, as taken in the School Board census in the first four months of the Board's existence, by officers specially employed for the purpose, supplemented by replies in detail from the managers, teachers, or proprietors, in answer to a circular sent out by the Board :—

School.	Public.	Private.	Adventure.	Projected.	Contemplated Enlargement.	Accommodation at 8 sq. ft. per child.	No. on Roll.	Attendance.
St. Matthew's (Girls and Infants), National, Camberwell New Road	1	..	..	..	..	330	405	315
Emmanuel, National, Camberwell Road	1	..	..	..	..	375	272	201
Camberwell, Wyndham Road, Roman Catholic	..	1	..	..	..	284	167	132
	..	..	..	1	..	300	..	..
Nelson Street, Ragged, Wyndham Road	..	1	..	..	..	154	233	162
Wyndham Road (Infants), Wyndham Road	..	1	..	..	..	90	119	84
Brown, Mrs., 9, Clarendon Street, Camberwell New Road	..	..	1	..	..	19	6	6
Payne, Miss, 29, Albany Road	..	..	1	..	..	52	42	42
Gibson, Mrs., 30, St. George's Street	..	..	1	..	..	13	18	15
Linfoot, Mrs., 139, Cobourg Road, Old Kent Road	..	..	1	..	..	61	45	45
Lewis, Mrs., 33, Smyrk's Road, Old Kent Road	..	..	1	..	..	15	15	15
British, Oakley Road, Old Kent Road	1	..	..	..	..	382	459	376
Allen, Mrs., 60, Neate Street	..	..	1	..	..	17	22	22
St. George's National, New Church Road	1	..	..	..	..	532	432	350
Camberwell, Green Coat and National, Camberwell Green	1	..	..	..	..	932	546	408
St. Giles's (Infants and Girls), Waterloo Street	1	..	..	..	..	225	228	175
Camberwell (Free), Waterloo Street	1	..	..	..	..	231	143	122
Voluntary, Waterloo Street	1	..	..	..	..	131	127	112
Norgrove, Mrs., 5, Southampton Street	..	..	1	..	..	26	17	17
Wyatt, Mrs. and Miss, 18, Southampton Street	..	..	1	..	..	39	26	26
Hope, Mr., 41, George Street	..	..	1	..	..	14	22	12
Fleming, Miss, 55, East Surrey Grove	..	..	1	..	..	13	26	20
Tiffin, Mrs., 190, Cator Street	..	..	1	..	..	18	15	14
Coman, Miss, 135, Cator Street, Commercial Road	..	..	1	..	..	20	35	30
Camden Chapel, Mission Hall, Melon Ground	..	1	..	..	..	152	281	281
Fealy, Mrs., 15, Pelham Street, Kempton Road	..	..	1	..	..	20	25	25
Camden Chapel, National, Sumner Road	1	..	..	..	..	662	691	554
Middle Class (Boys), 27, Camden Grove	..	..	1	..	..	36	74	67
Perral, Mr. and Mrs., 2A, Branch Buildings, Commercial Road	..	..	1	..	..	32	61	61
Christchurch (Infants), National, Arthur Street, Old Kent Road	1	..	..	..	..	200	139	111

School.	Public.	Private.	Adventure.	Projected.	Contemplated Enlargement.	Accommodation at 8 sq. feet per child.	No. on Roll.	Attendance.
St. Francis, Roman Catholic, Lower Park Road	1	..	..	..	..	125	170	165
	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..
Lower Park Road, Ragged, Old Kent Road	1	..	..	..	..	114	154	116
Ansell, Miss, 8, Cornwall Road	..	..	1	..	..	20	10	10
Cove, Miss, 6, Sidmouth Terrace, Commercial Road	..	..	1	..	..	12	12	6
Ruston, Mr., 26, Arthur Street	..	..	1	..	..	49	20	20
Ward, Mrs., 57, Arthur Street, Old Kent Road	..	..	1	..	..	24	8	8
Peckham (Girls), British, Hill Street	1	..	..	..	..	110	121	101
Peckham, Wesleyan, Day, Stafford Street, High Street	1	..	..	..	..	308	250	230
St. Andrew's District, Orchard Hill Street	1	..	..	..	..	97	128	106
Church (Infants), 25, Clarkson Place, Carlton Grove	..	1	..	..	..	25	26	23
Hargrave, Mrs., 4, Shard's Road, Carlton Road	..	..	1	..	..	17	33	27
New Hatcham, Ragged, Manor Street, Old Kent Road	..	1	..	..	..	130	..	..
Chandler, Miss, 27, Mawbey Road	..	..	1	..	..	35	25	21
Lee, Miss, 6, Earl Street, Albany Road	..	..	1	..	..	18	24	24
Antrobus, Mr., 4, Milstead Terrace, Church Street	..	..	1	..	..	22	12	11
Lunniss, Mr., 13, Church Street, Old Kent Road	..	..	1	..	..	39	41	41
Swain, Mrs., 4, Manor Street, Old Kent Road	..	..	1	..	..	13	32	17
Young, Miss, 879, Old Kent Road	..	..	1	..	..	15	14	13
Christ Church, National, Asylum Road	1	..	..	..	..	365	316	239
Perkins, Mr. and Miss, 13, York Grove	..	..	1	..	..	19	16	16
Vitty, Mrs., Bland's Avenue, Clifton Road	..	..	1	..	..	31	13	13
Fry, Miss, 90, Lothian Road, Camberwell New Road	..	..	1	..	..	49	49	46
Peckham (Girls), Ragged, Victoria Place	..	1	..	..	..	67	146	116
Peckham (Boys), British, High Street	1	..	..	..	..	221	273	197
Peckham (National), 136, High Street	1	..	..	..	..	237	52	39
Gardiner, Miss, 8, Victoria Road	..	..	1	..	..	33	28	28
St. Mary Magdalen's, Albert Road	1	..	..	..	..	383	421	364
Cox, Miss, 20, Sturdy Road	..	..	1	..	..	31	26	26
St. John's, East Dulwich, National, Peckham Rye	1	*	..	..	..	161	182	158
	..	..	..	..	1	458	458	..
St. John's, East Dulwich, Lordship Lane	..	1	†	..	..	58	85	73
The "James Allen" (Girls), Dulwich	1	..	..	..	..	136	50	37
The National, Dulwich	1	..	..	..	..	271	159	114
St. Peter's, National, East Dulwich	1	..	..	..	..	27	50	37

In giving the history of the School Board connection with Camberwell, it will perhaps be interesting to the readers of this work to know the *modus operandi* adopted by the Lambeth members on the commencement of operations in the Borough of Lambeth, with respect to the Education Act, 1870. Certain persons were appointed, called visitors, with a superintendent to arrange and supervise their work. It was the duty of these visitors to call at every house, to schedule the names of all children between the ages of 3 and 13, and the school at which they were attending. In the cases of children between 5 and 13 years of age, who were not attending any school, or were not being educated at home, and no reasonable cause was shown for such apparent neglect, after various cautions and visits, notices were served upon the parents (called Notice A) to send such children to school within a given period specified on the notice. If this failed to have the desired effect, then a notice, B, was served upon the parents, summoning them to appear before the committee to show cause why they should not be taken before a magistrate and fined. In Lambeth, every lenity has been shown by the committee in all cases brought under their notice, and in order to give the parents no opportunity of making excuses, these meetings have always been held in the evening, and near the residence of the parents. Four, five, and sometimes six of these meetings have been held weekly, and although it has pressed heavily upon the committee and the superintendent, it is a rule that has always been adopted in Lambeth, and has worked with great success. It was not till the visitors had been at work for six months, or more,

* Since closed. † Since enlarged.

that compulsory powers in any case were enforced. The work of scheduling was commenced in April, 1872, with a staff of eight visitors, Mr. James H. Vockins, of Camberwell Vestry, being appointed superintendent; two of the aforesaid, viz., Mr. John B. Brasted and Mr. C. S. Heesom, being appointed specially for the districts lying between Southampton Street and Peckham and Camberwell Road, and the neighbourhood of Wyndham Road and its environs. The effect of their work soon told upon the various schools, such as the Green Coat, Emmanuel, &c., and the returns showed a gradual but steady increase in the average attendance. In October, 1873, after the work had been reorganized, eight additional visitors were appointed, and compulsory measures were then immediately put in operation. All the cheap schools in Camberwell rapidly filled, and ultimately every other, until at last there was no further school accommodation. Temporary premises were then hired; for instance, James Grove school-room, Hill Street Chapel, and the Mission Hall, Sumner Road, formerly under the management of the Rev. J. Fleming, B.D., were placed under the control of the Board. The operations of the visitors, whose number had been largely increased, soon, however, filled these places, and spurred the School Management Committee on to greater exertions, in order to open the new buildings then in hand as soon as possible. In August, 1874, the first new block of schools was opened in Camberwell, at the borders of Camberwell and Deptford, to relieve the wants of the poorer classes lying north of the Old Kent Road. These schools, accommodating 959 children, very soon filled. In October following, another block of schools lying between the Camberwell Infirmary and Southampton Street was opened; these schools accommodated 590 children, and in less than one month all the rooms were full. There are two large groups of schools very nearly completed, which will be in occupation by the time this work is published, one situated in Albany Row, and the other near the Rosemary Branch, capable of holding 1,798 children, and there is another block of schools in rapid progress in Sumner Road for the accommodation of 913, and several other sites are scheduled. Camberwell will in the end thus receive her full share of attention and support. The number of visitors employed in the Lambeth Division is now thirty-four, of which eight are specially set apart for Camberwell. Nearly every house in Camberwell has been scheduled, and the visitors give the following details :—

Number of Houses.	Number of Families.	Total number of Children.	
		Between 3 and 13 Years.	Requiring Elementary Education.
21,386	20,451	27,789	23,445

During the two years the visitors have been at work, they have served in Camberwell 5,400 A and 3,927 B notices.

The beneficial result of serving the above notices was such, that it was found necessary in the cases of 127 children only to have recourse to the power of the police magistrate. Out of that number seventeen children have been removed from the care of their parents and sent to Industrial schools, the magistrates being of opinion that the parents had lost all control over them, and that it was desirable to place such children under a course of more rigorous discipline. Although all the children have not been sent to efficient schools, through the great want of accommodation, still they have been sent to schools of some class or other, as it was deemed desirable for them

to be removed from the streets; but as each new school is opened, the effect of the notices is quickly perceived.

In 1871, when the first returns were collected, it was shown that between 6,000 and 7,000 children were in attendance at schools, while at the present time there are over 10,000 children in actual attendance at Public Elementary schools. In October, 1874, the staff was largely increased by the addition of fourteen other visitors, making in all thirty-four.

The following is the list of members, staff, &c., in connection with the whole of Lambeth :—

MEMBERS.

Reverend Evan Daniel, M.A., Training College, Battersea.
W. F. Morgan, Esq., East Dulwich House, East Dulwich.
T. E. Heller, Esq., 2, Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, Wandsworth Road.
Reverend G. M. Murphy, 8, Finchley Road, Walworth.
James Stiff, Esq., High Street, Lambeth.

VISITORS.

Mr. T. B. Raven.
Mr. J. B. Brasted.
Mr. J. Shaw (Camberwell).
Mr. E. Heesom.
Mr. C. S. Heesom.
Mr. G. Prichard.
Miss Wyatt.
Mr. G. Gare (Camberwell).
Mr. R. D. Walker.
Miss Sydney.
Mrs. Haynes.
Mr. Channings.
Mr. Erwood.
Mr. Moore.
Mr. Simmonds.
Mrs. Martin.
Mr. Davis.
Mrs. Iselton (Camberwell).
Mrs. Winter.
Miss Bloomfield.
Miss I. C. Stephens.
Mr. W. I. Love.
Mr. Perry (Camberwell).
Mrs. Nuth (Camberwell).
Mr. D. Blunden (Camberwell).
Mrs. Toshach (Camberwell).
Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Morse.
Mr. Oliver.
Mr. Wint.
Mr. Powell (Camberwell).
Mr. Langridge.
Mr. Charles Myland.
Mr. Fane.

OFFICE CLERK.

Mr. A. B. Head.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. James H. Vockins.

The following table gives a complete list of the new buildings either actually erected, in process of erection, or contemplated to be built by the School Board at the present time (January, 1875), with all the particulars as far as are known :—

SITES.

Name.	No. of children proposed to be built for.				Area, sq. feet.	Price, so far as ascertained.	Other expenses, so far as ascertained.	Architect of Building.	Builders.	Amount of tender and extra expenses, so far as ascertained.	Date of opening.	No on Books.	Average No. in attendance.	Fees.
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.										
						£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
Albany Row, Camberwell.	248	255	282	785	15,125	825	23 2 0	Bd. Architect.	G. Stephenson.	6,436 10 6	School nearly finished.	..	..	..
Gloucester Road, Camberwell.	324	324	365	1013	32,775	2,575	46 14 0	Do.	Hill, Higgs, & Co.	10,268 7 0	School to be completed March, 1875.	..	..	..
James Street, Southampton Street, Camberwell.	214	161	215	590	11,326 and playground, 7,904	1,975	194 12 10	Do.	G. Stephenson.	5,027 12 6	Sep. 10, 1874.	531	393	Boys, 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*; Girls, 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*; Infants, 1*d.*, 2*d.*
Canterbury Road, Camberwell.	283	289	387	959	14,946	1,300	146 3 7	Do.	J. Kirk.	7,706 10 6	Aug. 31, 1874.	678	543	Boys, 2*d.* & 3*d.*; Girls, 2*d.* & 3*d.*; Infants, 2*d.*
Sumner Road, Peckham.	276	276	361	913	18,900	1,000	18 18 0	Do.	W. Brass.	8,097 0 0	School to be completed June, 1875.	..	..	..
Lower Park Road, Peckham.	..	..	..	500	25,053	..	..	..	..	..	Not commenced.	..	..	..
Leipsic Road, Camberwell.	..	..	..	720	23,338	..	..	..	..	..	Not commenced.	..	..	..
Boundary Lane, Camberwell.	..	..	..	1000	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	Not commenced.	..	..	..
Choumert Road. Peckham.	..	..	..	720	17,530	..	..	..	..	..	Not commenced.	..	..	..

. . . . . MANAGERS, ETC.

Annual Expenditure.	Government Grant.	Managers.	Teachers.	
			Male.	Female.
		The following representatives of the Division at the School Board are ex-officio managers, in the case of each School mentioned in all the following tables :—		
		Rev. Evan Daniel, Training College, Battersea, S.W.		
		Mr. William F. Morgan, East Dulwich House, East Dulwich, S.E.		
		Mr. Thomas E. Heller, 2, Cedars Terrace, Queen's Road, Wandsworth Road, S.W.		
		Rev. G. M. Murphy, 8, Finchley Road, Walworth, S.E.		
		Mr. James Stiff, High Street, Lambeth, S.E.		
..	..	Rev. R. Wearmouth, 3, Glengall Terrace, Old Kent Road, S.E.		
		Mrs. Wearmouth, ditto.		
		Rev. J. Evans, Pepler Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.		
		Mr. H. Hicks, 177, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E.		
		Mr. Moody, 100, Mann Street, Walworth, S.E.		
		Mr. George Best, 47, Albany Road, Camberwell.		
		Rev. Dr. Leary, 19, Peckham Grove, Camberwell.		
		Rev. Samuel Smith, 113, Wells Street, Camberwell.		
		Mr. J. P. Barrett, 34, Radnor Street, Camberwell.		
		Mrs. Mills, 491, Old Kent Road.		
..	..	Rev. J. H. Hazel, St. Andrew's, Peckham.		
		Mr. J. C. Reynolds, Glebe House, Vicarage Road.		
		Mr. J. Sugden, 27, Peckham Grove.		
		Rev. J. C. Lintott, Peckham Grove.		
..	..	Mrs. Elizabeth Bubb, 58, Camberwell Road.	V. T. Murché.	
		Rev. F. Buttanshaw, 2, Brunswick Square, Camberwell.	C. W. Hillyear.	
		Mr. F. Fermor, 255, Southampton Street, Camberwell.	J. O. Boyes.	P. E. Weight.
		Rev. W. Harris, 11, Brunswick Road, Camberwell.		M. A. Gare.
		Miss S. McDowell, Grove Park, Camberwell Grove.		A. Quinney.
		Mr. P. A. Nairne, Grove Hill, Camberwell.		A. Swarbreck.
		Mr. R. W. Reid, 2, Maude Road, Camberwell.		
		Rev. J. Sears, 26, Addington Square, Camberwell.		
..	..	Rev. O. Thorpe, 36, Queen's Road, Peckham.	Charles J. Crossley.	
		Mr. J. Webb, 27, Peckham Park Road, Peckham.	John James.	
		Mrs. E. Wilson, 46, Trafalgar Road, Peckham.	E. Pownall.	J. M. Wissenden.
		Mr. G. M. Gross, Culmore Road, Peckham.		Millicent Finnis.
		Mrs. Jones, 5, Philbrick Terrace, Nunhead Road, Peckham Rye.		Charlotte Bull.
		Rev. G. Buchanan Ryley, 9, St. Mary's Road, Peckham.		Emily Jane Bryant.
		Mr. Stubbins, 22, Queen's Road, Peckham.		
		Rev. T. Tarn, 12, Wellington Villas, Montpelier Road, Peckham.		
..	..	[Not appointed].		
..	..	[Not appointed].		
..	..	[Not appointed].		
.	..	[Not appointed].		
..	..	[Not appointed].		

The schools named in the undermentioned schedule are not in buildings *erected*, but in those *hired* by the Board. The object in hiring premises which already existed, instead of waiting until new ones could be erected, was that of supplying the immediate needs of the neighbourhoods whose education had been excessively neglected, and where favourable buildings for temporary use could be obtained :—

HIRED BUILDINGS.

Name.	ent.	Accommodation.	Use of Building commences.	No. on Books.	Average No. in attendance.	Fees.	Annual Expenditure.	Government Grant.	Managers.	Teachers.	
										Male.	Female.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
James Grove, Peckham.	£45 per annum.	246	Dec. 25, 1872.	272	217	2*d.*	428 7 1	58 8 0	Mr. F. T. Aldridge, 4, Alexandra Villas, Talfourd Road, Peckham. Mr. E. Towers, 5, Fenwick Road, East Dulwich Road. Mr. J. E. Tresidder, 6, Paragon, New Kent Road. Mr. G. Creasy, 43, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham. Mr. Squire, 31, Maismore Square, Peckham. Mrs. Squire, " " " Mr. J. W. Edmonds, 218, Southampton Street, Camberwell.	John Young. C. A. Marshall.	
Hill Street, Peckham.	£40 per annum.	207	April 7, 1873.	239	178	2*d.*	435 1 4	147 16 4	Same as for James Grove (*see* above).		Amy Young. J. E. Fishwick.
St. George's Road, Peckham. (Additional for Sumner Road.)	£16 per annum.	80	Will be opened shortly.						[Not appointed].		

The undermentioned schools were not originally established by the School Board, but were founded by persons interested in them ; and, when the School Board had become firmly rooted as an institution generally approved and accepted, the Managers offered them to the Board, to be under the entire control of the latter :—

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS TRANSFERRED TO THE BOARD.

Name.	Accommodation.	Date of Acceptance by Board.	Whether Temporary or Permanent.	No. on Books.	Average No. in Attendance.	Fees.	Annual Expenditure.	Government Grant.	Managers under Board after completion of Transfer.	Teachers. Male.	Teachers. Female.
Leipsic Road, Camberwell.	..	Jan. 24, 1872.	..	..	..	..	..	..	[This school was first offered to be transferred, and was accepted by the School Board, but the offer was ultimately withdrawn by the Managers.]		
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Camberwell Road.	360	Feb. 7, 1872.	Per.	480	337	2*d.*	902 11 1	171 13 0	Rev. W. English, Emmanuel Vicarage, Camberwell. Mr. T. W. Hall, 34, Leipsic Road, Camberwell. Mr. T. Haynes, 13, George Street, Camberwell Road. Mr. J. B. Pittman, 122, Camberwell Road. Mr. D. H. Allport, Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell. Mr. S. Thompson, 212, Camberwell New Road. Mr. J. E. Tresidder, 6, Paragon, New Kent Road Mr. H. G. Heald, Eastlake Road, Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell. Mr. J. Collins, 14, Grosvenor Street, Camberwell. Mr. C. Wade, 16, Grosvenor Street, Camberwell. Mrs. Allport, Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell. Mrs. Smith, 9, Maude Road, Camberwell.	James Hill. Edward G. Buck. William J. Crowdy.	Anna M. Tull. Matilda A. Smith.
Sumner Road, Peckham. (Camden Chapel Mission Hall.)	157	Jan. 22, 1873.	Temp.	558	404	1*d.*	377 9 4	74 18 0	Mr. T. Galabin, 143, Camberwell Grove. Mr. W. Bois, 22, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham. Mr. J. E. Tresidder, 6, Paragon, New Kent Road, S.E. Miss E. D. Wolton, Woodlands, Peckham Rye, S.E. Mr. J. W. Edmonds, 218, Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E. Mr. G. T. Congreve, Combe Lodge, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. Mr. A. H. Sheppard, 85, Azenby Square, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.	.. .. ..	Sibella J. T. Bradford. Emma Smith. Lucy Green.
Nelson Street, Camberwell.	154	May 13, 1874.	Temp.	174	136	At present, 1*d.*	..	..	Mr. W. Lovell, 5, Richmond Terrace, Holland Road, Brixton. Mr. J. E. Parrott, Camberwell Road. Mr. G. W. Wilkinson, 50, Gresham Park, Brixton. Rev. W. P. Tiddy, The Parsonage, Congregational Chapel, Camberwell New Road. Mr. Travers Buxton, Champion Hill. Mrs. Buxton, Champion Hill. Mr. E. R. Crampton, 45, Sutherland Square. Mr. T. Galabin, 143, Camberwell Grove.	These Teachers have not been appointed by the Board.	Rebecca Blott. Matilda Pilgrim.

In all the above-named schools the expenditure must be understood as being the entire cost for all purposes. The receipts for the school consist of weekly fees from the children, of annual grants made by Government for the proportion of attendance of children, and for the success of the scholars in passing the examinations of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and of the rates levied on the inhabitants. The amount received as fees, and that obtained from Government, are given in separate columns; by adding these two items together, in the case of any or all of the schools, and deducting the sum from the gross expenditure given above, the remainder will represent the actual amount charged upon the rates.

CAMBERWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The story of the Camberwell Free Grammar School is not uninteresting, although it will not furnish us with the brightest page of local history. The founder, Edward Wilson, Clerk, Vicar of Camberwell, did a little for posterity, but quite as much for himself and his belongings; and if mismanagement has done something, the absurd rules and regulations of the founder have done more to bring about the scholastic abortion of to-day. "The master to be chosen out of my own kindred before any others" has ruined other well-intentioned schemes; and Camberwell can unfortunately point to another school whose usefulness has been impaired through the same mischievous, but perhaps pardonable, mistake.

Little is known of Edward Wilson, except that he was vicar of Camberwell in 1577, a position then, as now, of some considerable importance. It is generally supposed that he was the first appointed master of his own school, but this is more than doubtful, and as he was particularly attached to those of his own kith and kin, it is not improbable that the first master, Edward Wilson, M.A., was a relative, more or less near, of the founder's.

In the choice of master, the founder expressly ordered that the party selected "shall not have any benefice, with cure, office, or service, whereby to hinder the school," which goes far to confirm our impression that the founder himself was not the master; although it is, of course, possible that, in order to give the youth of Camberwell the benefit of his learning, an exception might have been made in favour of himself.

The charity was founded in the thirteenth year of the reign of King James I., under letters patent granted by the king on the 29th of September, 1615. By the Foundation Deed, the following persons and their successors in their offices were appointed governors of the school, viz., the vicar, the churchwardens, the patron of the vicarage, and the master of the Grammar School of Camberwell, the rectors of St. Olave's, Southwark, Lambeth, and Newington, and the vicar of Carshalton.

In addition to these official governors, eight others were named in the letters patent to act with them, upon whose deaths it was ordained that their respective heirs should be from time to time appointed to succeed them in the governorship, and the body of governors so constituted was declared to be a corporation.

The provision for the continuance of the governing body is somewhat singular, and the difficulty afterwards experienced in carrying out the founder's wishes in this respect deprived the school of that healthy and invigorating lay element it so much needed.

It was ordered by the founder that the governors before named, with the exception of the patron of Camberwell, the rector of St. Olave's, and the master of the school,

THE CAMBERWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

should on the death of any one or more of them, "have authority and power for naming and choosing their several heirs, to be successors in his or their places and turns, and being of the age of twenty and one years." There is a note in "The Rules and Regulations of the Free Grammar School," published by order of the governors in 1824, to the effect that these lay governors are lost to the charity, from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding out their "heirs." The last lay governor appears to have been appointed in 1733.*

The original governors were Edmund Bowyer, Knt., John Bowyer, Esq., and Benjamin Bowyer, Esq., all of Camberwell.

Thomas Grimes, of Camberwell, Knt. His successors were Thomas Crymes, George Crymes, and Thomas Grymes, but the name becomes extinct about sixty years after the foundation.

Thomas Hunt, of Lambeth, Knt. His only heir seems to have been Richard Hunt, who signed the minutes in 1661.

Peter Scott, of Camberwell, Esquire, and John Scott, of Camberwell, gent.

The last representatives of this family were Edward Scott, cousin and heir of Peter, and Francis Scott, heir of John Scott, elected governors on the 15th April, 1714.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., no doubt a relative of the founder's, of whose heirs nothing is known.

Jeremiah Turner, Knight.

His name is omitted in the original appointment, but occurs in the recapitulation among the "aforesaids."

The rules and regulations drawn up by the founder are quaint and peculiar in many particulars. There was evidently a vein of sly humour in the vicar of Camberwell, for after enumerating the qualifications to be exacted of the master—that he was to be "sound in religion, body, and mind; gentle, sober, honest, virtuous, discreet, and approved for a good facility in teaching," the good man adds parenthetically ("if such a one may be gotten!") Only fancy "a Master of Arts sound in religion, mind, and body!" But all the master's qualifications are not yet enumerated: "He shall be a man of wise, sociable, and loving disposition; not hasty and furious, nor of evil example; such a one as can discern the nature and disposition of every child (if such a one may be gotten)." After such a standard of excellence as this, it is not a matter of surprise that this "concentrated essence of scholastic virtues" is to receive "for his stipend ten pounds yearly during my natural life," and that the best scholar is to welcome him with a Latin oration; but what does surprise us is the edict that the master "shall not keep any house of victualling, gaming, &c., nor frequent ill-houses, nor practice physic without the consent of the governors." "The Master of Arts, sound in religion, body, and mind," asking the governors of the school to allow him to open a gaming-house is indeed a rich morsel!

The number of the scholars is not limited, but they are to be "of the children and youth of the parish of Camberwell, there born or dwelling, whereof twelve shall be freely taught, and shall be the children of such of the inhabitants of the said parish as shall be poor;" and gratuitous instruction is also to be given "for one year" to the son of the senior churchwarden! The scholars to be provided with a "little bible, psalm book, paper, pens, ink, satchell, candles in winter, wholesome apparel, and to bring five shillings and three pence a quarter for rods and brooms;" from which we infer either that "rods and brooms" were at a tremendous premium in 1615, or that an unlimited number were used on the Camberwell youths of that day.

* Much of the information here given concerning the Free Grammar School is obtained from a pamphlet published by Mr. Charles Mott, solicitor, an esteemed local resident, who has devoted considerable time and research to the subject.

The boys were not allowed to take money to school, "lest they be tempted to any bad exercise or others be tempted to defraud them of it;" but two exceptions were allowed to this rule—"the schoolmaster's duties," which were to be paid on entrance, and the "birch and broom" money! And in addition, "a pound of good candles at Michaelmas" was to be delivered to the master. The next paragraph after the brooms and rods and best candles and schoolmaster's money runs as follows:—"If you refuse these orders, or if your child grow stubborn, unruly, a picker, stealer, or usual swearer, or use thieving, you shall," &c. The moral attached to paying the "rod and broom" money is transparent enough, and throws light on a subsequent instruction to the master that he is "wisely to mix severity and lenity; using means to cheer up the scholars"—*i.e.*, on Sunday, "my dear children;" on Monday, "over the form!"

The master was also enjoined "to be careful of the behaviour of the scholars in coming in, going out, and sitting; and especially in repetition for good grace, countenance, pronunciation, and carriage, &c.; reverence abroad of scholars to their betters, elders, &c.; behaviour, courteous speech, and fair condition required; and reformation of such as do amiss."

Wednesday and Saturday were *dies non*, at least from a holiday point of view. The only holiday known to young Camberwell of 1620 was held on Thursday, at one o'clock, and as a great treat the boys were required on half-holidays to learn Calvin's Catechism, and on no account were they to be allowed to play two days together, and the games allowed were "wrestling, leaping, running, chess, and shooting with long bows, and all money players or betters to be punished or expulsed."

Every scholar was required to write once a week the following sentence in one, two, or more hands: "This is life eternal; that they know thee, and whom thou has sent, Jesus Christ." "And if any one neglect, or not profit in fair writing after three admonitions, he shall be dismissed the school;" but prizes varying from two pence to two shillings were ordered to be given to the most meritorious scholars.

About 1816 the instruction of the free scholars in Latin and Greek, which had been discontinued, was resumed; and in 1821 the governors reduced the period of study to five hours a day (from ten in summer and eight in winter), and agreed that the scholars should be taught English, reading, and arithmetic, as well as the learned languages.

Sir James Tyrrel, who was partly educated there, was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, Knt., and Elizabeth his wife, the only daughter of Archbishop Usher, and was born in London in 1642, and created Master of Arts in 1663. He was afterwards one of the deputy lieutenants and justice of the peace for Buckinghamshire, in which office he continued till James II. "turned him and the rest out of commission." He wrote and published several works on the history, laws, politics, and constitution of England. His death occurred in 1718, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

MASTERS.

1615. Edward Wilson.
„ Richard Godfrey.
1645. Samuel Everard.
1650. James Coleby.
1651. William Newman.
1661. John Bradford.

1675. Daniel Ballow, senior.
1687. Mithwell Johnson.
„ Nehemiah Lambert.
1700. Alexander Jephson.
1709. Adam Langley, senior.
1731. Adam Langley, junior.
1733. William Jephson.
1761. Thomas Jephson.
1803. William Jephson (son of Thomas Jephson).

In the year 1824 the governors sold and conveyed to the Charity Commissioners a portion of the charity land as an addition to the churchyard of the parish, the purchase-money for which (£842 10*s.*) was paid into the Court of Chancery, and invested in £917 0*s.* 1*d.* Consols, the dividends upon which were from time to time paid to the then vicar of Camberwell in trust for the charity.

In 1842 an information * was filed against the governors and the then master of the school, with reference to the past and future management thereof and of the property belonging thereto. Many of the statements contained in this information were proved to be incorrect, but the Master in Chancery was ordered to make inquiry and report; and the scheme of the Master, dated February 1st, 1845, for the future management of the charity, was as follows :—

"First.—To pull down all the houses and buildings then standing on the charity land, except the enclosure walls, and fences on the east, west, and south sides thereof, and to sell and remove certain trees standing thereon, and the materials of such houses and buildings.

"Secondly.—To make a road through the middle of the charity land from the high road on the north side to the boundary fence on the south side.

"Thirdly.—To sell certain strips of ground, part of such land, to the parish† for a long term of years, for the sum of £105, and to reserve one acre of the land next the high road for the purpose of building a new school-house and schoolmaster's residence, and for a playground for the scholars, and a garden for the master, and to let the remainder upon building leases for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years, at yearly rents, after the first two years, amounting in the whole to not less than £250 per annum.

"Fourthly.—To invest and accumulate the proceeds of the sales and the rents until the whole of the five acres should have been let on building leases, and the accumulations of the rents, together with any other money of the charity available for building a new school-house and schoolmaster's residence, should amount to £1,500.

"Fifthly.—When the fund should amount to £1,500, to build a new school-house for at least forty boys, and a residence for the master and a teacher and eight boarders, with the necessary outbuildings upon part of the acre of land to be reserved for that purpose, according to the plans and specifications prepared by the then surveyor to the governors, and to provide all proper fixtures and fittings for the school-house, and to borrow on mortgage of the ground-rents any sum which might be necessary for these purposes, not exceeding £1,000.

"Sixthly.—To provide for the repayment (in one sum, or by instalments of £200, as might be agreed upon with the mortgagee) of the money to be raised on mortgage,

* The costs on this occasion were taxed at the sum of £900 11*s.* 9*d.*, and were ordered to be paid out of the funds of the charity!

† This land now forms part of the churchyard, and was let to the parish for a term of 1,000 years.

a sinking fund of £25 per annum during the life of the late schoolmaster, and £60 per annum after his death, out of the ground-rents.

"SEVENTHLY.—When such new school-house and schoolmaster's residence should have been built, a yearly sum of £20 should be retained by the governors out of the ground-rents, to be applied by them from time to time in repairing the school-house and schoolmaster's residence, outbuildings, and fences, and insuring them against damage by fire.

"EIGHTHLY.—That the balance of the ground-rents, after the deductions for sinking fund, repairs, and insurance, and paying interest on the mortgage, should be considered as available for the general purposes of the charity, and in particular for the payment of the schoolmaster.

"LASTLY.—That the enclosure walls and fences on the east, west, and south sides of the land should be repaired, and all the other buildings then standing thereon forthwith pulled down and none of them rebuilt."

Upon this report, an order dated the 19th of March, 1845, was made, as follows:—

"That the said charity property might in future be managed according to the scheme approved of by the said master, and it is ordered that the defendants the governors shall cause the houses and buildings on the charity land, except the inclosure walls and fences on the east, west, and south sides thereof, to be forthwith pulled down. And that they should cause the trees on the said land and the materials of the said houses and buildings, except as aforesaid, to be forthwith sold and removed from off the said land; and that they do cause the road in the scheme mentioned to be properly made, according to the plans mentioned in the said scheme as soon as conveniently may be. And that they be at liberty to sell the strips of ground containing together 21 perches or thereabouts, to or in trust for the said parish of Camberwell for the term of 1,000 years, for the sum of £105. And that they do, with the approbation of the said master, cause the acre of the said land by the said scheme proposed, to be reserved for the purpose of building a new school-house and master's residence, and for a playground for the scholars and a garden for the master, to be properly fenced off from the rest of the said land. And that they be at liberty, with the approbation of the said master, to grant such building leases as in the said scheme mentioned of the remaining five acres or thereabouts of the said land."

In 1845 the school buildings * were razed to the ground, and for nearly eighteen years the land on which they stood was let out for grazing purposes at a nominal rent. In December, 1863, an offer was made by the late Mr. Purkis to take the whole of the land on lease for ninety-nine years, the first year to be a peppercorn rent, the second year at £120, and the remainder of the term at £220 per annum, Mr. Purkis agreeing to erect seventy houses within five years, of the value of not less than £500.

In the month of March, 1864, application was made to the Charity Commissioners under the Charitable Trusts Acts, on behalf of certain parishioners of Camberwell, with reference to the past and future management of the charity, which resulted in the whole funds of the charity being paid over to the official trustees of Charitable Funds.

This sketch would be incomplete were we to omit mention of the late Mr. Edward Lines, of Camberwell Grove, who devoted many years of patient toil towards promoting the welfare of this institution.

* The building materials were sold by auction on the 16th and 17th April, 1845, by Messrs. Closs and Son, and realized £742 13*s.* The number of trees of various kinds sold amounted to 245, and realized £73 3*s.* 6*d.*

GREEN COAT SCHOOL.

According to an inscription on the front of the school buildings recently pulled down, the Green Coat School of Camberwell was erected "To the glory of God, and the honour of the Church of England, by Henry Cornelisen, Esq., in 1721," and it was designed "for the Christian instruction of poor children."

No deeds have been discovered connected with the foundation; and in consequence it was with some difficulty that the committee succeeded recently in procuring a title as a Church of England School from the Charity Commissioners. A new scheme was, however, obtained from the Commissioners in October, 1872, and a building grant of £1,129 obtained, so that the cost of rebuilding has been entirely covered.

The charity appears from the minute-books* to be older than the date given above, as the first minute recorded is that of the 3rd July, 1709, respecting a "meeting of the subscribers to the charity school in Camberwell." At this first meeting there were present the vicar (Dr. Tipping), Mr. Hester, Mr. Grub,† Mr. Kesterman, sen., Mr. Higgs, Mr. Green, Mr. Kesterman, jun., and it was agreed, *inter alia*, that "the number of children to be taught be thirty,‡ to consist of both boys and girles; that the schoolmistress have £24 per ann., out of which she is to pay house-rent and firing; that all the children be cloathed; that a treasurer be chosen every year the Munday after Mic'as Day, and also dine together; that a sermon be preacht the first Sunday after the children are cloathed to induce a contribution, and that Dr. Tipping preach the sermon."

The most important item noted on this 3rd day of July, 1709, is the date fixing the establishment of the charity, for a vote of thanks is there recorded "to the gentlemen who have maintained this school till Mic'as last, which appears to have been about two years and a halfe, and that they be acquainted that it is hoped it may now be maintained by the subscribers," thus fixing the establishment of the school early in 1706. It appears that the gentlemen who carried on the school till Michaelmas, 1708, were desirous of having their names concealed. They are described as "gentlemen of London," and no doubt residents also of this parish, although this is mere surmise. Amongst the local gentry who took a warm interest in the school was Lord Chief Justice Trevor; and though unable to attend diligently to his duties as a director, his agent, who was authorized to vote on all occasions on his lordship's behalf, was a very regular attendant. Mr. Cock was another of the influential local residents who took an active part in the management of the school, and the name of Mr. Bartlett occurs as attending the meeting held on the 17th July, 1709. "Trustees" are also there mentioned for the first time, seven of whom were appointed to act as a committee, "to provide cloaths for the children, and to promote the subscriptions." Of the trustees then appointed, one is described as having "removed from y^e^ towne," that is, the "towne of Camerwell." The meetings of the trustees were usually held on Sunday afternoons, except on special occasions. The annual meeting for auditing the treasurer's accounts and electing his successor was one of these special occasions, and the "Golden Lyon" was usually selected as the most suitable rendezvous, and it is almost needless to add that mine host of the "Lyon" provided a good dinner to order. On one occasion (1713) "the Reverend Mr. Adam

* Courteously placed at our disposal by the hon. secretary, Mr. Nairne.

† Agent to Lord Chief Justice Trevor.

‡ Increased to forty in 1712; to fifty in 1716. In 1724, boys' school increased from twenty-five to thirty; and in January, 1725, to thirty-five; and the number was gradually increased until it reached four hundred in 1870.

Langley and what other directors will" made an appointment at the "Butchers' Arms" "to adjust the treasurer's accounts."

The following are the names of the thirty scholars elected on the 17th June, 1711, to be new clothed and admitted to receive the charity :—John Batts, George Hall, Thomas Dyer, William Constable, John Nixon, William Bond, Thomas Carpenter, William Chappell, John Bakewell, Hugh Bakewell, Abel Daniel, John Charles, Michael Thorpe, Edward Shuter, Sarah Constable, Susannah Chandler, Katherine Saunders, Eliza Nixon, Dorothy Taylor, Ann Page, Mary Carpenter, Jane Best, Francess Nixon, Eleanor Dyer, Eliza Floyd, Margaret Lewis, Sarah Fox, Ann Allen, Mary Turvaine.*

Bye-laws for the management of the charity were made on the 28th May, 1712, from which we extract the following:—

1. Every subscriber to be a governor of the school during the maintenance of his subscription.
2. Governors to meet at the vestry of the church on the second Sunday in the month, to elect directors and examine the accounts and inspect the state of the schools.
3. Ten directors † to be elected by the governors annually, the minister and lecturer for the time being to be standing directors.
4. Treasurer and collectors to be appointed at the monthly meeting in June.
5. Fixes monthly meeting as in Bye-law 2.
6. Three to be formed into a "cloaths" committee, and two into a "school inspection" committee.
7. Children eligible to be seven years of age and under twelve.
8. Four probationers to be appointed.
9. Sponsors to be provided by children for admission, to answer for clothes, books, &c.
10. Children to be educated according to the Church of England, and not to be taught to sing any anthem or any such like singing, excepting the psalms commonly sung in churches.‡
11. The directors to discourse of no other business but what relates to the said "charity schoole."
12. Applications to be made a month before admission, and applicants to be recommended by a subscriber.
13. No law made, suspended, or altered in any future court to be in force until confirmed at the next monthly meeting.

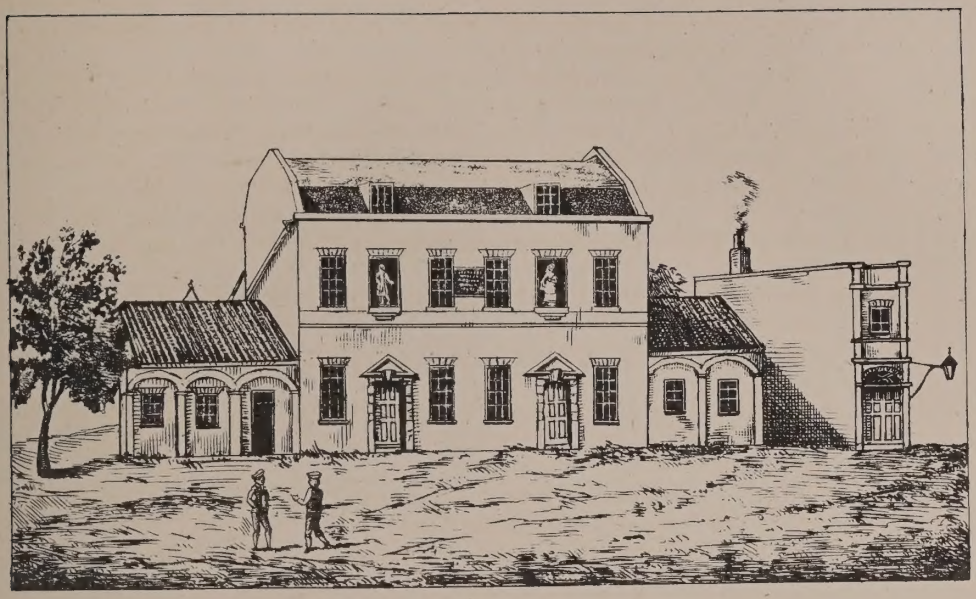
The directors were not, it would seem, so punctual in their attendance as might have been expected, and so in June, 1712, it was decided that "such of the directors as are not present att the monthly meetings in ye vestry by five o'clock, shall forfitt and pay one shilling, unless such a reason be given as shall be satisfactory to the directors then present." And the penalty was duly enforced at the next meeting against Doctor Tipping, Squire Cock, and Mr. John Cock; and at a subsequent meeting, seven out of the ten directors paid "forfeits."

The "charity sermon" appears to have been a considerable source of revenue to

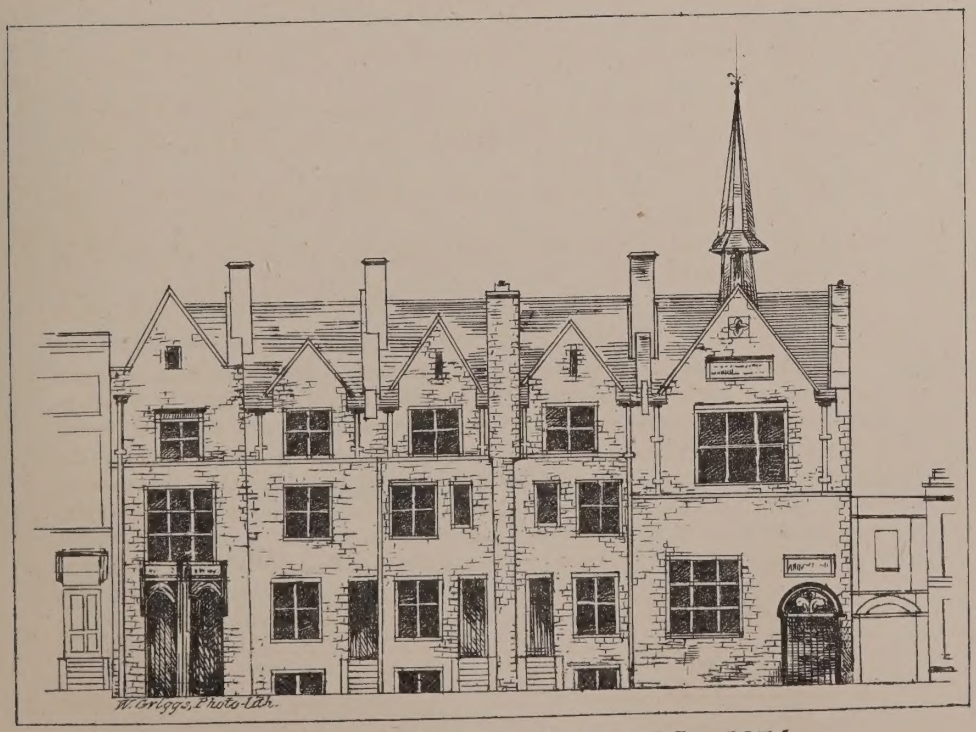
* It would appear from the minutes that one of the above, Master Hugh Bakewell, was not a particularly good selection, for a few days after his admission he "committed a grievous offence against the school mistress, in throwing his book at her head and spitting in her face." Master Bakewell was ordered to have correction by "whypping."

† Increased to fourteen on the 14th March, 1713.

‡ "Mr. Hodson, the clerk," was allowed three pounds per annum for teaching the children "to sing psalmes twice a week;" and subsequently ten pounds a year was voted to him when "arithmetic and writing" were added: and Roger Hudson, clerk, had ten pounds a year "to teach such of the children as shall bee directed by ye managers to wright and cast accompts."



GREEN-COAT SCHOOL 1800.



GREEN-COAT SCHOOL, 1874.

the charity in its early days, and numerous entries occur of directors calling upon the bishop and other noted divines, "to begg a sermon." Bishops appear to have been in request for the purpose, for on the 14th August, 1715, a committee was formed "to endeavour to procure a bishop to preach y^e^ next charity sermon."

On the occasion of the king's entry into London in 1714, "stands and refreshments" were ordered to be provided for the children "in the streets of London."

On the 10th March, 1717, Mr. Henry Cornelisen first appears upon the books as a director, and after his election, his interest in the school, judged by his attendance, was small indeed.

On the 20th December, 1720, a committee was desired "to take the opinion of counsel as to the conveyance of the ground upon which the charity school is proposed to be built, and at the meeting immediately preceding, Mr. Cornelisen appears on the minutes as Henry Cornelisen, Esq., so that it is pretty evident that he had done something to obtain his promotion. In April, 1721, Mr. Cornelisen was requested by his brother directors "to provide preachers," a duty which on all previous occasions required a committee of at least three directors to perform. That the schools were rebuilt in 1721, either wholly or partly at Mr. Cornelisen's expense, is, we think, placed beyond doubt by the inscription in front of the late school building; but it is, to say the least, an extraordinary circumstance that the minutes, which were kept with great care and precision, should contain no mention of that gentleman's gift. On the 1st June, 1721, it is ordered "that the marble and inscription at the charity school be paid by the treasurer;" and on the 11th March, 1722, the bills of Mr. Henry Davis for £16 11*s.*, and Mr. Wm. Backsdale, "the plumer," of £4 7*s.*, were ordered to be paid. The minutes convey the impression that some one had paid the cost of rebuilding, for notwithstanding the necessary outlay, the treasurer had a balance in hand, in March, 1722, of £328 4*s.* 7*d.*, against £322 16*s.* 6*d.* in March, 1721.

During the latter year the bye-laws were revised, and "orders" for the children and charges for the master and mistress were drawn up at considerable length. The following, amongst other orders, were to be observed by the scholars:—

"To devote their thoughts to God as soon as they awake in the morning; to take care to get up betimes; to say their prayers, morning, noon, and night, reverently upon their knees; to be careful to implore the blessing of God upon their meat and drink when they are about to receive them, and to give God thanks after they have been refreshed by them; to be at school in due time morning and evening, and never frame any excuse to be absent from thence; to pay their respects on entering the school first to the master or mistress and afterwards to their school fellows; to be orderly in church and school, where nothing ought to be said or done but what properly belongs to God and good education; to rise up in their places when any body enters the school, and to make a bow or curtesie; to be mindful of their baptismal vow, with a continual regard to all God's laws, and never come into the company of such as are addicted to swearing, lying, and stealing, or any other scandalous or vicious practice, and to shun all such as they would the plague; to take particular care not to join with, or be concerned in any mobs in a tumultuous manner upon any occasion whatsoever; to avoid going about begging money for bonfires; the use of badges or marks of party distinction on dayes of publick rejoicings or thanksgivings, nor on any other dayes to give opprobrious or ill language to any person whomsoever; to show all the civility they can whensoever they come into the presence of their superiors, such as their parents, master, minister, officer of the parish, benefactor, person of quality, aged man or woman, and not to cover their head before them, nor go away from them without a reverent bow; to love all

parish, who had held the post for nine years, and to whom was accorded a cordial vote of thanks in recognition of his high character and extreme courtesy in conducting the business of the charity.*

CAMDEN SCHOOLS were commenced in 1800 as a Sunday school only, and it will be seen from the following quaint record in the school register that the early days of the Camden Schools were somewhat different from the present flourishing institution in Sumner Road :—

"Camberwell Sunday school,
Instituted in the year 1800,
When 30 scholars were admitted,
Viz., 15 boys and 15 girls.

Which in the course of one year were reduced to the number of 7 children only. The appearance seemed so discouraging that it was designed to give up the school, till some active friends belonging to Camden Chapel zealously engaged in the work with the master. It has ever since flourished. The number in general now is to the amount of 150 children, boys and girls, and much good has been done to the morals of many of the children by rescuing them from idleness and vice ; and by means of this school many boys and girls have been recommended to decent families, and become good servants and apprentices, which, if neglected, might no doubt have become pests to society.

"And, in particular, many of the children's parents are much reformed by becoming industrious, sober, and honest, and attend places of public worship."

In 1813 the *week-day* schools were established, when 30 boys and 30 girls were substantially clothed.

The clothing has only recently been discontinued, as under the New Educational Code no grant is allowed for such a purpose.

The original school buildings, which had from time to time been much improved by voluntary aid, were situated near the parish church, where Church Terrace now stands, until Christmas, 1847, when the schools were removed to their present site, Sumner Road, Peckham. The "*Camden District Schools*" were built under the auspices of the late Henry Kemble, Esq., M.P., who laid the foundation-stone on

* The following is taken from a report just issued by the committee of the school :—

"The school buildings are erected by the School Board for London as providing accommodation for 937 children. They have been built at a cost far below those of the board, and are believed to be in no degree inferior. They have been reported by Her Majesty's Inspector as being 'among the best in South London.' They are also conducted on a more economical scale than those of the London School Board, and it is believed with quite as much efficiency. The cost of rebuilding has been entirely paid, and the accounts closed.

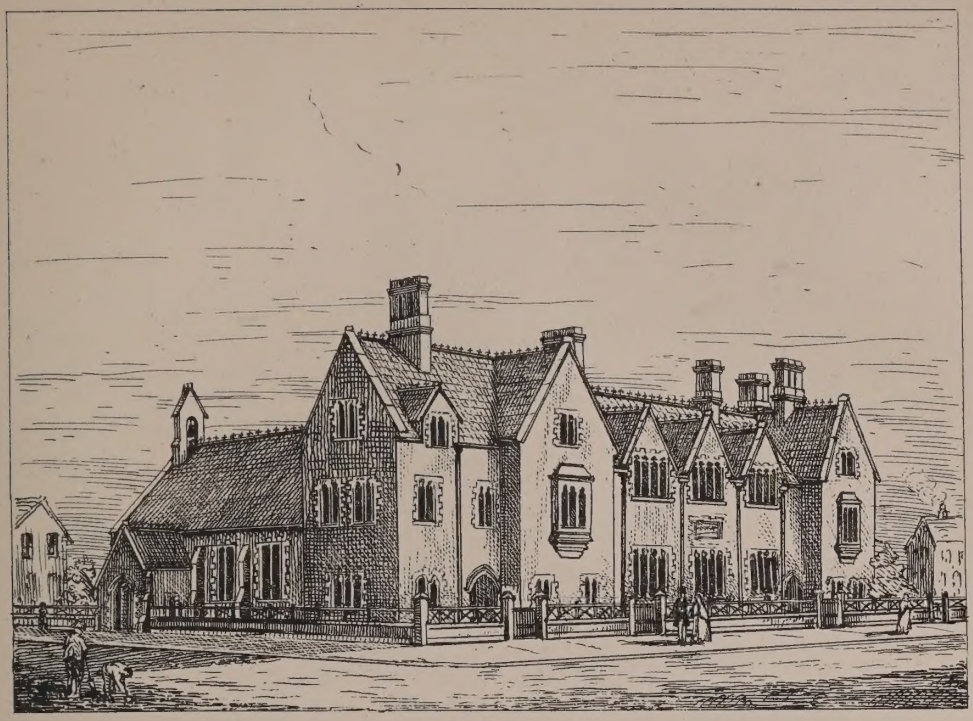
"The directors now appeal earnestly to the parishioners to assist them in carrying on this time-honoured institution, which has been in active existence for 165 years, so that its usefulness may not be impaired by parsimony.

"The average attendance in the several departments of the schools during the quarter ended at Christmas, 1874, has been :—

Boys, 318 ; Girls, 199 ; Infants, 194 ; total, 711.

"The capacity of the old schools was about 400. The new schools were designed to accommodate 800, and by some alterations in the plans the accommodation was increased. The School Board for London have, however, estimated them as providing accommodation for 937, and they are so treated in the board's calculations.

"The committee consider that the schools have been erected at a very moderate cost. The total expenditure on building and furnishing (including architect's commission, salaries of clerk of works and watchman, district surveyor's fees, printing, legal expenses, &c.) has been £5,676 1*s.* ; which, calculating the buildings to provide accommodation for 937 children, is at the rate of something less than £6 1*s.* 2*d.* per head. The average cost of the schools built by the School Board for London has been considerably above this. Their school in the immediate neighbourhood (James Street Board School) cost for building £8 10*s.* per head ; and the last school opened by the board (Great College Street, Camden Town, Board School) cost for building £7 11*s.* 4*d.* per head. It must be remembered, too, that in these board schools no residences for teachers are provided, whilst the cost of the Green Coat Schools, as above mentioned, includes separate residences for the three principal teachers. It also includes many items (such as architect's commission, clerk of works' salary, printing, &c.), which are believed not to be included in the board's estimate." If a proper allowance be made for the residences and the board room, the actual cost of the schools would of course be considerably reduced.



CAMDEN SCHOOLS.

BASING MANOR HOUSE,

PECKHAM.

June 25th, 1846; and of the Rev. D. Moore and others, at an original cost of £3,500. Two class-rooms have since been added at a cost of £500, and a third one is in contemplation.

There are at present about 1,000 children in attendance—namely, 750 in the week-day schools, and the remainder Sunday scholars.

The scholars have gradually increased in number and efficiency under the nursing care of the late Rev. Canon Melvill, the Rev. D. Moore, the Rev. J. Fleming (who has recently been succeeded by the Rev. J. Richardson), and an active school committee. The present master and mistress, Mr. H. Kemp and Mrs. V. Butterfield, were engaged at Christmas, 1847, to open and conduct the new schools, and still (1875) hold office. 3,650 children have passed through the boys' school alone since 1847. Present total annual expenditure, about £1,200.

In March, 1874, a handsome testimonial was presented to the present master, Mr. Kemp, at a meeting held in Camberwell Hall, over which the Rev. James Fleming, B.D., presided. Besides a beautifully-executed record of Mr. Kemp's many good qualities "as a teacher and a friend," a purse of £312 was presented to him, mainly given by old scholars of Camden Schools. Shortly after receiving the above, an anonymous donor sent a Bank of England note for £300 to Mrs. Kemp.

St. George's National Schools were established in 1824, for the instruction of 250 children of both sexes. The unfitness of the building for the increasing work of the school was at once apparent to the present vicar on taking charge of the district, and soon after his appointment circumstances favoured the minister's more enlarged and liberal views. In 1835 the late Mr. Joseph Ward left a legacy of £500 towards increased school accommodation; and it is worthy of note that one of the chief sources of income to the schools at this period was a performance of sacred music in St. George's Church, superintended by Mr. Adams, who presided at the organ. No less than £199 19*s.* 6*d.* was realized by this means in 1839. So well was the project of building the new schools received, that on the 28th October, 1839, the first stone was laid by Henry Kemble, Esq., M.P. for East Surrey, and on the 2nd July, 1840, the buildings were formally opened. The designs were supplied by Mr. W. G. Colman, and the cost, which was mainly defrayed by voluntary contributions, exceeded £3,000. Not only is the new school admirably adapted for educational purposes, but it also serves as a lecture hall, accommodating upwards of 700 people. On a site adjoining, a very good infant school has been lately erected, entirely at the cost of one family, as a filial tribute to the memory of John Syer Bristowe, Esq., an old and highly respected inhabitant of the parish, and an attached member of St. George's Church.

Peckham National Schools were originally established in Victoria Place, on a piece of ground given by Augustus Hughes, Esq., of Peckham, for the term of 500 years, at the annual rent of a fat capon on the 4th September. The schools were subsequently removed to their present site, and the land in Victoria Place let on a ground-rent of £6 10*s.* per annum. The present site is freehold, and was purchased from Sir Edward Smijthe.

The schools, which have been mainly supported by the members of St. Chrysostom's Church, Hill Street, were closed for about ten years (1860–70). They were reopened on January 30th, 1871, free of debt, and are now in a highly satisfactory position. At the present time 304 children are on the books—viz., 175 boys and 129

girls. The master and mistress (Mr. Pitt and Miss Gregory) were appointed by the committee at the reopening, January, 1871.

F. G. Lewin, Esq., is the treasurer of the schools.

British Schools, High Street, Peckham, were originally founded in 1812 by Harry Newman, Esq., and other members of the Society of Friends, in a building the site of which is now occupied by the Hill Street Brewery. In 1822 the school was removed to the present building, and was conducted on the Lancasterian principle, the master being the late Mr. Thomas Weston, who resigned his duties in 1859, after forty-seven years' labour. The school, which was closed for a short time after Mr. Weston's retirement, was reopened in 1860, on the British and Foreign Society's system, the present master, Mr. Balchin, commencing his duties on April 30th, 1860. Mr. Ballantine has since been appointed assistant-master. The average attendance is 180. The Peckham Theatre formerly occupied the site of this school, and was open nightly during part of the year, under the management of the celebrated Penley family.

Kent Road British Schools, Oakley Place, were established in 1845, mainly by the exertions of Henry Richard, Esq., the present Member for Merthyr Tydvil. The portion occupied by the boys consists of one large room, 51 ft. by 31½ ft., and three smaller class-rooms, added in Midsummer last.

The girls' rooms consist of one room, 36 ft. by 30 ft., one class-room, 20 ft. by 15 ft., and smaller class-rooms, also added at Midsummer last. The average attendance of boys in 1873 was 170, and of girls 176. There is a large playground in the rear of the school buildings.

The members of the committee are nearly all connected with the Marlborough Chapel, Old Kent Road.

Mr. W. Eckensall is the master and Mrs. A. E. Parish the mistress of the school.

Voluntary School, Waterloo Street, was established in 1850. It is conducted on the mixed principle, and is managed by a committee. By voluntary is meant a school which does not receive Government aid, its support being derived from the children's pence and from subscriptions. The infants pay 2*d.* per week; 1st division, 3*d.*; 2nd division, 6*d.* per week; and the advanced class (which includes mensuration, geometry, mechanics, algebra, industrial and commercial geography, Latin and French), 1*s.* per week. At the present time there are 120 boys and 69 girls on the books. The school is conducted by Mr. James Eaton and Miss Baker.

The St. Giles's Girls' and Infants' Schools, situate in Waterloo Street, were established in April, 1864, although the girls' school has only been attached to the infants' school about four years. On the same premises is a free school for the poorest class of children, originally established in a small room in Church Street in 1863.

New school buildings are about to be erected, capable of accommodating about 600 children. In Grove Lane there is also the St. Giles's Middle-Class School for Girls, under Government and diocesan inspection.

There are at present about 40 girls in the school.

St. Mary's College, Hanover Park, Peckham, is a self-supporting semi-public school. It was established in 1868 at the sole cost of the present principal, Mr. J. G. Thompson, M.A., to provide at a moderate charge a superior commercial and classical education on Church of England principles. The Bishop of Winchester acts as visitor. The religious education is under the control of the wardens, who at present are the Rev. R. Gregory, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's, appointed by the National Society Middle-Class School Committee, with which the school is in union; the Rev. M. Briggs, M.A., of St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham; the Rev. J. Fleming, B.D., of St. Michael's, Chester Square; the Rev. G. K. Flindt, M.A., of St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill; the Rev. J. H. Hazell, M.A., of St. Andrew's, Peckham; and the Rev. J. Richardson, M.A., of Camden, Peckham. The principal is entirely responsible for the secular instruction.

There are twelve scholarships in the gift of the wardens, entitling the holders to three years' gratuitous education in the school. The numbers are now 260, and every year seems to bring an increased number of young collegians to Peckham.

The school-buildings stand in about three acres of ground, and are particularly spacious and well ventilated, the large lecture-room being about 80 feet long by 35 feet wide, and at each end are large and well-arranged class-rooms.

In the examination of the various schools in union with the National Society Middle-Class School Committee, this institution has stood first for five successive years. From the published returns of this year we find that at the last examination of the first eight boys, five were from this school. It appears also to have taken the first place in religious knowledge, mathematics, and book-keeping. For the last three or four years and this year it has carried off the honours in French, model drawing, and linear perspective.

Sugden House School, now conducted by the Rev. Thomas Harper, has long been connected with the parish of Camberwell. It was conducted for thirty-three years by the late Mr. Sugden. In 1861, when Mr. Harper assumed control, the number of scholars was exceedingly limited, only about thirteen boys being then on the books. There are at present more than 100, a fact which speaks volumes for Mr. Harper's success as a teacher. A preparatory school for little boys is also conducted in the same building by Miss Harper.

Peckham Collegiate School.—In the Queen's Road, at the corner of the Burchell Road, is the Peckham Collegiate School, conducted by the Rev. Thomas Ray, LL.D. The school was originally founded by the Rev. Martin Ready (about 1770); and adjoining his house Mr. Ready built a chapel, which he used on week days as a school-room. The late Baron Channell * (brother of Mrs. S. H. Law), of De Crespigny Park, and Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, were educated at Mr. Ready's school. About 1804 Mr. Raffles took an interesting leave of his tutor and school-fellows previous to his going to Homerton College. At Mr. Ready's death the school

* Channell, Sir William Fry, son of the late Pike Channell, Esq., of Peckham, was born in 1804, and called to the bar in 1827, and became a Serjeant in 1840. He was a member of the Home circuit, of which, after the retirement of Sir F. Thesiger (Lord Chelmsford) from circuit practice, and the elevation to the bench of Baron Platt, he was long the titular leader. As a junior counsel his practice was very considerable, and, for some years after his promotion to the coif, he divided with the late Mr. Justice Talfourd the leading business of the Common Pleas. At *Nisi Prius*, however, and on circuit, he was distanced by men who, though his inferiors in legal erudition, possessed more of those peculiar powers of the advocate which tell with a jury.

When the Common Pleas was thrown open to the profession at large, his practice again experienced a sensible decline. The respect entertained for his high personal character and his professional attainments was shown by his being frequently selected to act as a substitute for the judges when they could not attend to their circuit duties. In this capacity he is understood to have given very general satisfaction; and he succeeded Baron Alderson, in 1857, as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was knighted.—*Men of the Time.*

was continued by Dr. Paul, and afterwards by Mr. Kirby and the Rev. F. A. Willis, D.C.L. (now of Hastings). Mr. Ray succeeded Mr. Willis in 1855, and when the house and grounds were sold, the school was removed to Queen's Road, where it is now carried on.

THE BIRKBECK SCHOOLS were built by Mr. Ellis on freehold land purchased by him in the year 1852. Mr. W. A. Shields, who deservedly occupies a high position in the educational world, has been head master since their establishment. The schools are described as being unsectarian, or, as Mr. Shields puts it, his teaching would be extra-theological, not anti-theological. The Lancaster, or monitorial, system is largely used, by which the children are employed to teach each other. The average attendance of the schools have been about 600. There are three departments—the infants', junior, and upper schools, with proportionate fees. The fee was originally sixpence a week, but has since been raised for the elder children to a shilling a week. From the minutes of evidence given by Mr. Shields before a committee of the School Board for London, in March, 1871, that gentleman stated that his "infants' school-room was about 30 feet square, that it was well attended, the average age of the children being about 4 years, and that he never knowingly permitted any child's exercise to last over half an hour. The age of admission to the junior school was 7 years. In this school the sexes were separated, and he had always striven to carry out Mr. Ellis's design for improving character as well as imparting knowledge. In the upper school boys were accepted as soon after 7 years of age as their parents wished. It was a question of means on the part of the parents whether the children were placed in the upper or lower school. The elements of morality were given, but no theological instruction whatever. The Bible was not read in school, as he could not teach from that book without imparting his own knowledge and belief. He had the children of Roman Catholics, Dissenters, and Jews, all taught on the same floor. Most of the children went to Sunday school, and some of the elder ones were teachers. The children were instructed in physical science, physiology, and chemistry of an elementary nature. He also taught drawing, singing, and drill. Corporal punishment was unknown in the school." The buildings have been enlarged from time to time to meet the growing requirements of the neighbourhood.

WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE SCHOOL is conducted by the Rev. H. J. Chancellor. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations.

STONE HOUSE, FOREST HILL, is under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, vicar of St. Augustine's, Honor Oak.

MANILLA COLLEGE, PECKHAM RYE.—The principal of this establishment, Mr. John Douglas, states in his prospectus that "the sons of gentlemen are liberally boarded and carefully instructed in the subjects necessary to prepare them for the various public schools, the Civil Service, legal, medical, and middle-class examinations, as well as for professional or commercial pursuits."

The school was established in 1854, and its proximity to the great cricket-ground of this parish is no doubt considered to be an advantage by many parents.

Upper School, Peckham, founded by Dr. Yeats, has for twenty-one years enjoyed a high reputation for training boys for commercial life. More than 2,000 youths have been educated at this establishment. The school is now conducted by Mr. Lydgate, late of Guildford, who has added a collegiate course to the former curriculum.

Rutland House School has been established in Peckham more than half a century. It was formerly under the management of Mr. Cargill, who was succeeded by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Harper, the present proprietor, has met with well-deserved success, for through his energy and ability the school has been raised to a very high standard. There are at present seventy boys on the roll, whilst the girls' school, under the management of Mrs. Harper, numbers more than twenty. Mr. Harper for many years held the appointment of master of St. Andrew's Middle-Class School, Wells Street, Marylebone, and has also had considerable experience in Continental academies. The organist of Dulwich College gives instructions on the pianoforte, and the curriculum of the school is at once liberal and comprehensive.

Stafford Street Schools.—The school buildings in Stafford Street were formerly occupied as a chapel by the Wesleyans, who now worship in the Queen's Road. Head-master, Mr. Faulkener.

LADIES' SCHOOLS.

Peckham and Camberwell have always been noted for establishments for the education of young ladies. These places of instruction are variously named, but whether called "seminaries," "colleges," "establishments," or "schools," the object sought to be obtained is of course common to all of them. Amongst the more important of these schools may be mentioned that conducted by the Misses McDowall, of Grove Park. The young ladies attending this school are principally drawn from the upper middle-class. The religious instruction given is in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The school is interesting to residents of Camberwell from the fact that the house was once the residence of the famous Dr. Lettsom, whose charming mansion and grounds are elsewhere described. Amongst other schools in the neighbourhood of Grove Park, may be mentioned "Surbiton House," Grove Hill, conducted by Mrs. Dransfield, "Palatine College," Camberwell Grove (Miss Cusworth), and Miss Bishop's establishment, Camberwell Grove.

The Manor House School has been conducted by Mrs. Tattersall in the old Basing Manor House for twenty-one years. The quaint old manor-house was no doubt part of the original manorial mansion of the Gardiners of Peckham, at one time lords of Basing manor. During the reigns of the first and second Charles the Manor House is often alluded to, and in the history of the house of Gardiner will be found many curious and interesting letters written from "Basings" in Peckham. It is perhaps only fair to assume that the present building forms but a small portion of the original mansion, whilst the immense estates surrounding the manor-house have since been sacrificed to the progress of modern times. There is a tradition that John Wesley preached within the walls of this interesting edifice. We are indebted to the courtesy of the present occupier for an inspection of the truly beautiful specimens of oak panelling and antique carving,. At the present time

there is attached to the school about two acres and a half of land, now used as recreation-ground, &c., for the pupils. A portion of the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. James Chubb, draper, was no doubt a part of the old mansion of the Gardiners.

PELICAN HOUSE SCHOOL, in the Peckham Road, has been built at least 200 years, and the pelicans, from which it derives its name, originally stood on brick pilasters at the entrance gates. The house is now occupied by a school, which was established about fifty years ago, under the superintendence of Mrs. and the Misses Fletcher. For the last three years it has been conducted by Miss Dixie, niece of the Misses Fletcher, and the number of pupils has greatly increased, being now about seventy-five. The house was formerly occupied by Miles Stringer, Esq., a gentleman who took an active part in all local affairs. The Fletchers of Pelican House were related to Mr. Fletcher, formerly of the Denmark Hill Grammar School.

MYRTLE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, PECKHAM, is interesting from the fact that it was once the residence of Mr. (afterwards Sir Benjamin) Brodie. The Misses Clifton now conduct the school, which has been established more than twenty years. The school buildings are at least 250 years old, and the oak carving and panelling throughout the house are curious and interesting in the extreme.

On Peckham Rye Mrs. Henry Collett has established a college for young ladies in the house formerly occupied by R. A. Gray, Esq., J.P.; and the Misses Grove, formerly of Chepstow House, Peckham Road, have recently migrated to "The Poplars," Peckham Rye.

In Southampton Street is a scholastic establishment, conducted by Miss Jay, known as "Somerset College," and attended by more than 100 children.

SUTTON SCHOOLS.

Not the least interesting institution connected with Camberwell is the extensive parochial school at Sutton. Originally established in 1849, it has grown with the altered circumstances surrounding infantile poverty, until it is now a large colony and a great power for good in the metropolis. It is fed with the pauper children of seventeen parishes, situated in the eastern and south-eastern portions of the Metropolis. In common with other school districts, it was constituted under the provisions of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, and was designed to effect an entire separation of the children from adult paupers, to train them in various departments of industry, and to fit them for domestic service and apprenticeship. The ground and buildings have cost about £90,000, and the average number of children maintained in the school is 1,550, the cost of the maintenance and clothing per head per week being 4s.

The first admission of children took place in 1855, since which time 13,903 have been received into the school. Many children have been admitted in consequence of the temporary distress or affliction of their parents, and were removed on the dawning of better times.

As many as 1,182 have left for domestic service, 1,323 have been apprenticed to various trades, 180 have entered military bands, and 36 have become schoolmasters and mistresses. The following statistics, showing the number of children employed in the workshop, and the number of new garments made by the children during the past two years, will prove that their industrial training is not lost sight of:—Shirts, 3,760; boys' collars, 5,627; frocks, 2,253; flannel petticoats, 2,749; upper

petticoats, 1,428 ; chemises, 2,797 ; aprons, 574 ; pinafores, 5,510 ; bedgowns, 338 ; besides a large quantity of sheets, pillow-cases, towels, tea-cloths, &c. ; coats and jackets, 1,548 ; waistcoats, 1,438 ; trowsers, 1,626 ; caps, 2,186 ; band suits, 48. The following statistics show the number of girls and boys employed in industrial work. These are divided into two sections, and attend school and work on the half-time system :—Girls, as laundresses, 57 ; boys, as tailors, 56 ; shoemakers, 40 ; carpenters, 4 ; painters, 4 ; bricklayers, 4 ; engineers, 8 ; bakers, 8 ; farm and garden, including pig and cowboys, 120 ; storekeeper's boys, 2 ; superintendent's office, 2 ; scrubbers, knife-cleaners, fibre-picking for beds, &c., 120 ; lodge, 6 ; band, 60. All the girls over 7 years of age are at needlework.

We extract the following from the very interesting report of the managers just issued :—

"The idea of establishing a building for the exclusive habitation of children of the fluctuating class originated with the Local Government Board, during the presidency of the Right Hon. J. G. Goschen, and was advocated by Dr. Markham and Mr. Corbett, poor law inspectors. Dr. Markham was of opinion that benefits of a moral and sanitary kind would result from such a classification, and Mr. Corbett's arguments in its favour were based upon the assumption, that the whole tone of district schools may be and is often corrupted by the importation into them from time to time of children of a certain age, whose parents are the fluctuating denizens of the workhouse, and who from their earliest years have been ignorant of almost all but vice, their stay in the school not being long enough to be conducive of profit to themselves, but long enough to sow the seed of enduring mischief. The managers from the first were averse to the adoption of the system for the separation of the children of the class referred to from the other inmates of the school, and they viewed with much regret the prospect of its introduction ; their views were strengthened by the statements of the head officers, that no injurious effects upon the conduct of the permanent inmates by the intermixture of the fluctuating portion of the children had come under their notice ; the superintendent being unable to call to mind any instance where the influence of the fluctuating children had proved injurious to the other children, but that on the contrary, boys and girls who had entered the school bearing the character of incorrigible, had been known to become tractable, seldom or ever giving any trouble to the masters or others placed over them. Moreover, it appeared to the managers that to isolate and congregate together children whose early associations rendered them 'ignorant of almost all but vice,' would deprive them of the advantages resulting from the good example and conduct of the well-disposed children, render their teaching and training devoid of any imitable or stimulating element, and perpetuate and increase the obstacles in the way of their moral improvement ; and in deference to the views of the managers, the Local Government Board assented to the occupation of the new buildings by the junior children.

"For many years past the managers have felt the propriety of having a building other than the dining-hall, for the celebration of the worship of God by the officers and the children. On the 7th January, 1873, the managers passed the following resolution :—'That it is desirable for the proper and decent worship of Almighty God, and for impressing upon the minds of the children a due sense of the importance of such worship, that a separate building be erected. That the Local Government Board be asked to give their consent to such erections, and to issue the necessary orders to raise the money for the same.'" And the chapel was opened for public worship on the 28th of July, 1874.

Dr. Webster's name has been identified with the institution as one of the board of management for nine years, and no face is so welcome to the little ones at Sutton as

that of the cheery doctor, through whose energy and devotion so much practical good has resulted.

STATISTICS OF CHILDREN WHOSE EDUCATION WAS PROVIDED FOR BY THE GUARDIANS DURING THE YEAR ENDING LADY DAY, 1874 :—

School, &c.	Number of Children at the School chargeable to this Parish.	Cost per week for each Child.	Number of such Children discharged during the year, for Service or Apprenticeship.
South Metropolitan District School (Sutton) . .	371	Maintenance & clothing 3/11⅜; Establishmt. charges 3/5; Loans repayment /7⅛; Total 7/11½	25
Roman Catholic Orphanage, North Hyde	7	3/8 and 4/0	—
Ditto, Norwood	8	3/8, 4/0, and 6/0	—
Ditto, Leyton	1	3/8	—
"Goliath" Training Ship .	15	7/6	5
Children of out-door poor, at the various schools in the parish	610*	The charge is limited by statute to ¼*d.* per head for each attendance at school. The total school fees paid during the year amounted to £221 7*s.* 8*d.*	—

In addition to Dr. Webster, the other Camberwell members of the board are R. Strong, Esq., J.P., Mr. Colls, and Mr. Herring.

* By the Elementary Education Amendment Act of last session it is made a condition for the continuance of an allowance of out-relief to a pauper, that the children, if any, shall be regular in their attendance at school. The guardians, in carrying out this provision, have adopted a system whereby the parent is furnished with a card, for each child, on which the school authority is required to record weekly the attendance of every such child at school, and this is produced to the relieving officer on the parent's application for the relief allowance.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.

THE Licensed Victuallers' Asylum is a monument of which any body of men may be proud. Set on foot only in 1826, a plot of freehold land (5A. 3R. 28P.) was purchased in 1827, and on the 29th May, 1828, the first stone of the Asylum was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex with full Masonic honours.

The building contract was for forty-three houses ; but in 1831, so numerous were the applicants for admission, that a new (or south) wing was commenced, to consist of twenty-nine more dwellings ; and in 1833 the north wing was commenced likewise, to consist of twenty-nine houses ; and on the 15th December, 1842, the Society became incorporated by royal charter.

In 1843 His Royal Highness Prince Albert did the Society the honour of becoming the patron of the institution, on the decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

A new wing, called "The Ladies' Wing," consisting of sixteen houses, was added in 1849, the first stone being laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert ; and in the following year seven more habitations were added to it. In the same year the board were enabled to build a chapel, a board-room, and a spacious court-room. In 1858 fifteen additional houses were erected, His Royal Highness Prince Albert again officiating, and these later erections were designated the "Albert" Wing ; in the following year six additional houses were added ; and in 1862 thirteen more were built.

In 1864 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had succeeded "Albert the Good" as patron, unveiled a statue erected by voluntary contributions to the memory of the Society's late illustrious patron.

In 1866 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation-stone of the "Smalley" Wing, in the presence of the lord mayor and sheriffs, this being the fifth occasion on which royalty had honoured the institution with its presence. This wing was named the "Smalley" Wing out of compliment to its founder, William Smalley, Esq., the secretary to the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, who contributed 1,000 guineas towards its erection.

The flag-staff was the gift of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Church Street, Camberwell.

The Asylum now consists of 170 separate and distinct habitations, and 205 inmates are provided with shelter, pecuniary assistance (single inmates, 9*s*., and married couples, 13*s*. weekly), coals, medicine, and medical advice.

From 1826 to 1872 the sum of £179,864 16*s*. 9*d*. was contributed by the trade and their friends to this very deserving because well-managed charity ; and a very laudable effort is now being made to provide an endowment fund, which, when accomplished,

will surely place this Asylum in a position altogether unequalled amongst Trade Societies. Mr. Alfred L. Annett is secretary of the Asylum, whose business offices are at 67, Fleet Street.

THE PECKHAM PENSION SOCIETY

Was established in the year 1834, by a few members of the congregation of Hill Street Chapel, to afford permanent relief, without distinction of religion, sect, or country, to decayed housekeepers or their widows, of good character, residing within the liberty of Peckham, by allowing monthly payments—to the males, 26*s*., and to the females, 21*s*. 8*d*. The candidates must have completed their sixtieth year, and have contributed by direct taxation in the said liberty of Peckham for at least seven years to the parish rates, and not have received parochial relief for four years preceding their recommendation. Each person subscribing seven shillings annually is entitled to one vote at each election, and in proportion for every seven shillings; and each person subscribing five guineas is a life governor, with two votes, and another vote for every two and a half guineas. The Society is under the management of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and twelve directors, chosen annually by the subscribers at the general meeting in the month of December. During the past forty-five years this Society has contributed £5,451 towards the support of sixty-four pensioners, many having been recipients of its bounty for upwards of fourteeen years; and it may reasonably be supposed that many aged and infirm but respectable inhabitants would have ended their days in the workhouse but for the assistance rendered by this valuable institution. Among the various classes of persons who stand in need of Christian benevolence, there are few whose claims are greater than those who, in the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, and perhaps through no fault of their own, are reduced from comparative affluence to the wretchedness of penury, and it is this class that the society seeks to assist.

The present officers are :

Rev. M. Biggs, M.A., President.
Mr. C. Harris, Vice-President.
Mr. V. H. Colven, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

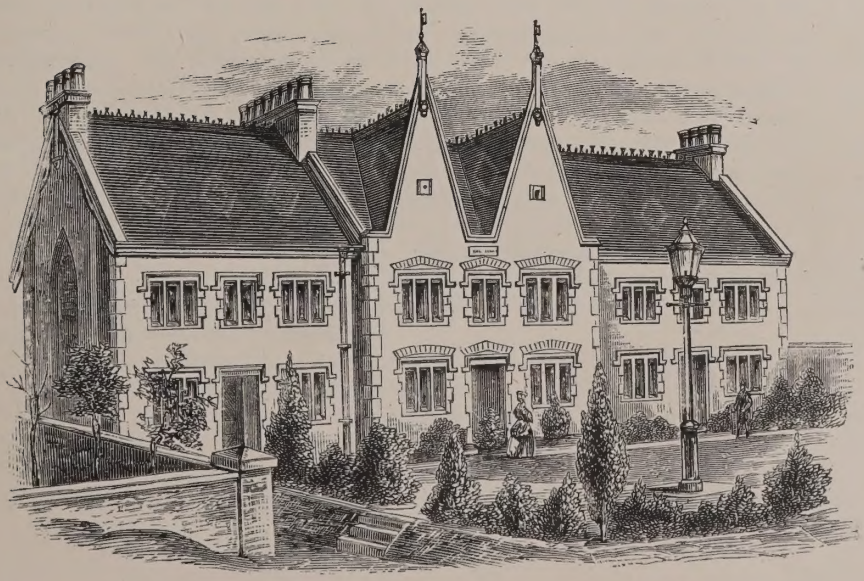
Rev. E. Lilley, B.D.	Mr. A. H. Colven.
Mr. C. Harris.	„ J. O. Wilson.

DIRECTORS :—Mr. W. Berridge, Mr. Borland, Mr. Burgan, Mr. F. W. Fry, Mr. E. B. Gudgeon, Mr. F. Hart, Mr. F. G. Lewin, Mr. Robinson, Mr. O. Strong, Mr. J. G. Thompson, Mr. S. Willes, Mr. J. O. Wilson. AUDITORS :—Mr. J. Byrne, Mr. H. Mills. SECRETARY :—Mr. J. Walker. COLLECTOR :—Mr. W. H. Hill.

MR. CRONIN'S FREE RESIDENTIAL HOUSES.

There are perhaps few names in this great metropolis so thoroughly associated with true philanthropy as that of Mr. Daniel Cronin. Although it does not fall within the scope of this work to enumerate the various London charities with which his name is associated, we may perhaps be permitted to record the fact

Yours faithfully
Dan. Cronin.



DANIEL CRONIN'S FREE RESIDENTIAL HOUSES, PECKHAM.

that he has long been intimately connected as governor with the Foundling Hospital, and as an almoner with St. Bartholomew's. It was whilst acting as an almoner of the latter charity that Mr. Cronin was called upon, through the lamented illness of Mr. Foster White, to act as chairman of the Board, and the appreciation of his services is thus recorded in a resolution passed at a meeting of the almoners :—

"St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"At a meeting of the Almoners, holden Thursday, 24th July, 1873,

"Resolved unanimously,—That the warmest thanks of this Committee are eminently due to Daniel Cronin, Esq., for the unremitting attention which he has given to all the duties which have devolved upon him as an almoner during the past four years, and especially for the good judgment and kindliness of manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of his colleagues during the past twelve months. And the Committee beg further to express their obligation to Mr. Cronin for his considerate and courteous bearing towards his colleagues, who have the greatest pleasure in assuring him of their high estimation of his character, and their great value of his friendship, which they trust they will ever be privileged to retain.

"W. H. Cross, Clerk."

To residents of Camberwell Mr. Cronin is best known as one of the largest freeholders of the parish. It speaks volumes for his character as a landlord, that at the present time, when building operations are being carried on so extensively, there is not an empty house on his estate. Indeed it was not long since that one of his tenants complained in our hearing that his house was too well looked after, and when the painter made his appearance to add a coat or two of paint, he was politely told by the tenant that he would not be allowed to proceed with his work. The man, however, returned with this message, that if the tenant didn't know how to keep the property in good repair the landlord did.

Another illustration of the fact that property in Mr. Cronin's eyes has its duties as well as its rights may be furnished by the fact that he has built on his estate a substantial block of buildings, which he modestly calls "Camden Houses," for the reception of twelve aged persons who, through misfortune, have fallen into reduced circumstances. Our illustration affords a fair idea of this snug retreat, which is in reality one of the most charming little spots to be found in the parish of Camberwell; and both the houses and their floral surroundings afford ample evidence of the fact that the original expense of building is not the only one in connection with this excellent institution. Applicants for admission must be 60 years of age, and possess an income of not less than £25 nor more than £40. Of the twelve inmates, six must be residents of Camberwell, and six at least must be members of the Church of England. No inmate is to receive parish relief, and unmarried men are not eligible for admission. When a person is nominated, two sureties (householders) are required to give an undertaking in writing that they will see to the decent burial of such inmate. The houses were opened in 1866.

Mr. Cronin is also known as an author, having published a most delightful volume of poems, as well as several works on character, all of which bear the impress of an educated and refined mind, and teem with illustrations of the author's hearty sympathy with all that is noble in human character, as well as a horror of all that is little and mean, pharisaical and sly. An open look, an open hand, an open heart, and an open Bible—such are the "articles of faith" that Mr. Cronin has ever

believed in, and which he wishes others also to adopt who aim at success in life. Every word that he has written is manly and healthy, and young men of our day—and young women too—should read Mr. Cronin's "Matter of Manner," with its scathing denunciation of unreality and make-believe, and its hearty appreciation of all that is outspoken and straightforward, and they would rise from its perusal better men and better women.

Just one extract. In tracking the cause of prevarication through the world, Mr. Cronin does not leave us in doubt as to the remedy to be applied to overcome the insidious sin of equivocation. He says :—

"The remedy is to be obtained by constant watchfulness, by general rectitude of principle, by singleness of purpose, by valour for the truth, and by a right communion with right spirits. The end and reward are—face to face, heart to heart, no veil, no cloud, no suspicion, no doubt. But soul-lit eyes, open hearts, purity of spirit, frankness, friendship, eternal trust, eternal love!"

And how many of us can realise the following truthful lines, entitled

A REMONSTRANCE.

The greatest sorrows that my soul assail
  Acquire their force through my untrusting fears;
Man born to trouble—trouble must prevail,
  But love and hope will dry the bitterest tears.

And what are all our sad anticipations?
  And why our melancholy tearful eyes?
Are not the most mysterious visitations
  Blessings in truth—though blessings in disguise?

Unconscious infant sighs, like matin bells,
  May seem to predicate some joys to come;
But age so grave, a different story tells,
  In sighs that seem to toll us to our home.

As childhood breathes the sparkling radiant tear,
  As music beams through every infant's breath,
So gilds the sun the lifeless leaf and sere,
  And glads the path of loneliness and death.

Though all is trouble, yet the chastened heart
  May still in faith be practising for heaven;
And this believe,—if we fulfil our part,
  To us shall grace, and light, and peace be given.

How often smiles will hide the inmost sadness,
  Often do clouds guard from the burning glare;
And tears sometimes betoken joy and gladness
  As hollow laughing indicates despair.

Now all the gifts we have are merely lent,
  Lent to be used in trust for all the world;
Living by faith we live in bright content
  Though all we have were to destruction hurled.

Let us in faith each joy, each sorrow greet,
  All things work good for every faithful soul,
The humblest herbage trod beneath our feet,
  Contributes to the welfare of the whole.

Whatever joys or sorrows may betide,
  In every trying test believe in this;
Submission, trust, and suffering sanctified,
  Are portals leading to eternal bliss.

THE GIRDLERS' ALMSHOUSES.

The Girdlers' Company have almshouses in the Albert Road, Nunhead, and Choumert Road, Peckham. Those in the Albert Road were erected to commemorate the good deeds of one Cuthbert Beeston, citizen and girdler. This worthy, by will

dated July 5th, 1582, gave to the Girdlers' Company certain premises in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, upon condition that they made certain annual payments out of the rents; and he directed that the residue of the rents should be applied to the granting of loans for one year to the poorest members of the Company. The property gradually increased in value, and being required by the Corporation of London for making approaches to the new London Bridge, was sold for that purpose. The loan system having practically failed, the sale of the premises afforded a favourable opportunity for varying and extending the benevolent intentions of the testator, and the Girdlers' Company applied for and obtained the sanction of the Court of Chancery to apply the purchase-money in the erection and endowment of almshouses for the benefit of poor members of the Company. A plot of ground in what is now Albert Road was purchased, and seven houses erected thereon. The inmates are freemen of the Company, or wives of freemen, each receiving a pension in addition to the use of the house. The houses belonging to the Company in the Choumert Road were erected in the year 1851 in commemoration of another worthy benefactor of the Girdlers—George Palyn. This worthy man, by will dated 4th March, 1609, bequeathed to the Girdlers' Company the sum of £900, and directed that within two years after his death the Company should with £260 of the said £900 obtain permission from the king, under the Great Seal of England, authorizing the Company to erect an almshouse or hospital in or near the city of London for the perpetual relief and sustentation of six poor men; and to endow it with lands and hereditaments. Within three years of his death the Company were required to purchase in their corporate capacity "lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee simple, of the clear annual value of £40 at least, towards the maintenance of the said six men being of honest repute and freemen of London, that is to say, to each of them £6 13*s.* 4*d.* by quarterly payments."

The original almshouses stood in Bath Street, City Road, but in consequence of their extreme dilapidation, and the present, by the late Thomas Watkins, Esq., of Rye Lane, of the freehold land in Choumert Road, they were not rebuilt in Bath Street; the site being let for building purposes, and the ground-rent added to the endowment fund.

The six pensioners receive considerably more than the sum originally named by the donor, George Palyn.

AGED PILGRIMS' SOCIETY.

This society, instituted in 1807 for the purpose of giving life-pensions of ten guineas, seven guineas, and five guineas per annum to poor, aged, and infirm Protestant Christians of both sexes and of every denomination, has some neat almshouses in Westmoreland Place, Southampton Street.

The edifice is of brick, with stucco mouldings and ornaments, having an embattled centre, flanked by two towers. A low pointed gateway leads through this part of the structure to a quadrangle with a lawn in the centre, and surrounded by buildings in the same style. It bears this inscription on the front:—

AGED PILGRIMS ASYLUM.
COMPLETED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS
A.D. 1837,
FOR 42 AGED PILGRIMS.
THE FREEHOLD GIVEN BY
WILLIAM PEACOCK, ESQ.

In addition to the inmates, there are several out-pensioners.

The objects of the Society's bounty are persons who give Scriptural testimony that they are of the household of faith, not under threescore years of age, and duly recommended by a subscriber. Their income from every source must not exceed seven shillings per week, if a single person, or ten shillings, if man and wife, and no person is considered eligible who has £20 at his or her own disposal, although unable to work or having no income, or £10 and an income of three shillings per week.

Twenty-five of the old pensioners were entertained by John Gadsby, Esq., at Cowley Hall, near Uxbridge, 25th June, 1863. The youngest present were aged 62 and 68, twenty-one ranged from 69 to 80, one 81, and one 82. A poor woman in Cowley village, aged 95, was invited. The total of the twenty-six represented 1,940 years.*

FRIENDLY FEMALE ASYLUM.

In Gloucester Place, leading from the Albany Road to Neate Street, stands the Friendly Female Asylum. This charity was established in 1802 for the relief of poor, infirm, aged, widowed, and single women, who have known better days. The asylum at Camberwell was erected in 1821, as set forth on the tablet in front of the building :—

THE FRIENDLY FEMALE ASYLUM
FOR AGED PERSONS
WHO HAVE SEEN BETTER DAYS,
ERECTED AND SUPPORTED
BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,
1821.

In the Camberwell and Brixton Asylums it is stated that comfortable house-room and a yearly allowance of eight guineas each are provided for sixty-eight poor women, the majority of whom are above 70.

Her Most Gracious Majesty is the patron of the Society.

BETHEL ASYLUM.

In Havil Street is a plain building with this inscription in front, which sufficiently explains its object :—

BETHEL ASYLUM
FOR
TWELVE AGED
WOMEN,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1838
BY
WILLIAM PEACOCK,
ESQ.

* T. C. Noble.

SURREY ASSOCIATION FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

This Society was established in 1850 for the purpose of teaching the blind to read at their own homes, and for supplying books, &c., free of cost. It has since then somewhat extended its sphere of operations, and in 1860 premises were taken in High Street, Peckham, for the sale of goods; and remunerative employment was found for the poor blind of the locality, and various trades taught them free of cost. The Society has now eight blind men in constant employment who received last year (1873) £170 5*s.* 11*d.* for wages. The subscriptions for the same year amounted only to £135 15*s.* 8*d.* The Society is managed by a committee, of which R. A. Gray, Esq., J.P., is the president.

The treasurer and honorary superintendent, Mr. W. R. Kemp, has been connected with it from the commencement, and it is mainly, if not solely, through his determined energy and gratuitous assistance that it has been, so far, successfully established.

METROPOLITAN BEER AND WINE TRADE SOCIETY'S ASYLUM, NUNHEAD GREEN.

The Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Society, which was established in 1834, following the example of the Licensed Victuallers, have established in this parish an asylum for the less fortunate members of their trade. In 1851 the committee, having sufficient funds in hand, proposed to erect the almshouses, and the freehold ground at Nunhead (rather less than an acre) was purchased for £578. The building, including fittings, cost £2,400. The first stone was laid by Lord Monteagle on the 9th of June, 1852, and the first election of inmates took place on the 14th September, 1853.

The building comprises seven houses—six of four rooms each, the centre house containing three rooms for the use of the warden, and in addition a large committee and waiting-rooms. A piece of garden-ground in the rear is attached to each holding. The asylum accommodates thirteen inmates. Candidates, to be eligible, must have subscribed to the Society fifteen consecutive years, and be 60 years of age. A weekly allowance of 6*s.* is made to the single inmates and 9*s.* to the married, also coals and medical attendance. In 1872 a new wing, "Albion Terrace," was added, fronting Gordon Road, consisting of eight substantially-built houses. They are at present let for the purpose of increasing the income of the Society, the ultimate object being to open them for the admission of sixteen more inmates.

MISS RYE'S EMIGRATION HOME FOR DESTITUTE GIRLS.

Miss Rye has recently established an Emigration Home for destitute little girls in High Street, Peckham.

The age of the children taken varies from 8 to 13, both inclusive, and they have been rescued from the lowest depths of poverty and vice, and enabled to become respectable members of society. On their arrival in Canada, the little emigrants have comfortable quarters found them at Miss Rye's Home in Niagara, a pleasant and healthy village in West Canada, about ten miles from the Falls.

Since December, 1869, when Miss Rye's Canadian Home was established, 600 children, 98 per cent. of whom were girls, have taken up their abode there for a time, and have been passed on to their permanent situations or adopted homes. The elder children are bound out to service till 18 years old on the following terms :—Up to 15 years of age they are fed, clothed, taught, and sent to a place of worship and Sunday school (if possible) ; from 15 to 17, instead of being clothed, they are paid 12*s.* a month wages, and from 17 to 18 (the last year of their apprenticeship) they receive 14*s.* a month wages. These benefits are secured to them by legal indentures, binding the master to treat the child properly, and are entered into by him with Miss Rye and two justices of the peace for Canada. At the end of the apprenticeship the young women are free to make their own terms and choose their own employers.

The following is a synopsis of persons who have had children from Miss Rye's Western Home, Niagara, Canada, from December, 1869, to December, 1871 :— Farmers, 207 ; merchants and tradesmen, 109 ; clergymen, 29 ; millowners and manufacturers, 32 ; medical men, 19 ; mechanics, 17 ; owners of private property, 13 ; widows and maiden ladies, 16 ; railway officials, 9 ; lawyers and barristers, 11 ; clerks, 8 ; hotelkeepers, 6 ; masters of schools, 7 ; bankers, 4 ; mayors of towns, 4 ; postmasters, 4 ; editors of newspapers, 2 ; military men, 2 ; registrar for county, 1 ; auditor for Great Western Railway, 1 ; treasurer of insurance company, 1 ; commission agent, 1 ; chief superintendent of school for New Brunswick, 1 ; proprietor of Clifton waterworks, 3 ; engineers, 3 ; co-assignee, 1 ; co-treasurer, 1 ; lighthouse-keeper, 1.

The Home is managed by a committee, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is the chairman, and a very forcible appeal for help has recently been made to the public by the noble earl through the columns of the *Times*.

Miss Lizzie Still, secretary to Miss Rye, will furnish residents with every information on application to Avenue House, High Street, Peckham.

BOYS' HOME.

The Boys' Home in Meeting House Lane was established in May, 1872, by Mr. J. H. Stiles, who was formerly a ragged-school boy. The object of this home is to provide shelter, clothing, employment, and a simple education for destitute boys. The second annual meeting, held on Wednesday, 25th March, 1874, was presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury. There are at present fourteen boys in the place. Fred. W. Foster, Esq., 149, Camberwell Grove, is honorary secretary, and John Taylor, Esq., Sunbury, Peckham Rye, is the treasurer.

THE CAMBERWELL MENDICITY SOCIETY.

Camberwell of course possesses a branch of that valuable organization, "The Society for organizing Charitable Relief and repressing Mendicity." It was originally started as an independent society, the first meeting being held at the house of F. C. Hill, Esq., Denmark Hill, on the 28th December, 1869. In April, 1871, the organizing secretary pressed on the committee the desirability of amalgamating with the society in Buckingham Street, Strand, which was finally agreed upon in December, 1871. A second office was then opened in Peckham.

Since commencing its useful career the Society has received much support, pecuniary and moral, from residents of every creed, and during the first year of its operations the magistrates presiding at the Lambeth Police Court contributed £60 towards the necessarily heavy expenses of organizing and establishing such a society. It appears from the first annual report, published in 1871, that the Society received 4,923 applications for relief, of which 4,149 were relieved.

The following are the names of the officers :—

CHAIRMAN.
R. A. Gray, Esq., J.P.

TREASURER.
R. Strong, Esq., J.P.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.
T. Galabin, Esq.
Rev. T. D. C. Morse.
F. W. Fry, Esq., } Peckham branch.
Rev. C. J. Meade, }

The following only are paid agents :—
Mr. J. S. Hickling, Camberwell.
Mr. W. Stevens, Peckham branch.

COLLECTOR.
Mr. Thos. Staddon, 81, Flaxman Road, Camberwell.

THE CAMBERWELL PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

The Camberwell Provident Dispensary, of which R. A. Gray, Esq., J.P., is president, was established in 1862 for the purpose of assisting the poor within a radius of 1¼ mile of St. Giles's Church, and at the same time encouraging habits of forethought and independence. The members, whose earnings must not exceed 30 shillings per week, pay small sums, from 2*d.* to 8*d.*, monthly, and receive during illness medical attendance and medicine. There are more than 6,000 members, and as much as £600 in monthly pence was received by the dispensary during 1873, whilst about 7,000 visits are annually made to the poor at their own homes, and about 14,000 consultations are held annually at the dispensary.

During 1873, 156 married women were attended in their confinement, and about 320 operations performed by the dentist, Mr. Thomson, of Denmark Hill. The following are the medical officers attached to the dispensary :—

H. C. Brenchley, Esq., Denmark Hill.
Norman B. Elliott, Esq., Denmark Hill.
W. B. Taylor, Esq., Camberwell Grove.
Dr. King, Camberwell Road.
J. S. Shillingford, Esq., Peckham.
W. J. Stothard, Esq., Denmark Hill.

A. Lafone, Esq., member of the London School Board, is the treasurer, and Mr. J. Wyeth secretary.

The experience of Sir C. Trevelyan on provident dispensaries is so much to the purpose that we cannot refrain from quoting it here: "The patients who pay a small sum for attendance at provident dispensaries are more considerate and grateful than the frequenters of free medical charities, whose prevailing feeling is that they are only claiming a right. This accords with general experience; what is earned and paid for is always more highly valued than what is received as a free gift."

An institution somewhat similar to the above was founded in Camberwell in 1803, of which the well-known Dr. Lettsom was a warm supporter. It was designated a "Society for encouraging and aiding the industrious sick and aged poor of the village of Camberwell." The first annual report states that fifty-six women and children were supplied during the year with worsted for knitting stockings, &c.; that 443 lbs. of flax were spun into thread, part of which was woven into 285 yards of huckaback and coarse sheeting; that twenty-two lying-in women were accommodated with boxes of linen which are reported to have been returned in good time and in good order; that 825 quarts of broth, sago, caudle, and other nutritious things were made for the relief of the sick and the comfort of poor women during their confinement; and no less than 300 persons in poverty and distress received such assistance as appeared best adapted to their several cases and circumstances.

The balance-sheet shows that the sum of £249 1*s.* 5*d.* was received during the year from subscriptions, donations, and articles sold. Amongst the subscribers were Mr. Crespigny, Mr. Flint, Mrs. Galabin, Mr. Jephson, Rev. Wm. Jephson, Mr. Kemble, Mrs. Puckle, Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Wanostrocht, and others.

LOCAL WORTHIES, PAST AND PRESENT.

IN addition to the celebrated men referred to in the previous chapters connected with Camberwell there remain several yet to be mentioned. And foremost among these must be placed "that good man Dr. Parr, of Camerwell," as Evelyn styles the Camberwell vicar of his day, who "was no ordinary man." He was the son of the Rev. Richard Parr, a Devonian (the same it has been supposed died Bishop of Man in 1643), was born at Fermoy, Co. Cork, in 1617. Entered at Exeter College, Oxford,* 1635, he became subsequently chaplain to Archbishop Usher, whose life he wrote and published in 1666. He was vicar of Reigate in 1644,† by the patronage of his brother-in-law, Roger James, Esq., and held that living some years after. His presentation to Camberwell is thus mentioned by himself in the register: "1653, December 18, Dr. Richard Parr about this time became member of Camerwell by the present patron, Sir Edmond Bowyer, knight." He retained the living for thirty-eight years, during which time, says Anthony Wood, "he broke up two conventicles in his neighbourhood by his outvying the Presbetereans and Independants in his extemporanean preaching." The doctor's preaching was highly Calvinistic, and strangers were attracted from all parts to listen to his stirring appeal. Mr. Evelyn records the fact,‡ that "Dr. Parr of Camerwell preach'd a most pathetic funebral and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor Dr. Breton, on 'Happy is the servant whom when his Lord cometh,' &c. This good man among other expressions profess'd that he had never been so touch'd and concern'd that at any losse as at this unlesse at that of K. Charles our martyr and Archbishop Usher whose Chaplaine he had been." His biographer§ writes of him that "he was esteemed a person of great piety and of so regular and unblemished a character that even the nonconformist party could not pick up anything against him on any account." He was also rector of Bermondsey in 1654 and subsequent years. In 1688 Dr. Parr lost the companionship of a devoted wife, the daughter of Sir Roger James, knt. The parish register contains the following entry:—

Nov: 1688.

Was buried that worthy Gentell woman Mrs. Elizh: Parr, the belloved wyffe of

* The following is extracted from the State Papers, being a statement in favour of Dr. Parr for a letter for his doctor's degree:—That he was master of Arts and fellow of Exeter Colledg in Oxford, 1642. That he was chaplaine to the most Rd. James Usher, late Archbpp. of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, for 17 years. That he never tooke in all these corrupt times either covenant, engagement nor any other oath, or acknowledg any usurp'd powers, in this Land. That he hath bin deprived of an estate, wit a Prebend and Rectory to the value of £400 p annu these 16 yeares, and as yet not regained. That he hath ever bin Loyall to his sacred majesty, and hath hazarded his Liberty and life, in the faithful discharge of his duty, to his Majesty of Blessed memory in the Isle of Weight. Being the first man that discovered to his majesty himselfe in private; that horrid and execrable plott and designe of takeing away his life, and Begged him accordigly to prevent if possible. * * * * That He had time to proceed Dr. of Divinity 7 yeares since and might if he would have taken his degree in those times. That I affirme all this: of Ri: Parr: master of arts and som time fellow of Exeter Colledg in Oxon (July 1660).—(W. F. NOBLE).

† History of Surrey, vol. i., p. 214.

‡ Diary, February, 1672.

§ Wood.

Richard Parr, D.D., and vicar of Camerwell, whos name doeth merit everlasting Remembrance in This Parish.

The good doctor appears to have thought his creed scandalized by the mention of anything "worthy," or savouring of "merit," for he has erased the whole memorandum, subjoining in his own hand this unvarnished record of the fact commemorated:

1688.

Nov. 13, Mrs. Elizabeth Parr, wife of Ri: Parr, D.D., pastor of Camerwell, Buried. She lys buried in the vault under the tombe erected by Dr. Parr, on the south side of the Church, in the Churchyard of Camerwell.

Dr. Parr died in 1691, and is styled on his monument in the churchyard, "a man, in preaching constant, in life exemplary, in piety and charity most eminent, a lover of peace and hospitality, and, in fine, a true disciple of Jesus Christ."

Dr. Chandler, a shining light amongst Nonconformists in the early part of the eighteenth century, was for many years connected with Hanover Chapel, Peckham, by which church he was chosen as minister in 1716, when a new chapel was erected for him on the site of the present building. He was born at Hungerford, in Berkshire, in 1693, and when very young evinced a studious turn, which was encouraged and carefully cultivated, until he became celebrated for classical learning, and especially in the Greek tongue.

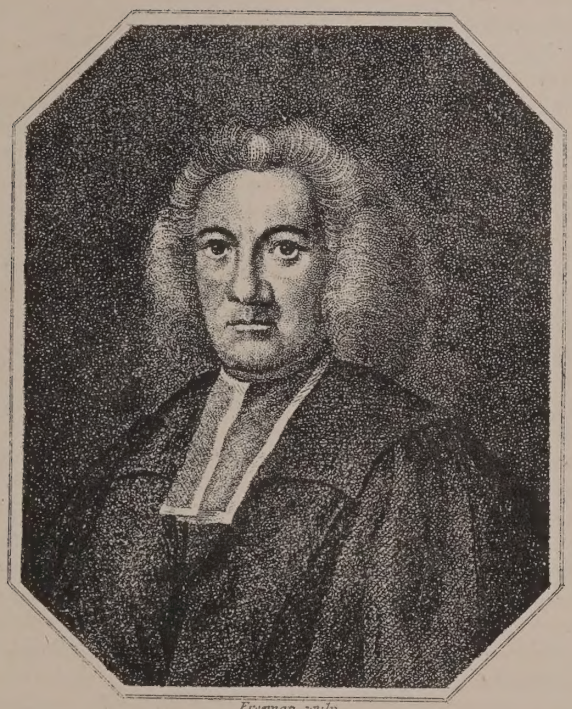
Whilst at Peckham he married a lady of property, but unfortunately, the property which his wife had brought him was wholly swept away by the fatal South-Sea Bubble of 1720. His circumstances being thereby embarrassed, and his income as a minister being inadequate to his expenses, he engaged in the trade of a bookseller, and kept a shop in the Poultry, London, for about two or three years, still continuing to discharge the duties of the pastoral office.

Whilst officiating at Peckham the Old Jewry Lectureship was instituted, and Mr. Chandler in conjunction with Mr., afterwards Dr. Lardner, was selected as lecturer. The discourses of Mr. Chandler whilst holding the appointment created a great impression at the time, and were subsequently published in 1725, and entitled "A Vindication of the Christian Religion." A second edition was published in 1728, and the author having presented a copy to Archbishop Wake, received in return a most flattering letter of thanks, in which his grace expresses his surprise "to see so much good learning and just reasoning" in the person of a bookseller, and the author is exhorted to spend his time "in writing, rather than selling books." Besides gaining the archbishop's approbation, Mr. Chandler's performance considerably advanced his reputation in general, and contributed to his receiving an invitation about 1726 to settle as a minister with the congregation in the Old Jewry. Here he continued first as assistant and afterwards as pastor for the space of forty years, and discharged the duties of his office, we are told, "with great assiduity and ability, being much esteemed and regarded by his own congregation, and acquiring a distinguished reputation both as a preacher and a writer." *

Dr. Chandler died on May 8th, 1766, leaving behind him a formidable array of works on almost every branch of theological controversy, many of which were distinguished by considerable learning and research.

At the beginning of the present century there lived at Grove Hill, Camberwell, one of the most extraordinary men of his day, Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, whose

* Life of Dr. Chandler, by C. Atmore, 1813.



Freeman sculp.

SAMUEL CHANDLER. D.D. F.R.S. S.A.

Published by John Craggs. Hull. Jan 1st 1813.

W. Griggs. Photo-Lith.

excellent taste, ample means, and unwearied industry had converted Grove Hill into one of the most charming spots within the county of Surrey. A writer* in describing the parish in the year 1819, makes no mention of anybody or anything in Camberwell further than this, that it contained the residence of the "late famous Dr. Lettsom."

That the worthy doctor had for many years before his death occupied a large share of public attention cannot be disputed, and Grove Hill, Camberwell, was well known to artists and literary men of every degree, as well as to a portion of the aristocratic world. John Coakley Lettsom was the son of a West-Indian planter, and was born on one of his father's islands, Van Dyke, near Tortola, in the year 1744. At six years of age† he was sent to England for education, and Mr. Fothergill of Warrington, a Quaker minister, was selected as his tutor. He was subsequently apprenticed to a Yorkshire apothecary, named Sutcliffe, who had raised himself from the position of weaver to that of the first medical practitioner in Settle. An amusing anecdote is told of Lettsom's introduction to his new master. Mr. Sutcliffe it appears had an apprentice, whose close application to his professional duties was only equalled in after years by the world-renowned Mr. Robert Sawyer. The inhabitants of Settle had been prepared to hail the arrival of the young West-Indian as a local sensation of no ordinary character. They were told that the new pupil was coming from a country where the inhabitants were placed in an exactly opposite direction, and the rustics were prepared to see the youngster standing on his head, and performing other wonderful feats. The young student served his five years, and old Mr. Sutcliffe then assured the young man that he might make a physician, "but I think not a good apothecary," a prediction which time amply verified. Lettsom then returned to the West Indies, and settled as a medical practitioner in Tortola. He practised there only five months, earning in that time the astonishing sum of £2,000. Mr. Lettsom then returned to Europe, visited the medical schools of Paris and Edinburgh, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden on the 20th June, 1769, was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the same year, and in 1770 was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Dr. Lettsom's rise in his profession though rapid was secure, and in 1783 the doctor is said to have earned £3,600; 1784, £3,900; 1785, £4,015; 1786, £4,500, and in some years his income reached £12,000. But whilst realizing such a large sum, Dr. Lettsom was giving away hundreds, perhaps thousands of pounds, in gratuitous advice; and the poorer order of clergy, and struggling literary men received not only gratuitous advice but substantial aid; whilst his contributions to all the charitable institutions of the day placed him in the front rank of earnest and practical philanthropists.

The General Dispensary, the Finsbury Dispensary, the Surrey Dispensary, and the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary originated in his exertions; and he was one of the first projectors of the Philanthropic Society for the Prevention of Crimes; the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Poor Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts; the Asylum for the Indigent Deaf and Dumb; the Institution for the Relief and Employment of the Indigent Blind, and the Royal Humane Society.

In 1779 Dr. Lettsom purchased some land (about 2¼ acres) on the east side of Grove Hill, on a building lease for ninety-nine years; and here, shortly after, was erected the charming villa which was henceforth to be associated with one of the most benevolent physicians of that or any other time. Whilst at Grove Hill Dr. Lettsom entertained some of the most eminent *litterati* of his time, and Maurice,

* The British Traveller. † A Book about Doctors.

historian and poet, returned the doctor's generosity by his "Grove Hill, a descriptive poem." The house is described by an eminent authority* as "standing on a considerable eminence, rising gradually for about three quarters of a mile from the village of Camberwell, and passing through an avenue of elms retaining the name of Camberwell Grove, part of the plantations which belonged to the house that was Sir Thomas Bond's and afterwards Lord Trevor's." †

The garden, the library, and the landscape are all enthusiastically noticed, after which Mr. Maurice concludes with the following lines :—

"Such are the soft enchanting scenes display'd
In all the blended charms of light and shade,
At Camberwell's fair grove and verdant brow,
The loveliest, Surrey's lofty hills can show,
And long may he whose bold, excursive mind
This sweet terrestrial paradise designed ;
Long may he view the favourite bower he planned,
In towering foliage, o'er his race expand ;
Behold them flourish in its graceful shade
And in their father's steps delight to tread ;
Then full of years and crowned with well earned fame,
Retire in peace, his bright reward to claim."

Scott, also, the bard of Amwell, inscribed a lesser poem to his hospitable friend :—

"Where Grove Hill shows thy villa fair,
But late my Lettsom, there with thee
'Twas mine the tranquil hour to share,
The social hour of converse free ;
To mark th' arrangement of thy ground,
Where, while we gazed, new beauties still we found.

There as th' impending cloud of smoke
Fled various from the varying gale,
Full on the view fresh objects broke,
Along, the extensive peopled vale,
Beside the Thames' bending stream
From antient Lambeth's west extreme
To Limehouse, glittering in the evening beam.

And now and then the glancing eye
Caught glimpse of spots remoter still,
On Hampstead's street-clad slope so high,
Or Harrow's far conspicuous hill ;
Or Eastward, wandered to explore
All Peckham's pleasant level o'er,
To busy Deptford's vessel-crowded shore.

Or sought the southern landscape's bound,
Those swelling mounts,—one smooth and green,‡
And one with oaken coverts crowned,§
And one where scattering trees are seen.‖
'Twas there with summer's radiance bright
That gave my earliest youth delight.¶

That business with fatiguing care
For this delightful seat of thine,
Such scanty store of moments spares,
Say, friend, shall I for thee repine ?
Were it the commerce of the main
Or culture of the teeming plain,
From blame or pity I should scarce refrain."

Boswell was also a frequent visitor at Grove Hill, and in an ode to Charles Dilly, celebrated the beauties of the physician's seat and his humane disposition :—

"My cordial friend, still prompt to lend
Your cash when I have need on't ;
We both must bear our load of care—
At least we talk and read on't—

Yet are we gay in every way,
Not minding where the joke lie ;
On Saturday at bowls we play
At Camberwell with Coakley.

Methinks you laugh to hear but half
The name of Dr. Lettsom ;
From him of good—talk, liquors, food,
His guests will always get some.

And guests has he, in every degree
Of decent estimation,
His liberal mind, holds all mankind
As an exalted nation.

O'er Lettsom's cheer, we've met a peer—
A peer, no less than Lansdowne !
Of whom each dull and envious skull
Absurdly cries—the man's down !

Lettsom we view a Quaker true,
'Tis clear he's so in one sense.
His spirit strong and ever young
Refutes pest Priestley's nonsense.

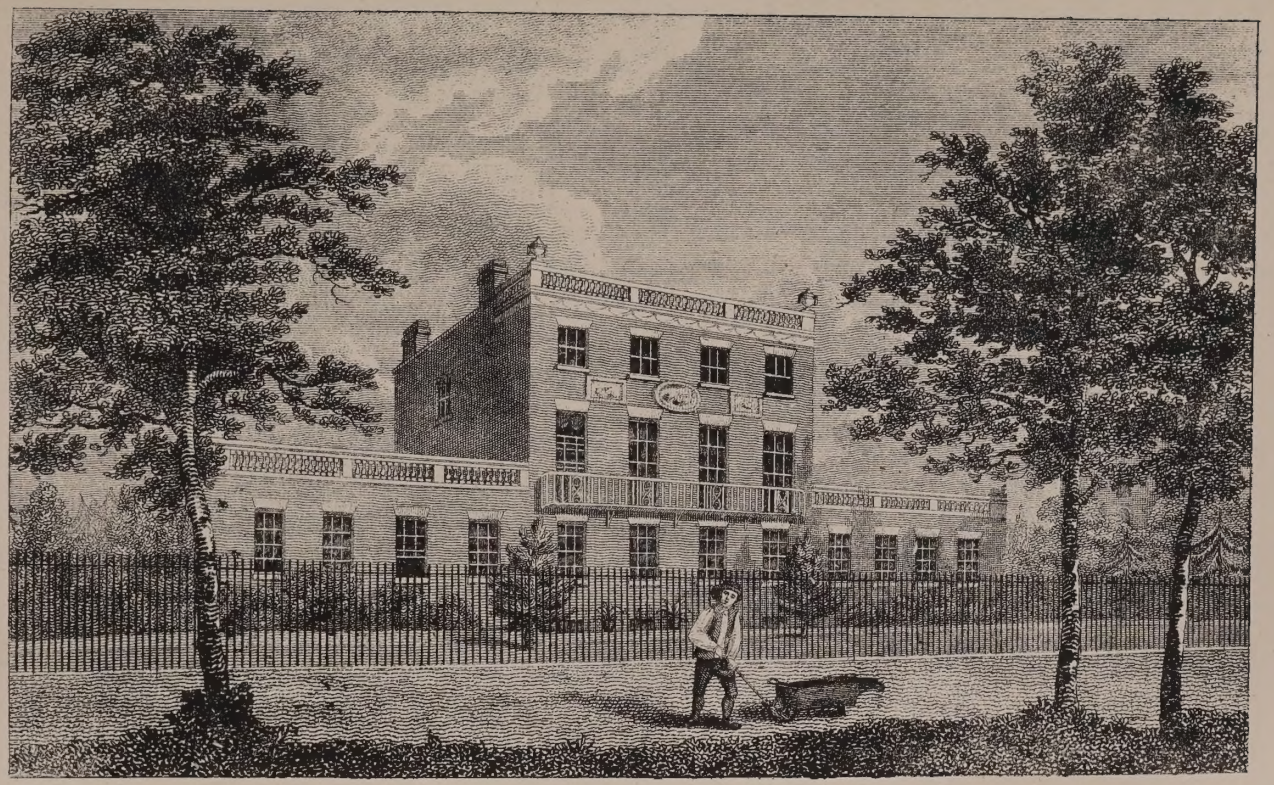
In fossils he is deep we see,
Nor knows Beasts, Fishes, Birds ill !
With plants not few, some from Pelew,
And wondrous Mangel Wurzel !

West Indian bred, warm heart, cold head,
The City's first Physician ;
By schemes humane, want, sickness, pain,
To aid is his ambition.

From terrace high, he feasts his eye,
When practice grants a furlough,
And while it roves o'er Dulwich groves,
Looks down—even upon Thurlow."

Numerous anecdotes have been published about the celebrated physician, but the following will sufficiently illustrate his proverbial generosity. As he was travelling on one occasion in the neighbourhood of London a highwayman stopped his carriage,

* Manning and Bray.
† This is more than doubtful, as Sir Thomas Bond's house was situated in Peckham at least one mile distant.
‡ Nunhead.
§ Honor Oak.
‖ Forest Hill.
¶ Mr. Scott was born in the south of London.



W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

The Villa of Dr. LETTSOM, *Camberwell.*

1805.

but from the awkward and constrained manner of the intruder, the doctor correctly imagined the young man was somewhat of a novice in his new vocation, and that he was an outlaw more from necessity than choice—and so it turned out. The doctor interested himself in his behalf and eventually obtained him a commission in the army. On one of his benevolent excursions the doctor found his way into the squalid garret of a poor woman who had seen better days. With the language and deportment of a lady she begged the physician to give her a prescription. After enquiring carefully into her case, he wrote on a slip of paper to the overseers of the parish, "A shilling per diem for Mrs. Moreton. Money, not physic, will cure her."

Dr. Lettsom was not free from eccentricities, and the following characteristic doggerel will be remembered when his more conventional prescriptions will be forgotten :—

"When patients comes to I,
I physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em.
Then—if they choose to die,
What's that to I—I lets 'em."
(I. Lettsom.)

Successful as Dr. Lettsom had been in his profession, his declining years were darkened with adversity, and his beloved Grove Hill, on which he had spent a fortune, knew another lord, but not before he had built up an imperishable monument which will remain when the last brick of Grove Hill is razed to the ground.

Grove Park is associated with the Chadwicks, most of the land in Grove Park (formerly Dr. Lettsom's) and the vicinity having been purchased by the late Mr. William Chadwick, the eminent railway engineer, who also resided on the estate in the house adjoining Dr. Lettsom's villa.

Mr. Chadwick, who was a self-made man, commenced business in Southwark, and his first public undertaking was the rebuilding of the pinnacles of St. Saviour's Church, and he was afterwards engaged with Mr. Gwilt to construct the spire of Bow Church, Cheapside. Mr. Chadwick's next public work was the building of St. Peter's Church, Newington, under the direction of Sir John Soane. He was afterwards engaged to execute the masonry of many public buildings, such as the office of the Board of Trade, the Council Office, St. Katherine's Hospital, &c. Mr. Chadwick also built on his own account the houses now forming the approach to London Bridge.

After completing these buildings, Mr. Chadwick's attention was directed to railway works, and from the circumstance of his being called in professionally to advise in reference to some difficult points on one of our most important lines of railway. From that time he was induced to direct his attention to railway engineering, and numerous works were executed by him, and great railway projects set on foot, and his whole existence was henceforth bound up with railway enterprise. When the crisis came, William Chadwick suffered with others, but he nobly weathered the storm. "From his business habits," says a writer of that time, "suavity of manner, great intelligence, and sound judgment, Mr. Chadwick is held in the highest estimation, and his opinions are looked up to with the greatest deference." Mr. Chadwick died suddenly at Grove Park on the 8th of December, 1852. The property is now managed by Mr. Alfred Chadwick, second son.

There were few men better known or more respected in the village of Peckham at the commencement of the present century than the Rev. William Bengo Collyer, and

the annals of the metropolitan pulpit furnish few such instances of success, suddenly gained and successfully held, as that exemplified in the case of the reverend gentleman above mentioned. Mr. Collyer was called upon to assume the position of pastor of the Peckham Congregationalists at a very early age, and at a time when the cause was at its lowest ebb of popularity in the district. Referring to the occasion fifty years afterwards, he once remarked :—"Called to the pulpit here, on a sudden emergency, all applications to other quarters having failed, a lad scarcely passed my eighteenth year, and academical studies yet before me, I little imagined that my service would extend beyond the Sabbath day; and well knowing the kind of doctrine which had obtained during thirty years, I resolved to avail myself of the only opportunity that might be afforded me to assert the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, from the testimony of the Psalmist to the majesty of Jehovah. 'Of old hast Thou laid the foundation of the earth, and the heavens are the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou shalt endure; yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed; but Thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end;' and the application of these words to the Messiah in the Epistle to the Hebrews.

"But when, contrary to my expectation, the continuance of these services was solicited, and an unanimous invitation to the pastorate speedily followed, I felt it my duty most explicitly to repeat my unalterable adherence to the principles I had already avowed, from the text, 'I determined not to know anything among you, but Jesus Christ, and him crucified.'" On the 17th December, 1801, Mr. Collyer was ordained. On the first Sunday of the following month he administered the ordinance of the Lord's Supper for the first time; the number of church members was ten, and five were added to the church on that occasion.*

In the year 1808, Mr. Collyer received the diploma of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Edinburgh, and his eloquent preaching attracted at this time the notice of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, who ultimately became warm friends of the rising divine; and the organ now in use at Hanover was presented to him by the Duke of Kent.

Dr. Collyer was in great request when at the height of his popularity, and he is said by a well-known writer † to have preached a greater number of sermons in his time than any other minister, no matter of what denomination.

He was the friend of all in distress, notably so, of his poor ministerial brethren, when they needed to be sheltered from injustice, succoured in weakness, and comforted in sorrow. He well said, "The proud, imperious spirit cannot confer a benefit. Its very bounty inflicts an injury, and its roughness tears open a wound which it lacks the skill to heal. Misery is insulted rather than alleviated, and the reed bruised by adversity is broken by unkindness." Though Dr. Collyer was ranked amongst the Independents, and was identified all his life with that body, he styled himself an "English Presbyterian," and on all important occasions he appended these words to his name. In all matters of church discipline, he appears to have reigned supreme. "Dr. Collyer's members," says the writer already quoted, "have no control, as members have wherever Congregational principles are recognised, in matters connected with the church or congregation. Everything is decided by himself. His supremacy is entire and undisputed. Members are admitted without even the deacons being consulted, except where the reverend gentleman may have doubts as to the moral character of the parties, and may therefore deem it necessary to institute inquiries. When additions are made to the church, Dr. Collyer intimates

* Surrey Congregational History, p. 267.

† The Metropolitan Pulpit, 1839.

the fact to the members on the first Sabbath afterwards on which they sit down to the Lord's Supper, by remarking that two, three, or four new members sit down with them for the first time. He does not even mention the names of the parties who have joined the church."

That the course pursued by Dr. Collyer was calculated to cause order and good government cannot be questioned, and much strife and contention might be avoided amongst congregations which we might mention, if Dr. Collyer's principles of church government were more followed in the present day.

In the zenith of his popularity, Dr. Collyer published a series of sermons, comprising several volumes, on Scripture facts, duties, and doctrines, which excited universal admiration * and no little jealousy at the time. He also published in a small octavo volume the services of the Established Church in a form suitable for use among Dissenters.

In the pulpit and in society, on the platform and in the sick room, Dr. Collyer was always the same—a true type of the Christian gentleman.

On the 3rd January, 1841, Dr. Collyer thus recorded his experience of his forty years' pastorate :—

THE PASTOR'S RETROSPECT.

Yes,—forty years of union
In peace, have passed away;
And pleasant our communion
Continues to this day;
The way that God hath led us
We now would call to mind,
His bounteous hand hath fed us,
His love, our lot assigned.

What changes have gone o'er us,
What scenes of joy and woe!
And what may be before us
'Tis not for us to know;
But if in them confiding,
His power shall still defend
Our feeble footsteps, guiding
In safety to the end.

Then Lord, accept our praises
For all thy mercies past,
And safely through life's mazes
Conduct us home at last!
Time will our union sever,
Death, our communion break;
But Thou hast said, "I never,
No, never, will forsake."

On the 23rd of September, 1849, Dr. Collyer entered upon the fiftieth year of his ministry, and on the occasion he preached a sermon from Acts xxvi. 22, 23. After reviewing the course he had pursued, he closed in these impressive words :—

"I now solemnly appeal to those, if any, who were present at my ordination, to all who have at any time attended my ministry, and to the existing congregation, at a moment so full of awful interest to me as the present, when so much of my work has been accomplished, and so little can remain,—whether in one single instance, all the years we have worked together, I have swerved from the doctrines then laid down, and the profession then made. On entering the fiftieth year of our connection, I call upon you to compare the entire course of my ministry with the pledge of its commencement, and with the preaching of the Apostle.

"And how could I do otherwise than adhere to this pledge? I have learned no other way of salvation, I know of none other name among men whereby we must be saved; but I am persuaded that the Saviour is all-sufficient, that this hope will not make us ashamed, that this foundation can never fail."

We must not omit to mention that, with the consent of his congregation at Peckham, Dr. Collyer accepted an invitation from the church at Salters' Hall, Cannon Street, to become their pastor; he engaging to preach at Salters' Hall on Sunday afternoons, and at Peckham morning and evening, which appointment he held for nearly twelve years, resigning his charge on the 19th of June, 1825. On taking leave of his city friends, he gave a most powerful and affecting address from the words of the Apostle, 2 Cor. xiii. 11 : "Finally, brethren, farewell."

* Allport's Collections.

Robert Alexander Gray, "the father of Camberwell," was born at Greenbank, Cornwall, on the 18th September, 1788; his mother, Mary Tucker, being the daughter of Colonel Tucker, of Norfolk, Virginia; and his father a native of Peterhead, Aberdeen. His mother died on the 14th May, 1806, in the 58th year of her age, and on the monument erected to her memory, she is described as having been in every respect a pious and exemplary woman, "and as daughter, wife, mother, friend, she stood, if not unequalled, certainly unexcelled."

In 1807, the subject of our sketch visited his mother's relations in Norfolk, Virginia, and the incidents of the boisterous and perilous voyage which he experienced are still fresh in Mr. Gray's recollection. On the 21st May, 1814, Mr. Gray was married to Mary Blackwell Stansfield, daughter of Timothy Stansfield, Esq., New Cross Kent, and shortly after took up his residence in this parish, in a house now occupied by Mrs. Collett as a ladies' school.

Mr. Gray was as a young man always active and energetic, and ever desirous to assist those amongst whom his lot had been cast. He took an active part in local affairs, and from the energy and ability he displayed at the vestry meetings, was soon selected to serve on the various local committees.

An amusing story is told by a gentleman still living of Mr. Gray's election as a member of the Lighting Trust, which then held its meeting at the "Red Bull," Peckham, when through an excess of liberality on the part of the newly-elected member, the old watchmen, if not rendered incapable, were, for "this night only," anything but shining lights of the Trust they represented.

Mr. Gray's name is honourably identified with repeated efforts to obtain for this parish that which it had long wanted—a decent burial-ground for the parishioners of Camberwell; and after many years of never-ceasing efforts, he had the pleasure of seeing his laudable views on this subject carried into effect, and since the establishment of the Burial Board Mr. Gray has rendered long and faithful service as its chairman.

As the promoter of every movement for the moral, social, and religious welfare of the inhabitants of Camberwell the name of Robert Alexander Gray will ever hold a proud and prominent position.

Attached to the principles of the Established Church, he has nevertheless helped in no ungrudging manner every sect and section which has Christianity as a common basis. His purse has ever been open at the call of the Congregational Bazaar, the New Wesleyan Chapel, the Baptist Schools, the Church Enlargement, and other religious objects; whilst charities, local and general, had no more regular and hearty supporter than Robert Alexander Gray. He was one of the original promoters of the Seamen's Hospital, for which the "Grampus" and "Dreadnought" were ultimately granted by Government. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey in 1850. As chairman of the petty sessions, his decisions have always commanded respect, and if at any time the law has been strained to meet any particular case, it has always been to protect and defend the poor. As the law stands at present, charities are liable to be rated, but Mr. Gray has invariably expressed a strong opinion in favour of excusing all local charities, and it was with difficulty that he could be induced to sign warrants against the inmates of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum in Peckham.

Mr. Gray has been chairman of the Eagle Insurance Company for two years and chairman of the City of London Gas Company, and he is, we believe, with one exception, the oldest member of Lloyd's.

In 1863, Mr. Gray lost his wife, who was buried at Forest Hill Cemetery, and the following inscription is recorded on her tomb;—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
MARY BLACKWELL,
THE LAST SURVIVING DAUGHTER
OF
TIMOTHY STANSFIELD, ESQ.,
OF NEW CROSS, KENT,
AND THE
BELOVED WIFE OF
ROBERT ALEXANDER GRAY,
OF THIS PARISH,
WHO AFTER MANY MONTHS OF
ACUTE SUFFERING, BORNE WITH
PATIENCE AND EXEMPLARY
RESIGNATION,
DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE
12th OCTOBER, 1863,
IN THE SEVENTY-FOURTH YEAR
OF HER AGE,
TO THE INEXPRESSIBLE GRIEF OF
HER BEREAVED HUSBAND
AND FAMILY.

"Now, no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."
Hebrews, 12th chapter and 11th verse.

Mr. Gray is a Governor of St. Thomas and Bartholomew Hospitals, and a member of the committee of the Bath Charity, established for the education of the daughters of military men. Mr. Gray's correspondence with the leading men of the day has been very considerable. He was on terms of the utmost cordiality with the late Bishop Wilberforce, and the following letters written by that much-lamented prelate to our great local philanthropist are selected from a number placed at our disposal by Mr. Gray:—

I.

Sept. 29th, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. GRAY,

I WANT at once to introduce to you the Rev. S. K. Stothert, who comes to me (known of old by me) with the highest commendation from the Bishop of Gibraltar, and who is content to work with us at Camberwell, where he will, I trust, have your support.

I am ever most sincerely yours,
WINTON.

II.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W., *May 7th*, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. GRAY,

I AM very much obliged for your ever recurring kindness. But I am pledged to dine in London on Friday, or I should most gladly have dined with you. Will you let me put a counter proposition.

I. May I and my son come to you at as near 2 P.M. as I can, and have a basin of soup with you?

II. May I come with my son to your house after the service and *write letters* till the evening meeting?

III. Will you take the chair at the meeting? This is what will best please everybody in Camberwell.

Then, after you have opened the meeting, let me say my say and escape.

I am ever yours most sincerely,

WINTON.

III.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, *July 3rd*, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. GRAY,

WILL you let me try this last attempt for our friend the Rev. Mr. McColl and the poor people committed to him under your notice. I know your unusual liberality, and so I say not a word more. I trust that this mild weather suits you.

I remain, with very sincere regard,

Most sincerely yours,

WINTON.

IV.

LAVINGTON HOUSE, PETWORTH, *April 19th*.

MY DEAR MR. GRAY,

YOU are very kind, and I am much obliged to you. I, and I hope my chaplain, shall hope to be with you on Tuesday, May 27th, at ¼ before 2 before the Camden confirmation. We may perhaps put up our horse in your stable.

I am very much obliged for the 40 for Nunhead Church. I remember well the stimulus which the promise of your gift gave at the time.

I am very truly yours,

WINTON.

V.

The following correspondence respecting the necessity of supporting our local schools will be read with interest at the present time :—

CAMBERWELL TERRACE, 20*th Nov.*, 1871.

MY DEAR LORD BISHOP WINCHESTER,

I HAD the pleasure of writing to your Lordship yesterday, since which I have had the gratification of reading the admirable address of the Bishop of London to his clergy, and no part of it has given me more gratification than that part of it which recommends our keeping up our local schools. I do not know your Lordship's views on this subject.

Believe me yours sincerely,

RBT. A. GRAY.

VI.

Nov. 24th, 1871.

MY DEAR GRAY,

I THANK you cordially for your two letters, as I always rejoice to know your mind ; I beg leave to enclose to you the post-office order for the book for which I am your debtor. Will you at my request say for me a kind word to the author. All poetry, wholesome in its character, is a gift to humanity. I entirely agree with what the Bishop of London says and you endorse, touching the maintenance of our own schools. I am engaged to preach at Herne Hill the beginning of February.

Yours faithfully,

WINTON.

In 1868 the ladies of Camberwell and other well-wishers presented a marble bust to Mr. Gray, accompanied by the following letter written by Mrs. Marsden on the part of the subscribers :—

VII.

No. 111, The Grove, Camberwell, *May 4th*, 1868.

Dear Mr. Gray,

Some of your many Friends in the Neighbourhood of Camberwell desire to express their high appreciation of the ability, energy, and disinterested devotedness with which you have laboured for the best interests of this Parish: and the high gentlemanly feeling and true Christian kindness, with which you have so long and so cheerfully sacrificed your talents, time and wealth in "doing good."

As, then, a simple—but from the happy memories it may awaken, they fain hope—an effective Testimonial of their Esteem and Respect, they beg your acceptance, dear Sir, of the accompanying Bust, that, in the retrospect of a well-spent Life, you may be able to say, with the aged Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a Crown of righteousness:" and that at its close, you may pass from your Citizenship below—so faithfully performed—to be a Citizen of the Holy City above, where partings and separations are unknown, is the fervent Prayer of

All your Faithful Friends,

Frances Anne Marsden.

In behalf of Mrs. Kemble, Mrs. Hills, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Chester, and Myself, the Committee formed in 1867 to carry out the presentation.

The following reply was made to the Subscribers' presentation:—

VIII.

Camberwell Terrace, 6*th May*, 1868.

My dear Friends,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter which puts me in possession of the Names of the Contributors to the Bust, which I must consider to be now in my possession.* When Mrs. Marsden informed me of her intention I tried to dissuade her from it; I am thankful she took her own course:—had it been otherwise, I should have never known the kind feeling of my friends and neighbours towards me. I feel that no language of mine can adequately express to you how deeply I appreciate the compliment that has been paid to me in the Presentation of the Bust, its value enhanced by your warm wishes of friendship for me. I have been a resident in this Parish for many years, but I have some doubt whether I am deserving of all the commendation you have bestowed upon me; I feel an inward consciousness, however, that I have taken an active part in promoting all useful Institutions since I have been here, and shall continue to do so. I cannot in the course of nature expect to be much longer in connection with you, but I trust when I have finished my course on earth I shall be re-united to those who have gone before me, to that abode where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. May God in His mercy vouchsafe His blessing upon yourselves and families, and with these wishes

Believe me to subscribe myself with great regards,

Yours very Sincerely,

To Mrs. Marsden and the Contributors. Robert A. Gray.

* The bust was then at the Royal Academy.

We must not omit to mention that on the opening of the New Vestry Hall a portrait of this genial and thorough specimen of "an old English gentleman" was presented to the Vestry of the parish by his neighbours and friends. The following inscription was placed beneath the portrait :—

"This portrait of Robert Alexander Gray, Esq., J. P., was subscribed for by many parishioners and friends, and presented to the Vestry of Camberwell in recognition of his valued services in promoting the interest and welfare of the parish during a period of sixty years, and as a token of their esteem and regard."

Mr. Gray has recently been appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Surrey ; on which occasion a congratulatory address was presented to him by the Vestry of this parish.

Dr. CHARLES WESLEY, the eminent organist of Gloucester Cathedral, is connected with Camberwell, having been elected organist of St. Giles's Church in January, 1829. Mr. Wesley was selected from twelve candidates, and though but a very young man at that time, his qualifications were described as being "decidedly superior to all the others." *

Mr. Wesley was at the same time organist at Hampstead Road Chapel, which was his first appointment after leaving the Chapel Royal Choir. This double appointment, as might have been expected, did not work very satisfactorily ; and so, in November, 1832, Mr. Wesley resigned his Camberwell post, and the present organist, Mr. James Smith, was elected in his place ; but not without taking a poll of the rate-payers. Mr. Smith on that occasion polled 641 against 117 recorded for his opponent Mr. Thomas Jolley.

After leaving Camberwell Mr. Wesley made great progress in his profession, and has been organist in turns of the cathedrals of Exeter, Hereford, Winchester, and Gloucester.

Amidst the success which had attended Dr. Wesley, throughout a busy and eventful life, he looks back upon his humble position in Camberwell Church with feelings of satisfaction and pride. He was on very friendly terms with the vicar, the Rev. J. G. Storie, who was one of the first to recognize the abilities of the rising musician.

Amongst those who have recently left us, whose life was spent in administering to the good of others, must be mentioned Dr. Nichol, who took an active part in connection with the Camberwell Provident Dispensary and local charities of every description. Of Camberwell he used to say that he "first learned to toddle in petticoats up the Grove," when as an orphan child he lived beneath the fostering roof of Sir John and Lady Pirie on Champion Hill. He studied medicine under the experienced guidance of one who was to have been his partner in after years, and in 1846 he was elected M.R.C.S. and a licentiate of the College of Apothecaries. In 1853 he took his M.D. at King's College, Aberdeen. Eminently skilful in his profession, gentle as a child, gifted with great vivacity of spirits, and of considerable conversational powers, it is needless to add that he was a general favourite amongst all classes. By sheer hard work and the wear and tear of an extensive practice, his physical powers, which had been somewhat impaired by a residence in India, gave way, and in December, 1873, before reaching old age, Dr. Nichol was withdrawn from the scene of his labours, and the poor of Camberwell lost a firm and faithful friend and the local charities a warm supporter.

* Vestry minutes, 12th January, 1829.

Camberwell, with its pleasant villas and stately mansions, has long been a favourite locality with our great city merchants and civic celebrities. On Champion Hill, for many years, lived Sir Joseph Causton, one of the most enterprising business men of the present century. Sir Charles Crossley for many years resided at North Terrace, Camberwell Road, and an amusing anecdote connected with this gentleman's increase of dignity is still current in Camberwell. On receiving the honour of knighthood, and informing his servants of the same, and telling them that in future they would have to address their mistress as "my Lady," they made the very natural rejoinder, "Very good, my Lord." The present lord mayor, Mr. Alderman Stone, was for many years a resident of Dulwich, where also, in the past century, lived the celebrated lord mayor Brass Crosby, who was imprisoned during his mayoralty for his bold defence of the liberties of the press.

Mr. Alderman Arnold, who was buried in St. Giles's churchyard, was a noted resident of his day and generation, and the epitaph on his tomb, which is elsewhere recorded,* bears testimony to his high character and useful life.

Sir John Pirie, who was lord mayor in 1842, took a very active part in all local affairs in Camberwell. At his inauguration dinner in the Guildhall, Sir John said, "I little thought forty years ago, when I came to the city of London, a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, that I should ever arrive at so great a distinction." In his mayoralty show, Sir John Pirie, being a shipowner, added to the procession the model of a large East Indiaman, fully rigged and manned, and drawn in a van by six horses. Sir John received his baronetcy on the occasion of the christening of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

* Vide page 180.

LOCAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS have not been particularly successful in Camberwell. A determined effort was made about thirty years since to establish one at the old Mansion House in the Camberwell Road, and though no better local habitation could have been selected, and its promoters were both numerous and wealthy, the society dwindled into insignificance, and ultimately became a memory of the past.

It is not, to say the least of it, a pleasant reflection that Camberwell, with its many literary surroundings, its wealthy residents, and its large constituency of young men, is unable to establish a literary association similar to that to be found in the neighbouring parish of Newington. The most serious and successful attempt yet made to found an institution for the mutual improvement of young men, is that known as the Peckham Mutual Society, originated upon a thoroughly unsectarian basis, in the autumn of 1866, by Mr. Stanley Coster, its principal members then belonging chiefly to the congregation assembling at Hanover Chapel, Peckham.

Mr. Robert Alexander Gray, J.P., readily allowed his name to be associated with the society as its president, at once placing the new association on a firm footing; whilst his cheering presence at its public meetings, and the substantial aid he afforded in other ways, were ample evidence of his kindly interest in its welfare. Under such auspices rapid progress was made. Musical and elocutionary entertainments were held, with the view of bringing the society into public notice, the proceeds being devoted to charitable purposes. Lectures on scientific and other subjects were given, and the more private meetings of the members were well attended.

The business engagements of the vice-president, Mr. Philip Ovenden, necessitating his frequent absence, and Mr. Coster, having given up the position of honorary secretary (which office he held for a period of four years) was appointed a second vice-president by the unanimous vote of the members, who testified their previous obligations to him by presenting him with a suitable testimonial.

The strength of the society was soon afterwards materially augmented by the amalgamation with it of the Peckham Debating Society—a sort of literary club which had existed for some time previously, doing good work in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. The numerical increase, however, was of less importance than the intellectual gain, the new members enrolled comprising many who were well known as men of mature thought and experience, and not a few clever and brilliant speakers.

At the same time the aims of the society became more general, the range of subjects brought under discussion, including political, social, and, within certain

limits, religious questions, in the treatment of which the advantage arising from the friendly interchange of widely differing opinions has been markedly perceptible.

On the retirement of Mr. Ovenden from the office of vice-president, the members chose Mr. O. H. Colven to act in conjunction with Mr. Coster, in which position they have faithfully served the society up to the present time, gaining the confidence and respect of all, and the personal esteem and regard of many of those who bow to their official nod.

It became increasingly evident, however, that the original title started with—The Peckham Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, had a certain dash of incongruity about it, having due regard to the grave, middle-aged men and gray-headed veterans, who took an active part in its work; therefore, a proposal by one of the members to amend the society's name met with but little objection, and the Peckham Mutual Improvement Society commenced its fifteenth session. A still further alteration was made at the annual meeting in October, 1874, when the omission of the word "Improvement" was strongly urged; and after a sharp discussion, carried by a majority, the Peckham Mutual Society, grown into mature age, and divested of its title to "improvement," seems still likely to hold its own against any similar institution in the neighbourhood. It has in the course of its eight years' existence, by the sums raised at public entertainments, rendered assistance to the sufferers by the cotton famine in Lancashire, the Barnsley Colliery Fund, the "Captain" Fund, and in aid of the sick and wounded in the Franco-German War; as well as nearer home to the Peckham Pension Society, Peckham Girls' Ragged Schools, and other local objects.

The society now numbers about ninety members, and its weekly meetings are still held at the Collyer Memorial Schools. It possesses a library of its own, besides subscribing to Mudie's for monthly supply of books.

THE PECKHAM MUTUAL SOCIETY.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION.

PRESIDENT:
ROBERT ALEXANDER GRAY, ESQ., J.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Mr. STANLEY COSTER. Mr. O. H. COLVEN.

TREASURER:
Mr. THOMAS K. GRIFFIN.

LIBRARIAN:
Mr. ERNEST HARPER.

COMMITTEE:
Mr. WILLIAM BERRIDGE. Mr. WILLIAM F. KNIGHT.
Mr. OSWALD C. FLEET. Mr. ALFRED C. WOODWARD.
Mr. E. B. GUDGEON.

SECRETARY:
Mr. J. C. TESSIER, 83, COMMERCIAL ROAD, PECKHAM.

The meetings are held every Friday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, in the Collyer Memorial Schools, High Street.

Another society which calls for a word of commendation is the Church of England Young Men's Society, which has its head-quarters in the Peckham Road. W. H. Stone, Esq., of Dulwich Hill, is the president of this society; and amongst the supporters are to be found the local clergy and the leading gentry of the neighbourhood. Its winter course of lectures is always well arranged and numerously attended. Indeed lectures have become quite an institution in Camberwell of late; and amongst the more notable caterers of this source of profit and amusement may be mentioned Mr. William Lovell, of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, of Grummant Road, who evidently possesses considerable tact in securing the co-operation of popular men both as lecturers and chairmen. His lectures in connection with the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society are particularly well attended.

It is needless to add that musical societies abound, many of which have been established a considerable time. Amongst these may be mentioned the South London Harmonic Society (C. R. Mason, 25, Grummant Road, hon. sec.), which holds its meetings in the Grummant Road every Thursday for the practice of sacred and secular music; the Camberwell Amateur Musical Society, of which Mr. R. H. Millard is the honorary secretary; the Peckham Amateur Orchestral Society (honorary secretary, Mr. Edward Saxton, 15, Manver's Terrace, Brayard's Road).

THE SURREY FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY was originally an offshoot of a society which held its exhibitions in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and was under the patronage of our present most gracious sovereign. A misunderstanding having arisen through an alleged attempt to carry off a prize for tulips by some one unconnected with the society, and his subsequent disqualification by the committee, discord and disunion were engendered, and the members divided themselves into various sections. One portion, under the presidency of Dr. Bushell, for many years held their meetings at the Horns Tavern, Kennington; but this branch society was not endowed with a prolonged existence; another section established itself under the fostering care of Mr. Champion, of Walworth, well known as an ardent amateur floriculturist; and this society held its meetings at "The George Canning," Grove Lane, Camberwell, under the designation of the Surrey Amateur Dahlia Society, in 1845. The society gradually extended its operations, and in 1854 changed its name to the Surrey Floricultural Society. Its exhibitions were held at "The George Canning," "Camberwell Hall," and "The Rosemary Branch," until it was found necessary to hold open-air exhibitions. Mr. Lloyd, of Champion Hill, gave the use of a large field for that purpose. Of recent years, however, by the kindness and consideration of W. H. Stone, Esq., exhibitions have been held at that gentleman's charming and spacious grounds at Herne Hill. The society from 1859 to 1868 was in a feeble state, but on the appointment of Mr. George Thompson, of Brunswick Crescent, Cold Harbour Lane, a gentleman well known as an enthusiastic amateur floriculturist, the society was gradually steered into smooth water, and its exhibitions became an institution in South London. It is supported by about 100 members and 150 honorary members, and many of the leading gentry, amongst whom may be mentioned W. H. Stone, Esq., Alderman McArthur, M.P., Sir James Clarke Lawrence, M.P., H. Bessemer, Esq., H. W. Sezelche, Esq. The president for many years was the Rev. Stephen Bridge, M.A., of St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill, and his successor, the Rev. G. K. Flindt.

The more robust youth have a capital field for the exercise of out-door sports on the fine open space of Peckham Rye, and therefore cricket-clubs and athletic societies flourish amongst us. To enumerate the various societies which make Peckham Rye their rendezvous would be beyond the scope of this work. That such societies do exist, and that the parochial authorities make every effort to promote their comfort and prosperity, and that good behaviour is the rule and not the exception amongst the multitudes that flock for recreation to this fine open space, are facts both encouraging and significant.

Amongst the athletic societies may be mentioned the South London Harriers, a well-known local club, formed for the purpose of providing its members with healthy physical exercise, and it might very properly have for its motto "mens sana in corpore sano."

There are few residents who have not witnessed with admiration the doings of the "Harriers," and from the openly expressed opinion of the maids of Camberwell, there can be no doubt whatever that to be an "amateur athletic," or South London Harrier, is to be "well-placed" for the victory of love and the happiness of life.

The South London Harriers first formed themselves into a society in December, 1871, and at the present time they number about seventy members; Richard Thornton, Esq., of the "Hoo," Sydenham, being president, and Mr. H. F. Bates, 3, St. John's Terrace, Crystal Palace Road, honorary secretary. The object of the society, as set forth in the prospectus, is "to enable athletes by means of cross-country runs to continue in training during the winter months: the admission to the club being reserved exclusively to gentlemen amateurs."

The Peckham Amateur Athletic Club has objects similar to the above. There are about forty members connected with it, and it takes rank as the oldest established club of the kind in this parish, having been founded in 1867. Captain Bevington is the president, and Mr. F. H. Reed, 110, Grange Road, honorary secretary.

The Freemasons of Camberwell have numerous centres round which to cluster, and the building of a hall to be specially devoted to their awful and mysterious rites and ceremonies is an encouraging fact in the history of Freemasonry. If the beautiful ritual of the craft and its mysterious and sacred vows only effect half the good which is claimed for it, in making bad men good, and good men better, its recent progress in Camberwell must be subject for congratulation. The principal lodge within the parish is perhaps that known as the "Macdonald," after the late much-beloved Colonel Macdonald, which meets at the head-quarters of the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, and is mainly recruited from members of that corps. Another lodge of more recent establishment is known as the "Sphinx," of which Brother J. H. Vockins is the present Worshipful Master, and whose meetings are now held at the Bridge House Hotel, pending the completion of the new Masonic Hall.

This building, which is in course of erection, is situate in the Camberwell New Road, between the District Post Office and the Lambeth County Court.* The

* We are indebted to Brother James Stevens, of the Great City Lodge, for much of the above information.

memorial-stone was laid by Colonel Francis Burdett, Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, on the 29th May, 1874. The Masonic brotherhood mustered in great force on the occasion, and a dispensation having been specially granted, the brethren appeared in Masonic clothing. The building is being erected by Mr. John Oliver, of Denmark Hill, under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Clark, of the firm of Payne and Clark, Buckingham Street, Strand. The interior is being specially adapted to meet the varied requirements of Masons, with lodge, chapter-rooms, banqueting-hall, library, &c.; and it may fairly be assumed that "refreshment after labour," with its special requirements, will not be overlooked. The cost of the Hall is estimated to be about £6,000, to be subscribed for in shares of £5 each. As such a central meeting-hall is greatly needed in Camberwell, and the shares, which are exceedingly small in amount, are not limited to members of the fraternity, it is to be hoped that many of our local residents will identify themselves with an enterprise which has every attribute of success. The building has a frontage of about 70 feet and the depth of about 150 feet, and has been secured for a term of ninety-nine years at a very low ground-rent. The secretary is Mr. Edwin Sillifant, of Upper Tulse Hill, and Mr. Perceval Nairne is the solicitor to the company.

The Provident Institution, a bank for savings,* is a flourishing local institution. It was originally held at the Green Coat Schools, and was one of the first—if not the first—established in this country. Although the local gentry deserve every credit for their countenance and support, it must in justice be recorded that it was mainly through the untiring zeal of the Jephson family that this excellent institution was initiated and established.

Some time after its formation it was removed to Church Street, to the house of its present secretary, Mr. William Searle, and subsequently the handsome building in the Peckham Road was erected. There is perhaps no institution in the parish which is worked so pleasantly and economically as the Camberwell Savings Bank, and the names of the honorary managers, amongst which are to be found many of the leading residents, are a sufficient guarantee of its faithful and efficient management. It appears that for the year ending November, 1873, £8,868 13*s.* 1*d.* was received, and

* The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel, in 1792, open to all depositors. The Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1803–4, a "charitable bank" was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. Henry Dundas established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened in Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

The Rt. Hon. Geo. Rose developed the system, and brought it under parliamentary control in 1816.

In 1840 there were 550 banks; 766,354 depositors; amount, £22,060,904.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings banks were passed in 1828 and 1847; extended to Scotland in 1833; again consolidated and amended in 1863.

On 20th November, 1851, the number of savings banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above 20,000 friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons; the amount of deposits was £32,893,511.

Amount of computed capital of savings banks in the United Kingdom:—1853, £33,362,260; 1860, £41,258,368; 1870, £37,958,549. — 1871, England, £31,496,088; Wales, £1,065,914; Scotland, £4,119,319; Ireland, £2,224,425; total, £38,905,746.

1871.	*Received by Trustees.*	*Paid.*
England	£5,804,984	£6,204,795
Wales	178,303	170,889
Scotland	1,457,970	1,309,144
Ireland	566,765	465,685
	8,038,022	8,150,513

Savings Banks Investment Acts, passed March, 1866, and August, 1869.—DICT. DATES.

the following statement will show the total number of depositors, and the extent of the several accounts :—

No. of depositors.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Balance due on 20th November, 1873, brought forward . . .				48,816 9 7
1,161	Depositors whose respective balances on the 20th November, 1873, including interest, did not exceed	£1	each	196 12 11	
349	Ditto were above £1 and did not exceed	5	„	870 1 2	
215	„ 5 „ .	10	„	1,508 6 5	
137	„ 10 „ .	15	„	1,644 19 10	
72	„ 15 „ .	20	„	1,253 18 11	
146	„ 20 „ .	30	„	3,552 4 3	
92	„ 30 „ .	40	„	3,185 15 6	
66	„ 40 „ .	50	„	2,927 5 1	
112	„ 50 „ .	75	„	6,732 3 4	
57	„ 75 „ .	100	„	4,835 12 1	
51	„ 100 „ .	125	„	5,726 12 6	
25	„ 125 „ .	150	„	3,378 13 11	
58	„ 150 „ .	200	„	10,253 8 2	
2,541	Total number of depositors			46,065 14 1	
2	Penny Banks			12 5 9	
9	Charitable Societies			266 8 6	
13	Friendly Societies			2,188 5 1	
2,565	Total number of accounts.		Total balances .		48,532 13 5
			Surplus		283 16 2
	From which deduct the portion thereof reserved to meet current expenses				283 16 2

There is a branch institution held at the National Schools, High Street, Peckham, and formerly there was another at Dulwich.

Camberwell has its "Benefit Society," established for the provident working men under 45 years of age, who are resident within two miles of the Green Coat Schools, where its meetings are held on the fourth Monday in each month at 8 P.M. This society has been established nearly thirty years, and therefore it is fair to assume that it is well conducted and extensively supported. Mr. J. Norris, 229, Camberwell Road, is secretary.

The residents of Camberwell are so well served by her Majesty's Postmaster-General, that it hardly occurs to them to consider the postal inconveniences of the past generation. And yet thirty-four years only have elapsed since Mr. Rowland Hill's penny postage scheme came into operation, and the uniform rate of a penny per letter of half an ounce was adopted. Before the introduction of the penny postage letters for Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich, were few and far between, and so of course were the deliveries. At the end of the last century the Camberwell

letters were brought by the Dover night-mail,* and dropped *en route* at "The Five Bells," New Cross, from which place they were fetched by the local letter carrier.

In a book published by the Company of Parish Clerks, in 1732,† an account is given of a "Penny Post,"‡ established within ten miles of the Metropolis in 1709, from which it appears that it was "the custom to receive one penny upon delivery of every letter over and above the penny paid at the time of putting in the letter."

There were two deliveries daily of this so-called "penny post" in Camberwell, one in Dulwich and Dulwich Common, and two in Peckham Town and Rye. Letters and parcels were ordered to be put in at the receiving-houses before six o'clock over night; "otherwise divers of the country messengers going on their walks by 6 of the clock next morning, they may lose a day's time in delivery."

In 1792, George Hurst § was appointed letter-man for the Peckham district, and continued to act in that capacity until about 1842, and when he died in 1852 he was in his 95th year.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary of the Post Office for the following official returns, which have been prepared specially for this work :—

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, ETC.

A RETURN SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH BUSINESS PERFORMED IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS, CAMBERWELL, PECKHAM, AND DULWICH, DURING THE YEAR 1873.

District.	No. of Letters, &c., Delivered. ‖			No. of Telegrams.		No. of Money Orders Issued.	No. of Postmen employed.	No. of other Persons employed in Postal Business.
	Letters.	Books, Newspapers, and Circulars.	Post Cards.	Forwarded.	Delivered.			
Camberwell	1,839,814	383,477	182,166	¶2,630	14,353	20,844	30	30
Peckham .	2,078,528	298,915	190,878	6,050	11,474	19,107	33	24
Dulwich .	434,965	111,167	27,074	2,103	4,771	4,303	10	5
Total . .	4,353,307	793,559	400,118	¶10,783	30,598	44,254	73	59

* A writer (1803) in noticing the introduction of mail coaches in 1784, which travelled at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppage, remarks, "The rapidity of this new mode of conveyance is unequalled in any country."

† "New Remarks of London."

‡ A "penny post" was first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer, in 1681; was adjudged by trial at the King's Bench bar to belong to the Duke of York as a branch of the general post in 1690; was considerably improved and made a two-penny post, 1794; mails first conveyed by coaches, August, 1784; mails first conveyed by rail, 1830.

§ His son, George Hurst, who is now in his 85th year, is still living. He was for many years coachman to Dr. Collyer, and at his death entered the service of Mr. Green, Surgeon, of Peckham. Considering his age, his faculties are wonderfully bright, and his *repertoire* of anecdotes of old Peckham most extensive.

‖ There are six deliveries daily in Camberwell and Peckham, and four in Dulwich.

¶ This number does not include the number of forwarded messages sent from the Camberwell Branch Office.

MONEY ORDERS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE AGGREGATE AMOUNTS, IN THE DISTRICTS OF CAMBERWELL, DULWICH, AND PECKHAM, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1873.

Name of Office.	No. of Orders Issued.	Aggregate Amount.	No. of Orders Paid.	Aggregate Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camberwell Green . .	6,286	9,549 19 5	9,936	16,266 16 1
Camberwell New Road.	2,481	3,569 3 2	4,640	6,653 1 10
Camberwell Road . .	3,122	4,249 3 7	4,636	6,500 15 11
Cold Harbour Lane . .	2,448	3,047 17 9	1,649	2,633 9 6
Southampton Street .	1,446	1,992 7 6	1,613	2,096 11 5
Dulwich	1,623	1,841 11 4	1,767	2,766 6 3
East Dulwich . .	901	1,158 18 8	1,016	1,267 17 5
West Dulwich . . .	1,432	1,717 15 2	584	944 9 11
Herne Hill . . .	1,784	2,272 1 6	1,273	2,062 14 0
Peckham (High Street)	6,480	9,635 8 1	17,175	22,582 19 11
Commercial Road . .	1,219	1,490 12 0	1,896	2,061 2 10
Nunhead Grove . .	1,087	1,499 18 1	783	1,115 11 6
Peckham Park Road (Opened Aug. 1, 1873)	563	890 13 3	555	634 14 11
Queen's Road . . .	2,092	2,540 19 2	1,595	2,615 17 10
St. George's Road .	1,270	1,197 14 7	1,513	1,895 17 8
Peckham Rye . . .	3,389	4,452 18 2	5,913	8,151 12 10

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

A RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND BALANCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1873, AND THE NUMBER AND AMOUNTS OF DEPOSITS DURING THE YEAR, 1873, AT POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN THE DISTRICTS OF PECKHAM, CAMBERWELL, AND DULWICH.

District.	Number of Accounts and Balances, 31st December, 1873.		Number and Amount of Deposits during the year 1873.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Peckham . .	4,029	35,069 9 6	9,733	18,778 12 1
Camberwell .	5,547	56,730 1 11	11,665	24,878 11 2
Dulwich . .	534	6,268 18 7	1,259	2,860 7 1
Total .	10,110	98,068 10 0	22,657	46,517 10 4

LAMBETH COUNTY COURT.

This building, which is situate in the Camberwell New Road, was erected in 1854 by Messrs. Nixon & Son, builders, Lambeth.

The registrar's office is open for general purposes daily from 10 till 4 ; Saturdays, 10 till 1.

The Court generally sits every Tuesday and Thursday.

DISTRICT.—"The Superintendent Registrar's district of Camberwell, and so much of the Superintendent Registrar's districts of Lambeth and Newington as is not in the district of the Southwark County Court, and so much of the Superintendent Registrar's district of Greenwich as lies west of the Croydon railway." (Order in Council, 9th March, 1847.)

The district comprises the whole of the parish of Camberwell; about half of the parish of Newington; about three-quarters of the parish of Lambeth, and a small portion of the parish of St. Paul's, Deptford.

JUDGE.—John Pitt Taylor, Esq., 58, Eccleston Square, Pimlico, S.W., appointed 1852.

REGISTRAR.—Charles Twamley, Esq., 11, Regent's Park Road, N.W.

CLERKS.—Mr. George James Andrews; Mr. Thomas Doe; Mr. Horace Roche; Mr. Edward William Devereux; Mr. John Hunt; Mr. David Denney.

HIGH BAILIFF.—Henry Devereux Pritchard, Esq., Painter's Hall, E.C.

HIGH BAILIFF'S CLERK.—Mr. Thomas Renard.

BAILIFFS.—John Sharland; Walter Reeve Smith; Thomas Reuben Rayment; Alfred Chapman; John Mason.

COURT-KEEPER.—Mr. George J. Clark, Courthouse, Camberwell New Road, S.E.

TREASURER.—William Tollemache, Esq., Crosby House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BUILDINGS OF THE PAST.

IN the early part of the seventeenth century, so says tradition, there occurred in Camberwell one of the most remarkable incidents on record. The house in which it is said to have taken place was the fine old mansion which, until about twenty years since, occupied a prominent position on the south side of Camberwell Green, and known for many years as the OLD HOUSE ON THE GREEN. Our illustration, which is certainly of a most weird character, should already have prepared the reader for the following narrative, for it must candidly be confessed that if the appearance of the house as it originally stood did not suggest the story, the story that is now current would certainly have inspired an artist to picture such a house.

In the foreground is a mysterious pond over which the trees seem to mourn and moan in a manner which would delight the heart of Miss Braddon. The house itself was a fine specimen of a country mansion, and stood alone in its grandeur, as though it had found its way to Camberwell by mistake, so different was it to the surrounding buildings. Its magnificent hall was adorned with frescoes on walls and ceiling by the famous artist Sir James Thornhill, and the noble oak staircase was of great width, and beautifully carved. The dining and drawing-rooms were of unusual proportions, and elaborately worked medallions and other decorations were profusely arrayed. Tradition fixes this spot as the residence of Sir Christopher Wren, apparently without any authority, although local nomenclature has come to the rescue of tradition by naming the road which now occupies the site of this ancient structure as Wren Road.

About the year 1600, this residence was occupied by a wealthy merchant and his lady, whose matrimonial life was rendered miserable by the fierce jealousy of the husband. The lady who was the subject of so much jealousy is described as a person of wonderful charms and spotless innocence, which, however, were no protection against the baseless accusations of an infuriated husband.

"She had jewels and rings,
And a thousand smart things;
Was lovely and young
With a rather sharp tongue,"

and therefore bickerings and quarrellings were of daily occurrence. On one winter's evening a coach was seen to draw up in the forecourt of this fine old mansion, into which a lady entered, and instructions were given to the driver to hurry with all expedition to one of the river ferries, where he was paid and discharged. The occupant of the coach was understood to be the lady of the house, who was never heard of afterwards.

The inconsolable husband made every effort to discover the fate of his wife, and

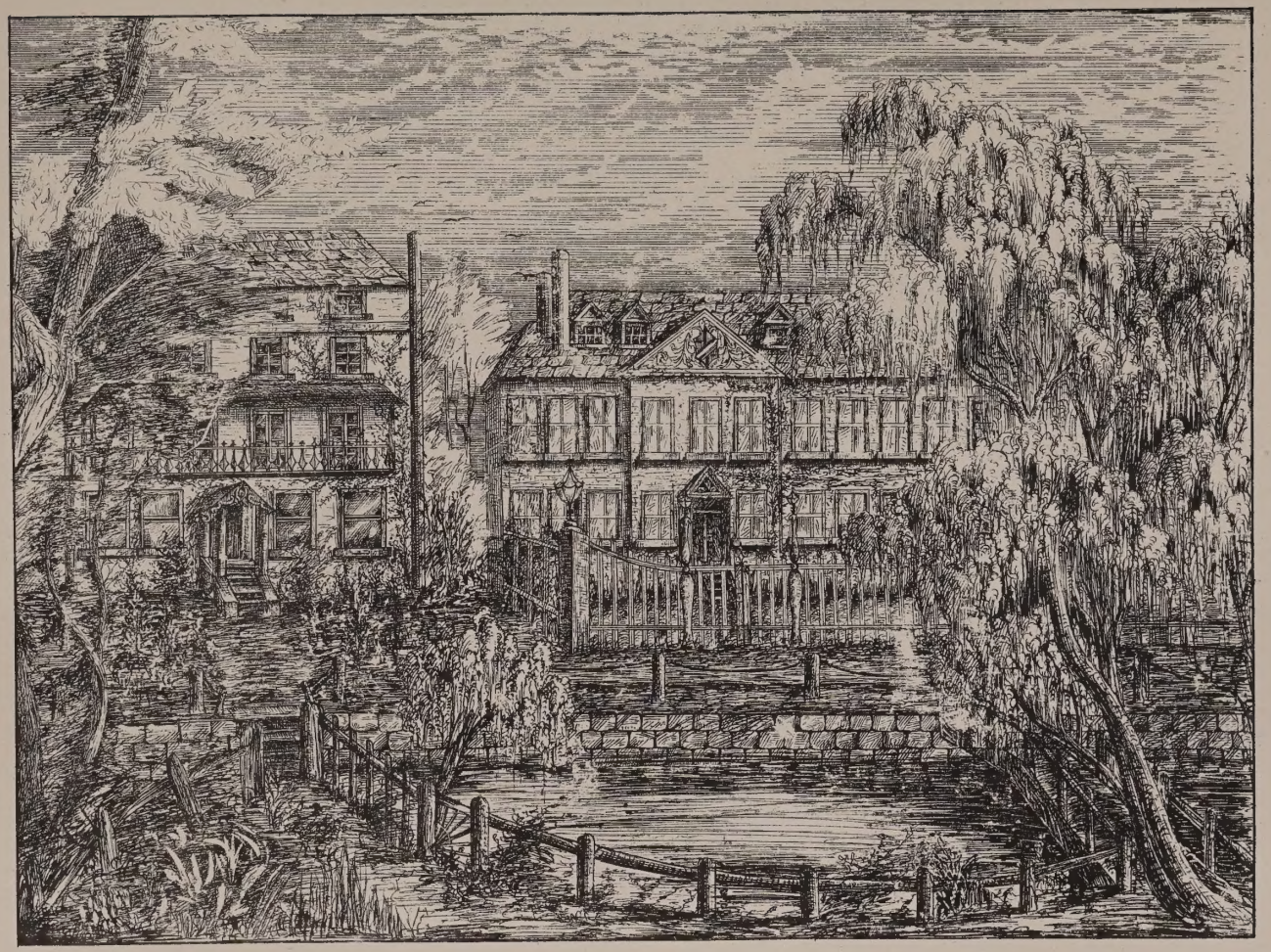
for a season the Old House on the Green was filled with grief uncontrollable and unavailing sighs. Its noble rooms were deserted, and their wealthy owner betook himself to other scenes, where he hoped to forget his sad and unaccountable loss. Years of travel worked wonders, and once again did the occupant of the old mansion revisit the scene of bygone days, not this time as a man overwhelmed with grief, but as a lover bent on new conquests. During his travels he became enamoured of a wealthy and beautiful heiress, who was to bring back to his noble rooms the happy scenes of his early married life. All went merry as a marriage bell. His friends clustered round him with warm congratulations on his return and his coming good fortune. A banquet of more than ordinary magnificence was prepared, and never within the walls of this stately mansion were preparations made on so large a scale as on that which was to celebrate the return of the former disconsolate husband. The guests were assembled, and laughter rang throughout the ancient halls, but sadness, unaccountable to the guests, was depicted on the countenance of the host, who was noticed to give incoherent orders to his servants. Just as the dinner was about to be served, the master of the house was seen to disappear, and many were the conjectures at his prolonged absence. At length a pistol-shot affrighted the assembled guests with its sharp ring, and all rushed to discover its terrible import. In the bed-room was seen the frightful and mutilated body of the host lifeless on the floor. The speechless horror of the guests, who had deserted a well-ordered dinner-table, and the rushing to and fro, and the attendant bewilderment and consternation, may be filled in by the reader. On the table was found a written confession of the fact that the departure of his wife—the murder and final disposal of the unhappy victim—were his own acts, and that the "lady" who was supposed to have left the house of her own accord never to return was his own butler, dressed in female attire, according to a preconceived plan between the butler and himself, while in fact he had murdered his own wife, and buried her in the basement of the house. This portion of the kitchen he blocked up with a brick wall in order to escape detection. An addendum was made to this confession, to the effect that on entering his bed-room after leaving the dinner-table he saw the ghost of his late wife, which filled him with horror, and prompted him to commit suicide. The statement of course is only traditional, but so strongly was it impressed upon the minds of a family of the name of Westmoreland subsequently residing in the house, that one of the sons induced his father to allow the brick partition in the basement to be broken through with a view to elucidate the mystery. Although no corpse was found there, a narrow strip of room was discovered with a floor similar to that of the kitchen, from which the entrance was effected, leading reasonably to the inference that the kitchen was at one time larger, and that a walled partition had been erected for some unknown purpose.*

Previous to Mr. Westmoreland's possession of the house, it was in the occupation of the Puckle family, who were ignorant of the occurrence above related.

BOWYER HOUSE, in the Camberwell Road, which was razed to the ground in 1861, on its purchase by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, to make way for their Metropolitan Extension Line, was formerly the residence of the Bowyers, lords of the manor, who also, in the sixteenth century, had a mansion on Camberwell Green on the site now occupied by the Green Coat Schools.

John Evelyn, under date September 1st, 1657, records a visit to "Sir Edmund Bowyer, at his melancholie seat at Camerwell. He has," says the author of Sylva,

* This information respecting the breaking open of the partition was communicated to the writer by the daughter of Mr. Lawrence, who was engaged by Mr. Westmoreland to effect the entrance.



THE OLD HOUSE ON THE GREEN.

with a keen eye to dendrology, "a very pretty grove of oaks, and hedges of yew in his garden, and a handsome row of tall elms before his court."

No vestige of the elms or oaks have been seen by the "oldest inhabitant," but a ring of yew-trees stood round the front lawn very recently. It will be noticed that Evelyn says nothing of the fine cedar which at the beginning of the present century formed a conspicuous feature to the left of the grand entrance.

This tree was traditionally styled Queen Elizabeth's Tree, but as no mention is made of it by Evelyn, the probabilities are that it was not then in existence. Common report, indeed, ascribes to Evelyn himself the introduction of this tree into England.

There is also a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren resided here during the building of St. Paul's, and that some of the frescoes were painted by Sir James

BOWYER HOUSE.

Thornhill, and that James II. was concealed here for some time previous to his escape.

Early in the present century much of the beauty of the interior was destroyed—the owner removing several choice carvings and ornaments. A substantial wall and iron railings were erected about the same time, and subsequently the mansion was occupied by the Camberwell Literary and Scientific Institution, the first lecture in connection with which was delivered on March 21st, 1846, by Charles Semple, Esq. It was afterwards occupied as a school by the Misses Johnston, who retained possession until 1861, when it was pulled down.

Associated with Fountain Cottage, Camberwell Grove, is the touching and romantic story of George Barnwell. In Mr. Lillo's well-known tragedy, The London Merchant: or the History of George Barnwell, the scene of the tragedy is laid "in an adjacent village near London," and tradition has fixed upon Camberwell Grove as the scene of the murder. Indeed Fountain Cottage until its demolition was always shown to credulous strangers as the residence of the murdered uncle. A writer at the commencement of the present century informs his readers in the most unblushing manner, that "in the Grove (at Camberwell) was committed that tragic act recorded by Lillo,

in the drama of George Barnwell." And again,* "at the fatal spot where this murder was committed rises a stream of limpid water, which falls into the canal (at Fountain Cottage) through a vase on which a Naiad, in ornamental stone, reclines. It is this spring which gives the name of Camberwell to the village so called." A few years later,† another writer, in purporting to give "a full, true, and particular" account of the whole affair, fixes upon Camberwell Grove as the residence of the uncle and the scene of the murder; and Maurice, the historian of Hindostan, also stamps the tradition with his authority in the following apostrophe ‡ :—

"Ye towering elms, on whose majestic brows
A hundred rolling years have shed their snows,
Admit me to your dark sequester'd reign,
To roam with contemplation's studious train!
Your haunts I seek, nor glow with other fires
Than those which Friendship's ardent warmth inspires;
No savage murderer with a gleaming blade—
No *Barnwell* to pollute your sacred shade!"

The prologue to Lillo's tragedy, "as acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by his Majesty's servants, in 1731," was "spoke by Mr. Cibber, junior," and it is there openly stated that the tragedy is based upon the original ballad of George Barnwell.§

"Forgive us, then, if we attempt to show
In artless strains, a tale of private woe.
A London 'Prentice ruin'd is my theme,
Drawn from the fam'd old song that bears his name."

According to Bishop Percy the original ballad was printed at least as early as the seventeenth century. In that production Barnwell's uncle is described as a wealthy grazier, dwelling in Ludlow,‖ in a wood near which place the ballad also describes the murder to have been committed. "This tragical narrative," says Bishop Percy, "seems to relate to a real fact; but when it happened I have not been able to discover." The Ludlow Guide-Book notices the circumstance as traditional there, and the very barn and homestead, a short distance on the left before entering Ludlow from the Hereford Road, are still pointed out as having been the residence of the victim.

The old ballad lays the scene of Barnwell's dissipation in the Metropolis. In Shoreditch lived Mrs. Millwood, who led him astray :—

"George Barnwell, then, quoth she,
Do thou to Shoreditch come,
And ask for Mrs. Millwood's house,
Next door unto the Gun."

and when, instigated by the artifices of his paramour to rob and murder his uncle,

—— "To Ludlow straight,
He did provide to go."

Lillo's drama shows us the culprit, in companionship with his heartless seducer, led from a London prison to the scaffold; and Dr. Rimbault, writing in 1858, tells us that some few years since an old parochial document was said to have come to light,

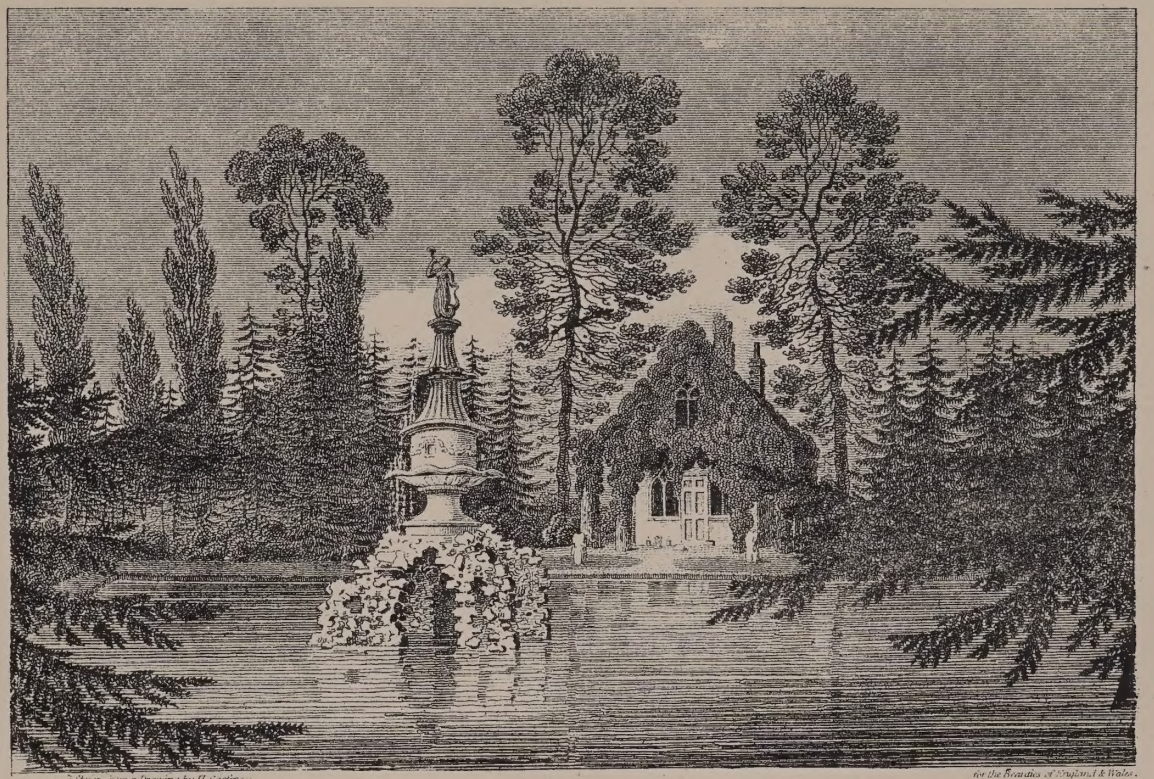
* Europ. Mag., June, 1803.

† Memoirs of George Barnwell, by a descendant of the family, 1810.

‡ Grove Hill: a Poem.

§ When Mr. Ross performed the character of *George Barnwell* in 1752, the son of an eminent merchant was so struck with certain resemblances to his own perilous position (arising from the arts of a real Millwood), that his agitation brought on a dangerous illness, in the course of which he confessed his error, was forgiven by his father, and was furnished with the means of repairing the pecuniary wrongs he had privately done his employer. Mr. Ross says:—"Though I never knew his name, or saw him to my knowledge, I had, for nine or ten years, at my benefit, a note sealed up with ten guineas, and these words:—'A tribute of gratitude from one who was highly obliged and saved from ruin, by witnessing Mr. Ross's performance of *George Barnwell*.'"—Hone's Every-Day Book.

‖ "I an uncle have,
Who doth at Ludlow dwell.
He is a grazier, which in wealth
Doth all the rest excel."
—Old Song.



W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

FOUNTAIN COTTAGE,
Camberwell Grove,
Surry.

London. Published 1st Jan.y 1811 by Wm. Broad & Sharpe, Poultry, July 1811.

1811

showing that George Barnwell had been the last criminal hanged at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, before the Middlesex executions were, more generally than before, ordered at Tyburn ; yet the ballad, of much older date than the play, says that Barnwell was not gibbeted there, but sent "beyond seas," where he subsequently suffered capital punishment for some fresh crime. In any case, we must disclaim, on behalf of Camberwell, the *honour* of the *Barnwell* connection. If such a person ever did commit such a crime as that stated, no reliable evidence whatever has been produced to connect Camberwell with it. We have purposely avoided giving an outline of the "horrible tale," preferring much to place before our readers the following racy burlesque, by James Smith : * —

"GEORGE BARNWELL, TRAVESTIE."

George Barnwell stood at the shop-door,
A customer hoping to find, sir;
His apron was hanging before,
But the tail of his coat was behind, sir.
A lady so painted and smart,
Cried, "Sir, I've exhausted my stock o' late ;
I've nothing left but a groat—
Could you give me four penn'orth of chocolate?"
Rum ti, &c.

Her face was rouged up to the eyes,
Which made her look prouder and prouder ;
His hair stood on end with surprise,
And her's with pomatum and powder.
The business was soon understood ;
The lady, who wished to be more rich,
Cried, "Sweet sir, my name is Millwood,
And I lodge at the Gunner's in Shoreditch."
Rum ti, &c.

Now, nightly he stole out,—good lack !
And into her lodging would pop, sir ;
And often forget to come back,
Leaving master to shut up the shop, sir.
Her beauty his wits did bereave—
Determined to be quite the crack, O,
He lounged at the Adam and Eve,
And call'd for his gin and tobacco.
Rum ti, &c.

And now, for the truth must be told,
Though none of a prentice should speak ill—
He stole from the till all the gold,
And ate the lump sugar and treacle.
In vain did his master exclaim,
"Dear George ! don't engage with that dragon,
She'll lead you to sorrow and shame,
And leave you the devil a rag on."
Rum ti, &c.

George is kicked out of doors, soon spends his last guinea, when Millwood gets angry and remonstrates :—

"If you mean to come here any more,
Pray, come with more cash in your pocket."

She then suggests making "Nunky surrender his dibs," and Barnwell is soon after equipped for the crime :—

A pistol he got from his love—
'Twas loaded with powder and bullet;
He trudged off to Camberwell Grove,
But wanted the courage to pull it.
"There's Nunky as fat as a hog,
While I am as lean as a lizard ;
Here's at you, you stingy old dog !"—
And he whips a long knife in his gizzard.
Rum ti, &c.

All you who attend to my song,
A terrible end of the farce shall see,
If you join the inquisitive throng
That followed poor George to the Marshalsea.
"If Millwood were here, dash my wigs,"
Quoth he, "I would pummel and lam her well;
Had I stuck to my prunes and my figs,
I ne'er had stuck Nunky at Camberwell."
Rum ti, &c.

CAMBERWELL HALL is known to this generation as a meeting-place for religious, social, political, and parochial purposes. In the time of our grandfathers, it formed part of a public place of entertainment, known as the Grove House, a famous country tavern, which was much patronised by the lads and lasses of London town. The gardens surrounding the house were most extensive. The Camberwell Tea-gardens, attached to the Grove House, were in high repute ; and the assembly room which is now known as Camberwell Hall has been the scene of many fashionable local balls.

Fêtes of all kinds were held within the spacious grounds of Grove House, and the

* Rejected Addresses.

illustration representing the march of Mr. Tierney's supporters to its hospitable roof will give the reader an idea of the scenes sometimes enacted there.*

In 1861 C. Steinitz became lessee of Camberwell Hall, and in addition to devoting the hall and minor rooms to public meetings as heretofore, he contrived to set a portion of the building apart for his business—the manufacture of parquetry.†

With the Grove House Tavern is associated the history of the Camberwell Club, which, like all similar associations of the past century, was exclusively social. Its meetings were held at this famous house of entertainment; and snug dinners, stray balls, and quarterly feasts were the principal *duties* the members were called upon to perform; and right well did they acquit themselves, if report be true. It was rather an exclusive club; and amongst its members were Dr. Ducarel, who was at that time (1750) a resident of Camberwell (he afterwards removed to Lambeth); Philip Crespigny, Esq.,‡ a proctor in the Court of Admiralty; the Rev. Mr. Halford, afterwards minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark; Mr. Jephson, Mr. Bowyer, &c. Indeed the club consisted of men of some mark—clergymen, lawyers, and merchants; such gentlemen, in fact, who might be expected to reside in a suburban village in the middle of the last century. The bets made were upon every subject—literary, historical, political, domestic,—and were always in wine, which was drunk at the quarterly dinners.

We make the following extracts from the club's proceedings :—

"1750. Ap. 31st. Mr. Allix lays a bottle of wine with Dr. Ducarel that the Jesuit's account of the longitude is in the *Daily Advertiser*. Dr. Ducarel lays it is in the *General Advertiser*, and not in the *Daily*. Allix lost."

"Mr. Whormby lays a bottle with Dr. Ducarel that Greenwich Hospital Chapel was not consecrated the 11th June, 1750. The Doctor lays it was. Dr. Ducarel lost."

"June 20. Dr. Ducarel lays 2 bottles to one with Mr. Allen that he was right in his wager with Mr. Whormby of the 11th June. Dr. Ducarel lost."

"Sept. 22nd, 1750. Dr. Ducarel lays a bottle with Mr. Crespigny about the usual custom of determining the year for which a lord mayor of London has served. Acknowledged by Dr. Ducarel to be lost."

"25th May, 1750. Mr. Whormby lays a bottle of wine that the pamphlet or epistle to the admirers of the Bishop of London's Letter, by a Little Philosopher, this day advertised in the *Gazetteer*, is an Irony. Mr. Halford lays the contrary. Whormby lost."

Mr. Halford§ mentioned here was at the time lecturer of Camberwell. The Bishop of London was Dr. Sherlock. His letter was "A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Inhabitants of London and Westminster, on occasion of the late Earthquake," great consternation having been produced by two severe shocks felt in London on February 3rd, and March 8th, 1749-50. The admirers of this letter were so numerous, that it is computed upwards of 100,000 copies were sold within one month.

"26 July, 1750. Mr. Crespigny lays a bottle that two new Bishops will not be made before Dr. Lynch is made a bishop. Mr. Best lays the contrary."

* Mr. Tierney, who was the great friend of Charles James Fox, was elected M.P. for Southwark in 1802, and sat for that place in two or three parliaments. He was also Colonel of the Royal Southwark Volunteers. In a broadsheet, published by Gilray in 1797, Tierney is represented as the "Friend of Humanity," satirised by Canning a short time previously in the "Anti-Jacobin."

† Some of the parquetry, manufactured here, may be seen at Gad's Hill, the residence of the late Charles Dickens. In Sketches by Boz, Dickens gives an amusing account of a ball held at Camberwell Hall by certain "aspiring" local residents.

‡ Mr. Philip Crespigny's name first appears upon the Vestry minutes in April, 1743.

§ Mr. Halford was appointed Lecturer of Camberwell, and mention is made in the Vestry minutes (15th June, 1763), of the election of "the Rev. Mr. Richard Dodd in place of Rev. Mr. Halford, deceased."

Citizen Tierney drawn by the Populace through the Borough to the Grove-house at Camberwell, 1802

The Glorious triumph shouting mobs proclaim. *And the throng'd Grove-house echoes back my fame.*

It is noted afterwards, April 15, 1772, that Mr. Crespigny lost this wager.

The subject of it was Dr. John Lynch, Dean of Canterbury, and son-in-law of Archbishop Wake.

"June 10th, 1751. Mr. Jephson lays a bottle with Mr. Sanderson that Michaelmas Term was formerly shortened on account of the harvest. Mr. Sanderson the contrary. Lost by Mr. Sanderson.

"June 25th, 1751. Mr. Woodbridge lays a bottle that a prince will be born. Mr. C. Crespigny lays a princess. Lost by Mr. Woodbridge.

"A wager was laid on the 14th inst. (October, 1751) of a bottle of wine by Mr. Banbury that a chariot then passing by was Mr. Bowyer's. Capt. Clarke laid that it was Dr. Newington's. Lost by Mr. Banbury."

Mr. Bowyer was no doubt John Windham Bowyer, Esq., of Waghen, Yorkshire, and of Camberwell, whose only daughter and heiress married Sir William Smijth, Bart., of Hill Hall, Essex. A son of this marriage, who afterwards succeeded to the baronetcy, as Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, was sometime vicar of Camberwell.

No records of the club have been found beyond the close of 1752. Whether it was at that time dissolved, or whether the records are lost, has not transpired. In 1770 the "Tiger Club" was formed, so named from the place of meeting, the "Tiger" Inn, which as a public-house still exists, near Camberwell Green.

The members belonging to the "Quarterly Society" were honorary members, and many fresh names were added. A large number of bets laid by the members of the "Tiger Club" were on the subject of the American War of Independence, on Alderman Wilkes, and other points of domestic politics.

On the lower Spring-field, on the west side of the Grove, formerly stood the Camberwell Collegiate School, an establishment founded on the principles of King's College, under the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The building was erected in 1834 from the designs of Henry Roberts, Esq., the architect of Fishmongers' Hall. The architecture of the building was strictly collegiate, and somewhat in the Tudor style, the principal feature being the fine cloister which faced the entrance. The school was opened on the 26th of January, 1835, as a proprietary establishment, and for some time was moderately successful; but the proximity of Dulwich College and other educational establishments seriously hindered the progress of the college, and in 1867 it was closed, and the land sold for building purposes.*

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

At the foot of Denmark Hill, or, rather at the fork made by the junction of that road with Coldharbour Lane, a handsome and imposing structure, with its extensive grounds skirted the parish boundary, and was reckoned among the *maisons grandes* of Camerwell. Tradition linked the building with Prince George of Denmark, for whom the mansion was supposed to have been built on his arrival in this country. From this supposed fact it is said that Denmark Hill derived its name. Whether in consequence of the common acceptance of the royal origin of the house, or for the reason that the Danish royal family are more pertinently informed on the subject, it

* It was offered for sale by auction at the Mart, 25th July, 1867. It comprised the freehold of "the beautiful Gothic structure erected at considerable cost, constructed of white brick with stone dressings, having a frontage of 291 feet; a depth of 239 feet on the north side, and 232 feet on the south side. It is enclosed from the road by a dwarf wall and iron railings, and is approached by a carriage drive, and double folding gates. The whole comprising nearly two acres." The principal schoolroom measured 67 by 33 feet. The "Conditions of Sale" mentioned the title as commencing in 1807, and a lease and release dated 1835, being a conveyance by the trustees of a "Power of Sale" in a private Act of Parliament. The property was sold, subject to 80 perpetual rent charges of £2 each.

is noteworthy that in the year 1870, when the members of the reigning family of Denmark were on a visit to one of their number—the Princess Alexandra, wife of Albert Edward Prince of Wales—the whole cavalcade stopped at the front of the house, and remained there for some time while the different features of the building were dilated upon to the Princess. The appearance of the structure, viewed from Denmark Hill, was somewhat imposing; and although it bore evidences of having been enlarged since its original construction, the primal portion was sufficiently colossal to have served as an abode for a wealthy and distinguished personage in the days when Prince George lived. It is nevertheless to be regretted that no deeds are in the possession of the owner showing the exact date of the erection, the earliest documents existing dating back only as far as 1656.

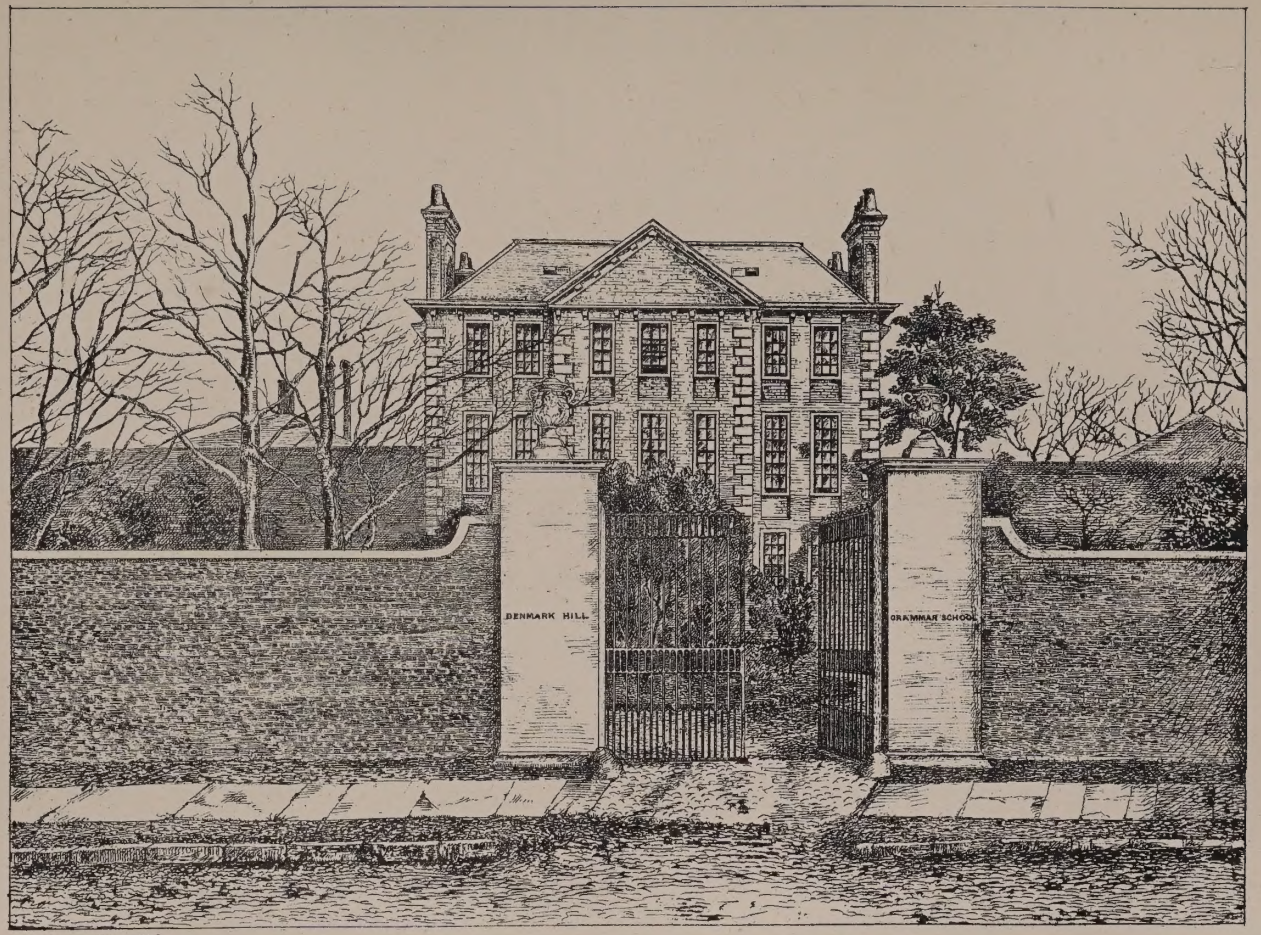
Mr. Mason, the last resident of the house, states that he has searched the British Museum and other sources of information, but has found nothing to support the tradition respecting Prince George's connection with the house. The grounds were enclosed by a high brick wall. The house itself faced Denmark Hill, and stood only a few yards from the road, the front and the back almost resembling each other, the chief, and almost the only, difference being in the porches, those on one side having pillars of the Ionic order of architecture, and on the other the Corinthian. The material was of red and white bricks, panelled and picked out with Portland stone.

During the last thirty-five years the building has been used as an educational establishment—twelve years under Mr. Fletcher, and the last twenty-three under Mr. Mason. An extra wing was attached for school and class-rooms, the pupils numbering over one hundred.

On entering the house at the front, the spectator was struck with the beauty and size of the entrance-hall, which measured in the extreme directions 14 by 28 feet. Immediately facing the massive doors was a quaint-looking, but handsomely-carved, staircase, with two flights of broad oaken steps leading to the landing of the first floor. On the walls, on either side of the staircase, some beautifully-executed frescoes greeted the vision, among which were two large and striking classic pictures—one, on the left, representing the Rape of the Sabines; the other, on the right, the Judgment of Paris. The last-named fresco, just before the demolition of the house, showed signs of having been tampered with since its original production. On inquiry, it transpired that a lady who formerly resided in the house had strong scruples respecting the moral tendency of classic art.

The sequel was the addition of Raphaelic drapery to the fair forms of the competitors for the golden apple; and thus Venus, Juno, and Minerva, who had been portrayed "not without art, but yet to nature true," were carefully clothed in petticoats to make them properly presentible to the society of the nineteenth century; despite which change the charms of Venus still appear to have reigned supreme, judging from the fact that the attitude and countenance of Paris remained unaltered, nor has his stern decree been changed in the books of classic story. And yet, strange to relate, on the ceiling there still remained undisturbed the original picture representing Mars and Venus being caught in the net placed around their bed by Vulcan, the husband of Venus, the celestial gods laughing immoderately at the fix in which the unfortunate couple are placed.

Striking out to the right of the entrance-hall, we entered two lofty rooms, with handsome folding doors beautifully carved. The Roman cornice-work, the large white marble fire-places, fluted with carved columns mounted by Cupid with a bird, a heron, and swan, &c., showed an innovation of modern luxury upon the former provisions visible in other parts of the house. On the same floor, to the left of the hall, were several small rooms, one having a recess as though it were adapted for the



W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

erection of a small stage. The carving, the cornice-work, and the fire-places appeared akin to those just referred to. To describe the rooms separately would not be merely tedious, but next to impracticable ; nor was it a trifling task even to count them, since there appeared to have been no regular plan of construction. The staircases being very short indicated that the storeys in different parts of the house were not on the same plane ; a flight of stairs from one room might lead you upstairs or downstairs, or to my lady's chamber, or to the cellar beneath, making orderly search by a stranger almost futile.

The top floor was almost as great a mystery as were those beneath, the rooms being suggestive of chaos. One long room appeared to have been somewhat recently divided by partitions into small bed-rooms. The old materials were brought under the hammer of Messrs. Charles Stuart Barker, & Son, auctioneers, Walworth Road, and realized (not including the lead) £400. The lead taken from the roof of the original structure weighed over twenty tons, and was sold at £20 10*s.* per ton. The lawn, which was decorated by several fine old elms, some handsome cedar-trees (one of huge dimensions), laurels, hawthorns, a few large vases, &c., measured seven and a half acres, stretched to Grove Lane in the rear, and to Love Lane (including the portion used by Mr. Cuthill, nurseryman), on the south-west. At a not very remote period the adjoining grounds were devoted to the work of market-gardening.

The earliest deeds in the possession of the latest purchaser of the estate date back to the 1st April, 1656, showing the then owner to have been Nicholas Deloes, citizen and Merchant Taylor, who let the house and three acres of meadow and pasture land to one William Mollett, the existing tenant and occupier being John Novell. The next stage of importance is shown in an agreement to let the house and grounds, as well as the smaller house alluded to above, as having been near the spot since occupied by the gymnasium, which would be nearly opposite the present house of Dr. Puckle, at a rent of £100 a year for the whole—£20 for the smaller and £80 for the larger interest. The owner at this period is stated to have been Mary Sharp (afterwards married to Rev. Osmond Beauvoir, D.D.), of Stanhope Street, St. George's, Hanover Square, who let the estate to James Mills, the deed of agreement reciting that the preceding tenant of the larger house was Sir Piercy Brett, the smaller house having been tenanted for eight years by Mrs. Carpenter. The agreement was for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas Day, 1784, on a repairing-lease, as the following ample provision will show: The lessee to put in new windows, doors, fire-places, &c., to pay no rent for three years (therefore the present windows, &c., are not those originally placed there); to enlarge the kitchen, repair and put new lead in the gutters ; to put up two marble chimney-pieces ; to take out two sashes on the staircase ; to repair the steps ; to carry a particular chimney up to the height of the other chimneys ; to prevent smoke in the kitchen ; to take down the front wall on Denmark Hill, and put up gates ; to repair the fence next the grounds of Mr. Crespigny ; to take down the old barn at the bottom of the field ; and, within fifteen months, to cause the said alterations and repairs to be done to the satisfaction of John Goram, builder, of the King's Road, the power to fell trees being reserved. When this lease had run fourteen years, the property was sold to Mr. Douglas, who arranged for possession also ; and on the 10th December, 1800, after a possession during two years, Douglas sold the freehold and possession to John Perkins * for £2,700.

* There are several letters from Dr. Johnson to Mr. Perkins in Boswell's Live of Johnson. There is a tradition that Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor at Mr. Perkins's house at Camberwell, and one portion of the grounds was known as "Johnson's Walk." Mr. Perkins was originally managing clerk at Mr. Thrale's Brewery, at a salary of £500 a year, at whose death Mr. Perkins bought the

By will, dated 7th May, 1812, Mr. John Perkins bequeathed the property to his wife to be hers during her lifetime, and afterwards jointly to his sons Alfred and Charles. At the death of the mother, Alfred and Charles sold out, without possession, to two other sons—Henry and Frederick, for £7,000—dated March, 1821. The present title to the estate begins here, a sixty-years' title being sufficient in law. Henry Perkins, at death, left a will, the personalty of which was sworn under £180,000. On the 25th December, 1837, the house was let by Henry and Frederick Perkins to David Fletcher for 21 years, at a rent of £210, from which time it became a school, and on the 4th October, 1858, it was let by Frederick Perkins and Osmond de Beauvoir Priaul to C. P. Mason for £400 per annum. The purchaser of the house and grounds was Mr. Churchwarden Strong, J. P., who at once demolished the building and entrusted Mr. W. Adams Murphy, Architect and Surveyor, of Church Street, Camberwell, to lay out and let the site for building purposes. At the time of Mr. Strong's purchase of the estate its value, as determined by the price given for it in open competition was £11,000. At the present time every plot is let for building purposes, and before these pages are in the hands of the reader, 198 houses will have been erected; and the value of the land and buildings will then have been increased in the short space of two years, from £11,000 to £100,000, a wonderful increase in value in so short a time!

Within the grounds now occupied by St. Mary's College stood a building of some note in the early part of the present century, and known as "Heaton's Folly."* This building was capped with a tower, giving it the appearance of a religious edifice. Mr. Heaton, who caused it to be erected, was a very peculiar but well meaning man. He employed a number of frozen out men during a very severe winter in making an immense mound. Timothy Brown, the well known local democrat, lived in the house attached to the estate which was subsequently occupied by Mr. Heaton.

The house has recently been purchased by Mr. Nunn, and great alterations are being carried out.

FRIERN MANOR FARM.

Friern Manor Farm House and all its sheds and out-buildings were sold in about 200 lots, on the 30th and 31st December, 1873. The house, which was not the original manor-house, was built by Lord St. John in 1725, and there is a tradition that Alexander Pope resided there for a season, writing a part, if not the whole, of the Essay on Man beneath its roof. There can be very little doubt that Lordship Lane took its name from the Lordship of Friern Manor.

business, and subsequently took Mr. Barclay into partnership. Mr. Perkins was a great favourite of Dr. Johnson's, and when, out of respect to his friend, Mr. Perkins hung up in his counting-house a fine proof of the admirable mezzotinto of the doctor, Mrs. Thrale asked him somewhat flippantly, "Why do you put him up in the counting-house?" Mr. Perkins replied,—"Because, Madam, I wish to have one wise man there."

* Lyson gives the following account:—"On the right side of the path, leading from Peckham to Nunhead, appears this building, environed with wood. It has a singular appearance, and certainly the effect of a whim. Various tales are related of its founder, but the most feasible appears his desire of giving employment to a number of artificers during a severe dearth. It is related he employed five hundred persons in this building, and adding to the grounds; which is by no means improbable, as, on entering the premises, a very extensive piece of water appears, embanked by the properties taken from its bosom. In the centre of it is an island, well cultivated; indeed, the whole ground is now so luxuriantly spread, that I much doubt if such another spot, within a considerable distance from the metropolis, can boast such a variety and significance. The whole is within a fence, and time having assisted the maturity of the coppice, you are, to appearance, enjoying the effects of a small lake in the centre of a wood. Motives the most laudable, as before observed, induced the founder of this sequestered spot to give bread to many half-starved and wretched families; and, to use the phrase of our immortal Shakspeare, '*It is like the dew from heaven, and doubly blesses.*' If from appearance we are to judge of the phrase, it thrives indeed, and what was simply meant as assistance to a neighbouring poor, and stragglers, wretched and forlorn, is now, with all propriety, the Paradise of Peckham."

W. Griggs, Photo.-Lith.

A VIEW OF THE OLD HOUSE,

THAT FORMERLY STOOD AT THE CORNER OF CLAYTON ROAD,
HIGH ST. PECKHAM, PULLED DOWN IN 1850.

Friern Manor Farm is known to us in recent times as a dairy-farm on a large scale. When Mr. Wright held it in 1853, it was an extensive and profitable undertaking, there being then no less than 186 cows on the farm, which gave on an average 10 quarts of milk a day all the year round. One of the Friern cows gave as much as 28 quarts of milk a day for five months. The following is one week's return in quarts :—Monday, 1,247 ; Tuesday, 1,763 ; Wednesday, 1,827 ; Thursday, 1,793 ; Friday, 1,802 ; Saturday, 1,815.

Near the High Street, where Marlborough Road now stands, stood Marlborough House, a fine old mansion, supposed at one time to have been the residence of some portions of the Marlborough family. It has not been pulled down many years, and before its demolition it was used as a workhouse where the city paupers were farmed. The building contained a noble entrance-hall and a fine oak staircase, and frescoes adorned the walls and ceilings. Blenheim House, in the High Street, now occupied by Mr. Balls, is thought to have been a minor building attached to the mansion.

In the High Street, Peckham, at the corner of the Clayton Road, there formerly stood a very quaint old house with thatched roof. It was no doubt formerly part of an extensive farm house, to which a shop frontage had been added, giving the building a peculiar and nondescript sort of character. One of the shops was for a long time occupied by Mr. Davis ; and Mr. Moss, undertaker, carried on business here for a considerable time. It was pulled down in 1850, to make way for the building now occupied by Messrs. Settle, Brothers, drapers.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL INCIDENTS.

CAMBERWELL and Peckham Fairs are fortunately things of the past. How they became established, and at what time, are points not yet satisfactorily settled. There is a tradition that King John, hunting at Peckham, killed a stag, and was so pleased with the sport, that he granted an annual fair of three weeks continuance, but no charter has been found. Another account says it was granted at the instance of Nell Gwynne, by our merry monarch, on his return from a day's sport in the neighbourhood to the residence of Sir Thomas Bond, a well-known favorite of his. An old chronicler* says that Camberwell Fair was appointed to be held on the 9th of August, and to terminate on September 1st, making twenty-three days' Fair, ending on the feast of St. Giles, the patron saint (Sept. 1st). The Fair of Camberwell was, however, in recent times, held on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of August, on or near the open waste or green, and for these three days the residents of Camberwell were compelled to witness disgusting and demoralising scenes which they were powerless to prevent.

Fairs are generally supposed to have been occasioned by the resort of people to the Feast of the Dedication, and therefore were usually held on the festival day of that saint to whom the church was dedicated. For this reason it is probable that churchyards were originally chosen as proper places for holding them, till, by the statute of Winchester, passed in 13 Ed. I. it was enacted "*que feire, ne marche desormes ne soient tenuz en cimet pur honur de Sainte Eglise.*"

In feudal England, besides being temples for divine worship, and schools of religious instruction, our churches were used for purposes of an altogether secular nature. They were halls for social intercourse, receptacles for articles of merchandize, storehouses for worldly treasure, buildings in which courts of justice were held, and places for periodic markets and fairs.

In London and in the minor cities in rural towns, and even in parishes which comprised no town, the ordinary Englishman of the Plantagenet period sauntered daily to church, to pray for a few minutes and amuse himself for a full hour.† Goods and merchandize of every description were deposited for safe keeping within the parish church, as the thief who stole aught of the goods thus committed to the priesthood was guilty of sacrilege—a crime to which mediæval society attached such infamy and terrible consequences that it was seldom perpetrated, even by men inured to sin.

Whilst the priesthood were not averse to making the church a means of profit, it cannot be matter of surprise that the churchyard should also be converted to some worldly purpose; and as the dedication feast or wake savoured somewhat of a religious purpose, the churchyard was readily given up to the crowds of villagers and

* Bray, Vol. iii., 400.

† Jeafferson's book about the Clergy.

their friends attracted to the dedication orgies. Booths were erected in the churchyard, and whilst gaily-attired throngs passed up and down the avenues betwixt the line of stalls, chaffering with dealers and jesting with one another, the music of the fife and bagpipe would be audible in the drinking booths, where stout yeomen congregated to drink malt liquor and haggle over samples of corn. In the middle of the fifteenth century there was an attempt on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities to check that excess of worldly jollification which the Wycliffian reformers had denounced in the previous century; and in furtherance of this endeavour, Archbishop Stafford, in 1444, decreed throughout his province that "fairs and markets should no more be kept in churches and churchyards on the Lord's days and other holy days, except in time of harvest."

Although we have no positive evidence on the point, there can be very little doubt that in Camberwell as elsewhere the annual wake or fair was held within "God's acre." It appears subsequently to have been held in the High Street, "opposite 'the Cock' public house," and afterwards on the Green.

In the evidence adduced before a petty sessions at Union Hall, Southwark, in 1823, on the subject of putting down the fair, it was stated that the "Domesday Book" made mention of holding the fair; but this statement, if made, cannot be supported.

In the year 1279, however, it appears that Gilbert de Clare was summoned before John of Ryegate and his fellow justices at Guildford, to show by what right he claimed the privilege of holding the assize of ale and bread in "his vill of Cam'well."*

Although the complaints of the inhabitants against the continuance of the fair were both loud and numerous, it was not until the commencement of the present century† that any determined efforts were made to put an end to it. On the 8th of May, 1823, a vestry of the parish was called for the purpose of enquiring whether the fairs of Camberwell and Peckham were authorised by any grant, charter, prescription, or other lawful and sufficient authority, in order, if practicable, to suppress them. A petty sessions took place two months afterwards at Union Hall, when evidence was produced in support of the fairs; the principal witness examined being Mr. Richard Rickwood, for some time parish clerk, who remembered the fair since 1763, but no settlement of the question appears to have been effected. On the 1st of August, 1827, a meeting of the local magistrates took place at the committee-room, Camberwell workhouse, with regard to Peckham Fair, at which summonses were issued to the representatives of Sir Thomas Smyth, Bart., to Simon Wellman

* Placitu de Quo Warranto, 7 Ed. I. Abuses of the laws regulating those assizes were in no respect uncommon. Few were "anie what looked unto but ech one suffered to sell and set up what and how himself listeth." And such "headie ale and beer" were vended that the people stood peculiarly open to imposition. "They will drinke," says Holinshed (i. 202) "till they be red as cocks, and little wiser than their combs."

† The following account of Camberwell fair is taken from the Annual Register, 1807:—"The sports of Camberwell fair began, and were continued till Thursday the 20th, with more animation than usual. An unlucky accident happened on Wednesday to a black magician, who professed to be acquainted with the secrets of nature, to be descended from the magi of Persia, and to profess the highest veneration for the Greubes, or worshippers of fire. In addition to his legerdemain, he exhibited a puppet show, in the last scene of which a battle was introduced between Lucifer and Buonaparte. As the infernal king was conveying the effigy of the Corsican to the region of fire, an unlucky boy blew up a sausage-pan in the rear of the magician's booth, and Buonaparte's catastrophe was attended by real fire; for the flames, in consequence of the explosion, caught the hangings of the booth, and the disciple of Zoroaster found himself inclosed by the element he so much admired. In vain he summoned water to his aid, none could be obtained, and he was compelled to bury the Devil, &c., in ruins. Fortunately the flames did not communicate to the adjoining shows; but the magician was necessitated to begin his incantations *de novo*."

The *Observer* of August 19th, 1832, thus describes the fair:—"Camberwell Fair.—The revels of this fair commenced yesterday with much spirit, notwithstanding the weather was so unfavourable. Richardson's theatre occupies a large space of ground in the centre of the Green, and is fitted up with a degree of splendour we could not have anticipated. Alger's Crown and Anchor tavern, as usual, eclipses all others of its contemporaries; it ranges from one end of the Green to the other, and its interior is ornamented with chandeliers, variegated lamps, flags, banners, &c., which presents a very splendid effect. There are numerous other sources of amusement to satiate the appetites of the public, and the bonifaces anticipate a plentiful harvest should the weather but prove congenial."

Halliday, and William Whitton, Esqs., lords of the manor, directing them to appear at the same place on the 11th, which they did by their attorney, Charles Dodd, Esq., who admitted that he could not show cause for the continuance of the fair; and it was accordingly declared unlawful.*

Camberwell Fair survived the decision and was allowed to bring annual annoyance to the district till August, 1855, in which month the "green" was encumbered for the last time with its horde of nomadic thieves; its coarse men and lewd women; and this concentrated essence of vice, folly, and buffoonery was no longer allowed to contaminate the youth of the district and annoy the more staid and respectable residents.

This desirable consummation was brought about by a few energetic individuals, who raised a subscription amongst the local gentry for the purpose of purchasing the rights of the lord of the manor. The "green" was then handed over to the parish, who undertook to keep the ground in decent order; and nobly have the authorities performed their part of the contract. The commemoration stone was laid by James Pew, Esq., on the 17th June, 1858, and the "park" was opened to the public in April, 1859. The total cost amounted to about £3,000, inclusive of about £1,100 for purchasing the manorial rights. The beautiful drinking fountain at the south end is the gift of Mrs. Puckle (*née* Edwards), wife of Dr. Puckle, and was erected in 1864. The superintendent, Mr. Tarrant, deserves the highest praise for the beautiful condition of the "park" in all seasons of the year.

On the corner stones at the principal or north entrance to Camberwell Park is the following inscription:—

This stone was laid by James Pew, Esq., June 7th, 1858.

James Pew, William Howard, James Peachey — Churchwardens. — Thomas Potts, Thomas Cook, William Coombes — Overseers.

Mr. Wm. Berriman, architect.

The land forming Camberwell Park was purchased by a fund raised by donations from the inhabitants and owners of property in this parish, and voluntarily given to the incorporated Vestry of this parish by whom it was enclosed, A.D. 1858.

G. W. MARSDEN, Vestry Clerk.

With respect to Peckham Fair, already alluded to, we may remark that the cant phrase, "All holiday at Peckham," would seem to indicate that the Peckhamites gave themselves up to their annual games and amusements with much *abandon*. Poor Oliver Goldsmith, much to his horror, was often reminded by his boon companions that it was "all holiday at Peckham." And not only at fair time but on many other occasions has it been "all holiday at Peckham." It was always a grand day when a deer was killed at Peckham Park.

The spot on which the fair was once held is now the basin of the Surrey canal. It was anciently the site of a noble mansion, and the grounds in connexion with it were vast in extent. The house was once the home of Sir Thomas Bond, the favourite of Charles II., and here the king is said to have stopped during his sojourn in Peckham. The old Peckham Fair was last held in the High Street, in the year 1826, and extended from Peckham House to Meeting House Lane. It was held on the 22nd August and two following days. In order to keep the peace at the fairs, application used to be made to the magistrate at Bow Street, in the early part of the present century, for "twelve officers to keep the peace in the fairs of Camberwell and Peckham, at 5*s*. per day."

* Allport's Collections, p. 89.

THE JESUITS' COLLEGE IN CAMBERWELL.

In the interesting account of the seizure of the Jesuits' papers, and of Sir John Coke's narrative, given by Mr. Nichols in the "Camden Miscellany,"* there is ample proof that the Jesuits had a "local habitation" within this parish in the year 1625. In 1624 they were found at Edmonton, and there remained until December. "After December, 1624, according to their accompt, which begineth the yeare in Ianuarie, they left that howse at Edmonton, and setled not againe til May following, when they had taken a new howse of one† Mrs. Milberie at Cammerwell, where they continued twentie moneths, as by the sayd bookes of their monthly accompts is manifest."

This Mrs. Milberrie was a lady of considerable position in the village of Camberwell; for in a subsidy granted to James I., in 1624, she was assessed at a higher amount than all the other residents of the place with three exceptions, the same relative position occupied by her husband in assessments made during his life time. Although the authorities kept a close watch over the proceedings of Mrs. Milberrie,‡ she managed to keep clear of the law until her death, which took place in 1626.

After Mrs. Milberrie's death the Jesuits left Camberwell for Clerkenwell, where they were discovered and dispersed. If the Jesuits fared ill during the reign of the first James, they were treated with even more harshness during the reign of Elizabeth. In 1591 it was proclaimed "that none shall harbour any man whatsoever but upon inquiry first made who he was, whether he came to prayers in the church, upon what means he lived, where he dwelt the year before, and other like circumstances."

The seminary priests against whom the proclamation was particularly aimed were therefore exposed to great hardships, the nature of which may be gathered from the following confession of James Yong, a priest, who was harboured in Clerkenwell. The confession is preserved among the Burghley Papers in the British Museum, and is dated Aug. 27th, 1592 :—

"I arrived here in *tems*, and being sett on land lay abroade under an hedg all yt night, and ye next day cam to London, in my Spanish attyre, wch presently I changed, and went from place to place to get vittaills nott knowing any one in London for yt my purpose was nott to land here, yett remembering a token wch I hard ff. Parsons speak of to one of them who came like galli slaues, I enquired for one Tho. Wyseman about ye ynne of court, with whom att last I mett, and he got me acquainted with my Lady Throgmorton, with whom I remayned a moneth, she being not willing to keepe me any longer, because of speech which was bruted of a proclamation and continual serch wch should be for to fynd out such as of late cam

* Vol. ii. (1853), and vol. iv. (1858).

† The following entry occurs in the Church Register, 1622 :—"May 11, Will. Milberry was buryed."

‡ The following correspondence is extracted from the State Papers, (D. S., vol. lx.) :—

Gent. I pray yu certifye me in writeinge whether Joane Milbury of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey wid be a recusant conviet or noe. Soe I rest Dated this 9th of October, 1626,

Yor loveinge freind,
Ro. Heath.

To my Loveing freinds the clerke of the estreats of the Exchequer, the clerke of the Assize, and clerke of the peace for the county of Surrey.

xvijmo Octobris,
1626.

May Itt please you I have made searche in the Rolles of the forfeitures of Recusants for the twoe last yeares, certified into the Court of Exchequier and remayninge in my office, And doe not finde anye estreate agaynst thabouesaid Joane Milburie for Recusancie.

p. ffrancisci ffuller,
clicm extr. fort Scij.

Dated this 17o Octob 1626. I have Likewise searcht and doe allsoe ffind that ye aforesayd Joane Milbury is nott at all convicted for Recusancy by any record remayning in my custody.

p me Johem Eldred
clic. Asses. Com. Surr.

17o Octo 1625. I do not finde that ye aboue named Johan Milbury is a convict, Recusant uppon record remayninge wth me.

Jo. Champion, clic. pac. Surr.

(Endorsed)
Mrs. Milburne, 1626.

from Spayne: then she gave me 20 mark, with other linnen, and obteyened yt I should table in Clarkenwell att one Momperson's, where I lay as one that made suyte to a young gentlewoman who then was at table there.

"It happened about Xpmas last yt ye officers cam sodenly to serch ye howse from whence I escaped by a back doore, an other priest who was then in ye howse being taken and shortly after executed."

The proceedings against "recusants" was carried on with vigour during the early part of the reign of Charles I., and an amusing account of the examination of one Wilfryd Brande of Camerwell is preserved in the State Papers (Dom. Ser. vol. 37), and is as follows:—

> The examination of Wilfryd Brande of Camerwell in the Countie of Surrey gent taken before me Willm Man one of his Mats Justices of Peace within the Cittie and Libties of Westmr the nynthe Day of October 1626

This Eanant beinge asked when, and what day, he was last at the Churche at Divyne service allowed and used in the Churche of England, sayeth he knoweth not what day or when, Beinge further demanded, What yeare he was, or hadd beene, at the Churche, sayeth likewyse he knoweth not, beinge demanded further if he weare a Recusant or not, sayeth he is not bounde to accuse himself, but willeth that any man may accuse him and then he will answer for him selfe, beinge answered that if he could not make it knowen when he was at the Churche, he could not but be a Recusant, to wch he answered as aforesaid he was not bonde to accuse him selfe, but sayde that I might conclude him to be one, if I pleased.

Beinge further demanded what Lodgers he hathe in his Howse, sayeth that he hath not any but Martyn James Esquier sonne to Sr Henry James late of Smarden of the Countie of Kent Knight deceased whose estate he this Eexaminate manegeth for him as a frend. | .Beinge further demanded what moneis he hadd in his howse at the tyme that Mr John Griffyn and Mr Thomas Southwell, (by warrant from the Lords of his Maties most honorable privie cousell) entred his howse, sayeth that he knoweth not, but sayeth that morninge when he went from Home he left wth his wife lyinge uppon a table the some of nyne pounds, and thirtie pounds more he left in his troncke in his Studdy, but what the said Mr Griffyn and Mr Sowthwell founde there and tooke wth them awaye he knoweth not for that he was not there when they entred his howse, and for the rest of the money wch they likewyse tooke awaye wth them he knoweth not howe muche it was, for that it was the said Mr James his money and was taken out of his Chamber in his Cabynett as he is informed, and for any trouncks or Chests that were taken thence, he knoweth not of any, save onely that he hath hearde they tooke away two trouncks wch were the Lady Ropers wyfe of Sr Willm Roper of Eltame in the Countie of Kent knight beinge in her lodging | .beinge further demanded yf he would take the Oathe of Alegiance, sayeth that if it be tendred unto him he will take it very willingly. |

Willm Man — Wylfrid Brand.

The goods and chattels of Mr. Wylfrid Brand were taken to the house of Sir Thomas Grymes, Justice of the Peace for the County, who made return that he found "an old hatt, carpeting, and such like," in the same, "but no papers and letters whereof their Lordshipps required certifficate;" and so the trunks were subsequently returned to Mr. Brand, who took the oath of allegiance.

In the year 1840 there lived at Normandy House, Camberwell Green, an indivi-

dual styling himself "Charles Louis, Duke of Normandy." He was one of many "claimants," called into existence by the peculiar circumstances which surrounded the last moments of the unfortunate Charles Louis, Dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The Camberwell claimant had a respectable following amongst the French nobility, who recognized in him the voice and features of the unfortunate monarch, and a facsimile of his writing was published to show how in many particulars it resembled that of Marie Antoinette.

During his residence at Camberwell, "the Duke" held mimic court, and was regarded by his immediate surrounding as Louis XVII., King of France, and his children were addressed as princes and princesses, and treated accordingly. Although the outward forms of royalty were kept up with great outward show, the royal cupboard was at times exceedingly bare, the subscriptions from his believers in France being not only spasmodic but limited. The tradesmen of the locality, however, were somewhat confiding; and an amusing illustration of this has been furnished to the writer by a tradesman who suffered somewhat seriously for his misplaced confidence. This gentleman had carried out certain alterations and additions to Normandy House, and though his "little bill" had oft been rendered, the prospect of a settlement seemed as remote as ever. At length, meeting "the Duke" on one occasion, he took occasion to refer to business matters, when the "royal" debtor after expressing surprise at the importunity of the tradesman, offered to lodge a valuable gold watch and diamond pin in the hands of his creditor as security for the debt. This magnanimous offer, which was regarded by the tradesman as satisfactory, was however most respectfully declined; and soon after "his Grace" left Camberwell for other "fields and pastures new," leaving not only this particular debt, but many others, wholly unsatisfied.

During his stay in Camberwell "the Duke of Normandy" published a farrago of nonsense entitled An "Introduction to the Heavenly Doctrine of Our Lord Jesus Christ, being an abridged narrative of some extraordinary and miraculous incidents which preceded and led to the New Revelation of the Gospel of Our Lord Jesus Christ, literally translated from the original French, made known by Charles Louis Duke of Normandy, son of Louis XVI., King of France."

This wonderful narrative is made up of personal adventures, interviews with angels, romantic dreams, and a long roll of individual calamities and personal wrongs, and if any written evidence were wanted of the utter unfitness of "the Duke" for the position to which he aspired, it could not have been more conclusively shown than in the pages of this extraordinary narrative.

A more complete statement of the claimant's case was published by him in 1836, in a pretentious book.*

After leaving Camberwell, "the Duke" removed to Chelsea, and subsequently retired to Delft in Holland, where he died in very humble circumstances on the 10th of August, 1844. The story of his life is not without interest. We first hear of him, turning up in the market-place of Brandenburg in Prussia, a tramp without papers, and an entire stranger to any one in the place. He gave the name of Naündorff, and his sole wordly possession was a seal, which he said had belonged to Louis XVI. of France. The police kept the seal, and allowed the wayfarer to go unmolested; and an old soldier and his sister took compassion on the stranger, and offered him shelter

* *Abrégé de L'Histoire des infortunes du Dauphin.* Depuis l'époque où il a été enlevé de la Tour du Temple, jusq'au moment de son arrestation par le gouvernement de Louis Philippe, et de son expulsion en Angleterre suivi de quelques documens à l'appui des faits racontés par le prince; et des incidens qui ont si péniblement traversé sa vie; avec son portrait; et les fac-simile de son écriture, de celle de la reine et de la signature de Louis XVI. Nov. 1836.—A Londres: chez C. Armand, Imprimeur, Rathbone Place, Oxford St.

for a while. To them he first declared himself to be Louis XVII., and narrated the manner of his escape from the Temple and his removal to Germany, where he was placed under the care of a lady whose name and address he had forgotten.

From her custody he was transferred to that of two gentlemen who carried him across the sea, but whether they took him to Italy or America he could not tell. One of these gentlemen taught him watchmaking, a craft which he afterwards used to very good purpose. He had a distinct recollection of an attempt which was made to poison him, but the draught was taken by some one else who died from the effects of the dose. In 1804, while in the neighbourhood of the French frontier, near Strasburg, he was arrested and cast into prison, where he remained under the strictest guard, and in the greatest misery, till the spring of 1809, when he was liberated by a friend named Montmorin through the aid of the Empress Josephine.

In 1810 "Charles Louis" removed to Berlin, and soon after fixed his residence at Sandau, or rather his residence was fixed for him by M. Lecoq, President of Police. He had not been long resident in Prussia before the Prussian police made his acquaintance, and the ill-fated exile was accused of circulating false Prussian *écus*. The judge before whom the case was heard joined the conspiracy against the "unfortunate Charles Louis," and twelve months' solitary confinement was the verdict upon the accused.

Soon after this period, Naündorff contemplated marriage with a young girl aged 15, the daughter of a Prussian corporal, and application for assistance was made to Louis XVIII., the writer promising that the world should never hear more of the son of Louis XVI. and his projected *mésalliance* if the government would only give him the wherewithal to live in comfort and obscurity. No notice was taken of this modest request, and letters couched in somewhat similar terms to the Duchess of Angoulême and others remained unanswered; and Naündorff was compelled to fall back upon his trade, and for a time supported his wife and rapidly-increasing family by cleaning the clocks and watches of the Brandenburghers.

But the police gave him no peace, and he was again put upon his trial, this time as an incendiary, charged with setting fire to the house of a neighbour. He is next heard of at Crossen, where his tale found many believers, amongst whom were the syndic of the town, one of the preachers, a magistrate, and a teacher of languages. The syndic took up the case of the "unfortunate prince" with great warmth, and made a journey to Berlin to claim from the authorities the seal which Naündorff said had been taken from him by the Prussian police—the same seal which Louis XVI., as he was passing to execution, had handed to Clery with his dying injunction to deliver it to his son. The government very sharply ordered the subordinate back to his post, telling him that they knew nothing of Naündorff, but that they were well aware that Clery had handed the jewel which he mentioned to Louis XVIII., who had rewarded him with the riband of St. Louis. The discomfited impostor, finding that he was unable to move the world from his retired haunt at Crossen, repaired to Paris, and his advent had been foretold by one Martin of Gallardon, who, being a sort of clairvoyant, pretended that in a vision it had been revealed to him that the son of Louis XVI. was still alive. He said that in the year 1818, while he was at mass in the village church at Gallardon, an angel interrupted his devotions by whispering in his ear that the Dauphin of the Temple was alive, and that he (Martin) was celestially appointed on a mission to Louis XVIII. to inform him of the fact, and to announce to him that if he ever dared to be formally crowned the roof of the cathedral would fall in and make a very speedy ending of him and his court. The king was prevailed upon to grant an interview to this impostor. Therefore, when year after year passed without a formal coronation, the superstitious

whispered that Louis knew better than tempt the divine vengeance, and although he sat upon the throne, was well aware that he had stolen another man's birthright, and that the Dauphin of the Temple was still alive.

Naündorff's position at this time has been thus described by himself :—

"In 1832, there did not remain to me a corner of earth where I might rest my head. The Bourbons, although exiled as they are by a faction which has destroyed their power, were nevertheless living in a state of ostentatious opulence, and spending with the pomp of their past grandeur the revenues of my own inheritance. Yet my children and I and their virtuous mother—the family of the despoiled orphan—went in want of bread to sustain their weary existence ; and I, in consequence of the persecution of the enemies of my country, to avoid a last imprisonment had been obliged to quit my domestic roof, and was wandering at hazard, somewhat like a vagabond, no longer knowing whither to direct my steps. It was owing to this reason that in 1833 I resided in France, not having a half-penny in my pocket, nor a soul with whom to speak, nor a barn to shelter me during the night. Driven from an hotel where I had asked temporary asylum, in the month of June, of the same year, I found myself reduced to pass three nights in the open air, the last of which was within the precincts of Père-la-Chaise. How did I appease the torments of hunger during these poignant trials? The whole world would not believe me were I to relate that some sour fruit was the food of the son of Louis XVI."

But fortune now began to smile upon "the Duke," and his prospects rapidly improved. He was taken to Martin, who was then living at St. Arnauld, near Daurdin.

That fanatic no sooner beheld the stranger than he hailed him as king, and told his delighted auditory that he was the exact counterpart of the lost prince, who had been revealed to him in a vision.

The question of identity was considered solved ; the whole party proceeded to the church to return thanks for the revelation which had been made, and the village bells were rung to celebrate the auspicious event. The noble ladies who were attached to the pretender influenced the priests, the priest influenced the peasantry, and Martin, the clairvoyant and quack, exerted a powerful influence over all. Money was wanted, and contributions flowed in freely, until the so-called Duke of Normandy found his coffers filling at the rate of £50,000 a year. In fact "the Duke" succeeded too well, and so thought the government of Louis Philippe, and one day in 1838, three seats were hired in the Calais diligence, two of which were occupied by police agents and the third by "the Duke" whose new friends paid him every attention, saw him safely on his way to England, wishing him *bon voyage.*

"The Duke" then took up his residence at Camberwell Green, and during his stay here his time was principally occupied in the manufacture of fireworks and explosive shells ; and while he obtained the commendation of the authorities at Woolwich, he aroused the ire of the inhabitants of Camberwell, who could not sleep because of the continuous explosion of shells on his premises. On one occasion, when a report of more than usual magnitude startled the neighbourhood, an ingenious story was circulated that the claimant to the French throne had been fired at by agents in the pay of the government of Louis Philippe.

"The Duke" left Camberwell in 1842, and to the day of his death he was regarded by the sister of Charles Louis (the Duchess of Angoulême) as an impostor.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CHAMPION LODGE, 1804.

One of the most interesting events which has taken place in Camberwell during the present century was the Fête Champêtre given by Mr. and Mrs. De Crespigny,* of Champion Lodge,† on the 23rd June, 1804. "There were present on that occasion,"

* In the account of the De Crespigny family, p. 39, the date of 1829 quoted in the line following Lady De Crespigny's verses should be 1839.

† The De Crespigny family purchased Champion Lodge of Henry Cornelisen, Esq., founder of the Green Coat School, as will be seen by the following deed:—

INDENTURE INROLLED IN CHANCERY AMONG THE CLOSE ROLLS No. 5,956 MEM. 9. IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

Cornelisen & Crespigny } THIS INDENTURE made the third day of May in the Twenty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain ffrance and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty-five Between Henry Cornelisen of Barkham near Ockingham in the Country of Berks Esq. eldest son and heir-at-law of Henry Cornelisen late of Braxted Lodge in the County of Essex and formerly of Camberwell in the County of Surry Esqr deced (who was the nephew and devisee named in the last will and testam[t] of Elizabeth Cornelisen deced the widow of William Henry Cornelisen Esqr. also deced) and Jane the wife of the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto of the one part and Philip Champion Crespigny of Doctors' Commons London Esqr. and Claude Crespigny of the South Sea House London Esq. of the other part Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of Two thousand and seventy-five pounds of lawfull money of Great Brittain to the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto in hand paid by the said Philip Champion Crespigny at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents being the same sum of Two thousand and seventy-five pounds mentioned to be the consideracon of an indre of release bearing even date herewith and made or mentioned to be made between the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto and Jane his wife of the one part and the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny of the other part And also in consideration of the sum of five shillings of like lawfull money to him the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto in hand likewise paid by the said Claude Crespigny the receipt of which said several sums of Two thousand and seventy-five pounds and five shillings he the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and of and from every part and parcel thereof doth acquit release and for ever discharge the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny respectively and their respective heirs exors admors and assigns and every of them by these presents he the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto Hath granted bargained sold directed limitted and appointed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell and direct limitt and appoint unto the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny and to their heirs All that capital messe or mansion house with the appurts scituate standing and being in Camberwell in the County of Surry and all those five closes peices or parcells of land or pasture ground lying near the said capital messe or mansion house in Camberwell aforesaid containing together by estimacon sixteen acres be the same more or less all which premes are now in the tenure or occupacon of the said Philip Champion Crespigny his underten[ts] or assigns by and under a lease thereof granted to the said Philip Champion Crespigny by the said Henry Cornelisen the father of the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto bearing date the twenty-seventh day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-one for the term of twenty-one years determinable in the manner therein mentioned together with all houses outhouses edifices buildings barns stables coach-houses yards gardens orchards ways paths passages lights easements waters watercourses proffits comodities emolum[ts] hereditam[ts] and appurtenances whatsoever to the said capital messe or mansion house closes or parcels of land or pasture ground and premes or any of them or any part thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining or therewith or with any of them or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore demised held used occupied or enjoyed or accepted reputed deemed and taken as part parcel or member thereof or of any part thereof and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and proffits of all and singular the said premes and all the estate right title interest use trust profit property possion claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of him the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto of in to or out of the same premes and every or any part or parcel thereof together with all deeds writings and evidences in the custody or power of the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto in anywise relating to the title of the same premes To have and to hold the said capital messe or mansion house closes or parcels of land or pasture ground and all and singular other the premes hereby granted bargained sold directed limitted and appointed or menconed or intended so to be with their and every of the appurts unto the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny their heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoofe of the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny and the heirs and assigns of the said Philip Champion Crespigny for ever in trust nevertheless as to the estate and interest of the said Claude Crespigny for him the said Philip Champion Crespigny his heirs and assigns for ever and to and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever and the said Henry Cornelisen party herto for himself and for the said Jane his wife his heirs exors and admors and for every of them doth covenant promise grant and agree to and with the said Philip Champion Crespigny his heirs exors admors and assigns and every of them by these presents in manner and form following (that is to say) that for the further and better granting and conveying all and singular the said premes hereinbefore menconed and intended to be hereby conveyed unto and to the use of the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny and the heirs and assigns of the said Philip Champion Crespigny and for barring and extinguishing all dower and right and title of dower of the said Jane Cornelisen in and to the same he the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto and Jane his wife shall and will at the proper costs and charges of the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto before the end of this present Easter term or as soon as conveniently may be acknowledged and levy in due form of law before his Matyes Justices of the Court of Comon Pleas at Westm[r] unto the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny and the heirs of the said Philip Champion Crespigny one or more ffine or ffines Sur conizance de droit come ceo &c with proclamations thereupon to be had and made according to the fform of the statute in that case made and provided and the usual course of ffines for assurance of lands in such cases used and accustomed of all and singular the said capital messe or mansion house closes or parcells of land or pasture ground hereditm[ts] and premes hereinbefore mentioned and intended to be hereby granted bargained sold and conveyed by such names quantitys qualitys number of acres and other descriptions as shall be thought apt and proper to comprehend and ascertain the same And it is hereby declared and agreed by and between

so says an amusing chronicler,* "five hundred noble and distinguished persons, including His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose condescension and politeness added dignity to rank and affection to royalty. The company began to assemble about one o'clock, and at three the Prince and his suite entered the apartments. He was escorted by the Camberwell Volunteers, and as he entered the park the following, extremely well set by Dr. Busby, was given in grand style :—

"Welcome! welcome! echo catch the grateful sound;
Welcome to this festive ground.
Here amid this sportive scene
Sylphs and Fairies pass unseen;
And they, with more than mortal powers impart
Tidings most grateful to each Briton's heart."

"Prophetic doth the Muse in rapture sing,
That with thy fame shall future ages ring;
Thy Country's welfare shall be all thy care;
That grateful Country shall thy worth revere.
Its glory, honour, love for thee, shall weave
More than a mortal crown—a never fading wreath."

"A beautiful fairy-like lady at the same time presented the Prince with a bouquet containing the white and red roses united.

"Mrs. Crespigny then led her royal guest through a winding, shaded walk on the right side of the park, and which at length opened to view a group of Gypsies, some of whom, from the grace of their manners, the company seemed desirous of contemplating without their masks. In prosecuting the meandering walks, the Prince and company were led to a complete fair, kept in several booths, erected for the purpose of exhibiting various articles for sale; and few of the company could resist the temptation of purchasing some of those pretty articles from the hands of the beautiful young ladies who kept the booths, and whose cheerfulness inspired greater pleasure, under the benevolent consideration that the product of the sale was destined to purposes of charity; for the character of Mrs. Crespigny is uniformly to render pleasure rational by making it subservient to virtuous sentiment, agreeably to the expression of Fenélon, "La vertu en reglant les passions n'éteint point le sentiment." In the vicinity of this virtuous traffick, so happily calculated to combine the feelings of humanity with the exercise of active beneficence, groups of ladies, with rakes and light implements of rural employment, danced round a garland of rich festoons of foliage and flowers, whilst musick of different kinds in tune reverberated upon the ear, or in soft melody died upon the delighted senses, and afforded gratifications equally cheerful and intellectual. Looking from hence through the foliage of the

all the said partys to these presents and the said Henry Cornelisen party hereto doth hereby declare agree direct and appoint that as well the said ffine so covenanted to be levyed and acknowledged as aforesaid as also a comon recovery heretofore suffered by the said Henry Cornelisen of the same premes as of Trinity term in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh yeare of the reign of his present Matye and all and every other ffines recoverys conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever at any time heretofore had made levyed suffered or executed or hereafter to be had made levyed suffered or executed of and concerning the said premes hereinbefore mentioned and hereby intended to be granted barguined sold and conveyed or any of them or any part thereof by or between the said partys to these presents or whereunto they or any of them were or was or are or is or shall be partys or a party or in anywise privy shall be and enure and shall be adjudged construed deemed and taken to be and enure and so was and were meant and intended and is and are hereby declared and agreed to be and enure to the only proper use and behoofe of the said Philip Champion Crespigny and Claude Crespigny and the heirs and assigns of the said Philip Champion Crespigny for ever in trust nevertheless as to the estate and interest of the said Claude Crespigny for the use and benefit of the said Philip Champion Crespigny his heirs and assigns and to and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever In Witness whereof the said partys to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seales the day and year first above written Henry Cornelisen, Jane Cornelisen, P. Champion Crespigny, Claude Crespigny Reced the day and year first within written of and from the within named Philip Champion Crespigny the full sum of Two thousand and seventy-five pounds being the full consideration money within mentioned and for which I have signed another receipt upon the back of an indre of release bearing even date herewith Witness my hand H. Cornelisen Witness Jno. Swale, Tubal Lewis, Anthy. Deveyor clerk to Mr. Crespigny Sealed and delivered by all the partys within named (being first duly stampt) in the presence of us Jno. Swale of Hatton Garden, Tubel Lewis his clerk, Anthy. Deveyor

Harris And be it remembered that the fifth day of May in the year above written the aforesaid Henry Cornelisen Esqr. came befcre our said Lord the King in his Chancery and acknowledged the indre aforesaid and all and every thing therein contained and specifyed in form above written and also the indre aforesaid was stampt according to the tenor of the statute made in the sixth year of the reign of the late King and Queen William and Mary of England and so forth inrolled the ninth day of May in the year above written

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxiv., part 2, p. 621.

spreading trees, haymakers neatly dressed were seen in the park, busily employed in turning, loading, and conveying home the heavy growth of the meadows. Whilst the umbrageous trees shaded the walks, the company was supplied with ices, orgeats, lemonades, and various refreshments, till they arrived at the Alcove and Hermitage, where additional refreshments were presented, and seats and chairs were placed under the shade of the trees, whose branches seemed everywhere to convey musick from the numerous instruments which echoed through the groves. Sometimes the harmony appeared to issue from the Hermitage ; but in passing through its various rooms, the sound still seemed distant, and vibrated among the ambient foliage, or pierced the transparent paintings of the Hermitage.

" After leaving this enchanting scenery, by pursuing the walk to the other side of the park, the company passed by the Aviary, near which is an urn, and on the base that supports it is inscribed—

IN REMEMBRANCE

OF THE

RIGHT HON. AUGUSTUS LORD VISCOUNT KEPPEL,

WHOM I HAD THE HAPPINESS AND HONOUR TO CALL MY FRIEND.

This is a small testimony of my respect to him who united the consideration of private friendship with that of public virtue.

Champion Lodge, May, 1789. M. C. C.

" From hence to the Lodge, or family residence, is shaded by lofty cedars of Libanus, acacias, and chesnuts. Under their shade the company had collected together soon after four o'clock, when glees were repeated, and followed by musick of serpino horns and savoyards ; after which the company were invited to refreshments in the Lodge. All the rooms on the ground-floor were soon filled, as well as the suite of seven rooms over them. The tables in every apartment were loaded with the richest and most plenteous refreshments of ices, fruits, cakes, wines, as well as of the more substantial viands.

" The Prince and his suite then withdrew, and the rest of the company returned to the lawn, when the sportive dance commenced with appropriate musick, and continued till past seven ; and at 8 o'clock cold meats, coffee, tea, lemonade, and wines, were presented to the guests, who departed with the close of the evening, delighted with every department of the entertainment, and in the highest degree with the affability and attentions of the distinguished persons whose taste and liberality diffused so much rational enjoyment and mental gratification.

" The whole of the day was brilliant, and was succeeded by a clear full moon, which greatly contributed to the pleasurable enjoyment of the occasion. These were infinitely heightened by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince, which afforded a gratification nowhere else to be found in the world ; of a personage, born to fill the greatest and most enviable throne upon it, descending to mingle in equal society and intercourse with those whom by birthright he was destined to govern. This amiable condescension in the Prince, this manly frankness to a people generous by freedom, and loyal from affection, presages the happiness of a great Nation, should heaven grant him, in the course of Nature, to succeed the august Sire who has long been the guardian and friend of millions of grateful subjects."

THE PECKHAM GARDENER: OR CAMBERWELL IN AN UPROAR.

Towards the end of the last century a most successful hoax was practised upon the residents of Camberwell by a man named Sandelands, a working gardener, of Peckham. Sandelands was a native of Scotland, and, with the shrewdness of his countrymen, contrived to circulate a report that he was heir to considerable funded property, as well as extensive and lucrative estates in the West Indies. So well did Sandelands act his part, that the report so cleverly circulated was generally believed, and the fortunate man was run after by all parties. He took a large house opposite the "Golden Lion," at Camberwell, and his patronage was much sought after by the local tradesmen. For a time all went well; money was easily procured, and builders and contractors vied with each other for the honour of altering, extending, and beautifying his new mansion. At length the day of reckoning came, and all the creditors were generously invited to meet "my lord" at a coffee-house in the city, and to bring prepared receipts. Sandelands, it is said, ordered ample refreshments, and asking to be excused for a few minutes, departed in peace, and left his dupes to enjoy themselves at their own expense.

The story of John Sandelands was so amusingly given by a local wit* at the time, that we cannot do better than place it before our readers *in extenso*.

"Now it came to pass in those days, there was a certain man in the land who worked upon the highways, and they called him John Sandelands, even as he is called unto this present day: and on a certain day while John was at his work, the devil stood before John and tempted him, and suggested unto him a great abundance of lies.

"And John went home in the middle of the day, and he called the neighbours together, and cried aloud with a voice of astonishment, 'Hear, O my masters, hear. As I was this day employed upon the roads, there came a certain man called Sir Gilbert Elliott, and he told me great news. For behold he said unto me, "John, thou art rich, thou hast much wealth, thou hast back dividends in the Bank, and plenty of Blacks in the West Indies."' And the neighbours marvelled at John's report, and they reasoned amongst themselves, and said, 'It is certainly true, for what can John get by lying?' So they all with one accord offered their services to John, and they pressed him vehemently to borrow their money, for they said within themselves, 'He is stricken in years, he has no child, and peradventure good may come of it.' So the mercer trusted him with silks, the draper trusted him with linen, and a good sort of old gentlewoman trusted him with a lease of her house, while the coachmaker prepared his carriage. And it came to pass, after certain days, that John called the workmen together, and said unto them, 'Hearken unto the orders of thy master, for behold, I will pull down, I will repair, I will alter; I will build a vestibule and reform the offices, and let the buildings be completed in style.'

"So the bricklayers and carpenters took possession of the house, and they demolished with a great speed, for they said, 'The more we pull down, the more we shall have to build up;' and they made surprising desolation in a few days. The wall and the wainscot, and the staircases and the floor, and the ceiling and the chimney-pieces went to pot; yea verily the roof was stripped of its tiles, and the door and the door-posts trembled. And moreover John said, 'Cut me down certain trees,

* The original document was kindly placed at our service by Mr. Burls, North Terrace.

and the timber was levelled in a twinkling, and the fences were brought down even unto the ground, for they worked as if the devil was in them.

"Now it came to pass when they asked John for money, behold he said, 'Not yet;' and when they asked a second time, John said, 'Wait a little;' and when they pressed him a third time, John was in no hurry to pay. But John said, 'Come unto me, O ye wooden-headed blockheads, on the fifth of this month, even the month of April, and meet me at a coffee-house, and bring with you your receipts, for Sir Gilbert and I shall settle matters with the Bank, and cash will abound on that day.' So the bells of Camberwell rang merrily on the 5th, for the ringers said, 'John comes into his fortune this day, and John will pay us handsomely at night, and make our hearts glad with beer.'

"And they were all punctual to time, every man prepared with his receipts, and they waited six hours for John, but it did not suit John to be there.

"So they all lifted up their voices together and spake despitefully of John, and many cursed John for an old scoundrel, and many bitter words escaped from their lips when they found that they were taken in; and behold when the tribe of the wooden heads had communed together, they murmured exceedingly and cried with one voice, 'O, Lord, how we are bit!' and they said, 'Let us adjourn from the great city unto the land of Camberwell, lest we be laughed to scorn.' But one of them said, 'We are of the tribe of wooden-heads, and it mattereth not unto what land we return; for the nations around will laugh us to scorn, and we shall be reviled by our wives and by our daughters, and generations to come will clap their hands together, and cry, "O, ye tribe of wooden-heads;"' and when they heard these words they hung down their heads and wept bitterly, and in their wrath cursed John.

"Then many from amongst them whose business it was to build up mansions for the godly and the ungodly rebuked them, and said, 'O, ye foolish men, in the bitterness of your wrath, curse not John; behold, I say unto you, a curse upon our credulity, and many curses upon our avarice; for the folly of our credulity hath punished our damnable sin of avarice. I say again unto ye, let us retire unto the land of Camberwell, for the wise men came from the east, but the foolish men remain in the south.'"

Sandelands, after the meeting of his creditors in the city, possibly wended his way northwards; and his wife, who always bore the character of being a decent and industrious woman, caused the following advertisement to be issued:—

"Whereas my husband, John Sandelands, late of Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, gardener, under pretence of having taken possession of a large fortune, has defrauded several persons at Peckham and Camberwell of considerable sums of money, at the instigation, it is supposed, of some designing person; and in consequence of a discovery of this iniquitous transaction being likely to take place, has absconded: This is therefore to inform my said husband that on his return to me at Camberwell, where I now am, and on his making a full discovery of his accomplices, every indulgence will be shown him by the parties for the part he has taken in this business, and his return will give the most heartfelt satisfaction to

"His affectionate and sorrowful wife,

"Melior Sandelands.

"Witness to signing
hereof,
"Wm. Footner.
"Ed. black.
"Ap. 7th, 1786."

The excitement caused by this hoax was not confined to Camberwell, but was much discussed throughout the metropolis. The papers of the day were full of it, and a farce was got up and performed several times with great success at the "Circus," called "The Peckham Gardener, or Camberwell in an Uproar."

QUEEN CAROLINE AND THE CAMBERWELL DEPUTATION.

In 1820 the parish of Camberwell was full of excitement concerning Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, "the unhappy Queen of England" as she is described on her tomb-stone.

The Queen found many warm supporters in Camberwell, and notably one extremely enthusiastic advocate, Mr. Timothy Brown, who resided at Peckham Lodge, Rye Lane. This gentleman, who was known as "Equality Brown," on account of his well known democratic views, insisted upon having a meeting of the parishioners in the church, to express sympathy with Queen Caroline in her troubles; but the churchwardens of that day, Messrs. Henry Gooch, Richard Billiter, and William Tristram, would not allow the use of the church for the purpose, and the following *jeu d'esprit* was written to support the churchwardens, and to cast ridicule upon the supporters of the Queen. It is a curious circumstance that Mr. Brown, who organised the address party from Camberwell, died on the very day that the address was presented :—

THE CAMBERWELL ADDRESS.—A POEM.

DEDICATED TO THE CHURCHWARDENS OF CAMBERWELL.

"When half the town was almost mad,
Whether a Queen was good or bad,
Addresses go from various places,
Making out wond'rous shocking cases;
And condolence and gratulation
Are sent by many of the nation;
But what is still more strange to tell,
The mania reach'd e'en Camberwell.
A council's held, with short debate
Resolve t' abuse the king and state:
'Some clever man shall draw th' address,
We'll all go up, we can't do less;
Copies shall *lie*, where easy found,
At Camb'well Lion, Dulwich Hound;
To Vogel's shop in George's Row,
And Peckham Thompson's let it go.'
The copies soon are blazoned forth
From east to west, from south to north;
And scores of paupers anxious press,
To add their names to the address:
While others go from door to door,
To add a few more to the score;
T' increase the number of the fools
Who lend themselves to faction's tools.
We'll now presume the whole complete—
A precious bundle of deceit;
A copy made in good law hand,
Which vulgar folk don't understand;
A sub-committee is appointed,
To wait upon the unanointed,
To know what time great folks require,
To make an answer full of fire.
'Saint Monday next no doubt will do
For Marybone as well as you.'
Suppose we Sunday morning come
Among the party, what a hum;
What busy note of preparation
By this important deputation;
One Cobbler gets his hands parboil'd,
To melt the wax with which they are soil'd;
Two Tin-men with their money club,
To buy a spacious washing-tub,
Where they may lay themselves in soak,
And come out clean like other folk;
The Painter, he begins to think
How he can best remove the stink
Oft caused by oil and turpentine,
And *brush* himself up wondrous fine;
The Victualler, now so fond of talk,
Almost forgets to bite his chalk;
The Tailor's cabbage, turn'd to cash,
Enables him to cut a dash,
On Sunday too, neglects the meeting,
To be prepared for gracious greeting;
The Bakers send the pudding back,
Without, as usual, going snack;
To learn to bow, and hands to kiss,
They think would not be much amiss.
At night, e'en sleep deserts the bed,
The grand address so fills each head.
At length the expected day arrives,
The most important of their lives;
In best attire they're dizened out,
Then anxious sit or walk about;
The children, or perhaps mamma,
At window plac'd to view from far,
And give due notice of th' approach,
Of taxed cart, or chance a coach,
To carry father and some other,
In this good cause a loving brother:
To make the curious set complete,
They pop the doctor in a seat.
When in the carriage first they're seated,
With grins and half-check'd laughs are greeted;
But when they reach St. Giles's Fields,
With fifty rabble at their heels,
They fancy then 'tis wondrous clever,
And join the cry of 'Queen for ever.'
But soon these self-important elves
Forget all others but themselves.
At length they reach the mansion gate,
When all alight with wondrous state;
Then bustle onward one and all,
And take their station in the hall;
Announce the name of deputation,
Look great as any in the nation.

The door is opened, on they press,
Regardless of each other's dress.
One treads the other down at heel,
Who quick exclaims, 'I sure can feel!'
And stooping down to put it right,
A friend falls over in a fright.
Another loudly bellows out,
'Why, don't you know I've got the gout!'
At length they enter, wildly stare,
Having no chance to get a chair;
Each lifts his foot and bobs his head,
Then hear th' address distinctly read;
Receive an answer, cut and dried,
The hand's held out with proper pride;
Each kiss and kiss and wags his jabber,
Cov'ring the Royal hand with slabber,
The colour starting in their faces;
With strains and grunts resume their places.
The object of their great devotion
Stepp'd forward with majestic motion,
Shook from her hand with coming grace,
O'er kerchief white, or various face,
The filth they could not well decline:
Thus dubb'd them knights of Caroline.
Then Mother Wood, without delay,
Told them to take themselves away.
As slow they move, she spoke again,
To *clear away for gentlemen.*
In dudgeon high, each takes his seat,
Angry at everything they meet;
At dinner, grumble much, no doubt,
While others fret at going without.
Some six, who cause unhappy lives,
In spleen went home and beat their wives
The dinner party's spirits flag,
Yet very much inclined to brag
Of all the wondrous things they'd seen,
Of Lady Ann and of the Queen.
The Farmer said, 'her hand was cold,
But 'tis the case when folks get old.'
The stationer begs leave to inform
He 'found her hand was very warm.'
You kissed it after, I suppose,
The Blacksmith burnt it with his nose.
The Barber adds with mighty glee,
'I know you kissed it after me.'
No other thing can pleasure give,
No doubt 't will last them while they live.
At morn the cobbler left his shoes,
Popp'd to the Bull to see the news,
Hunted it o'er, perused it well,
To find the name of Camberwell.
At length, and to his great surprise,
Distrusting yet his wondrous eyes,
Vexed to his heart, at finding out
No name of all this rabble rout,
Exclaimed, 'The world is full of crimes,
Oh, what a wicked Lying Times.
No parson in canonic robes
Read our grand umfatic trobes,
Henceforth I'll mind my proper labours,
And not be laughed at by my neighbours.'"

THE PALATINES.

The inhabitants of Camberwell took an active part in supporting the refugees from the Palatinate of the Rhine, who were driven from their homes in 1708 for having embraced the principles of Luther and the Reformation. As many as 7,000 were brought to England, of whom 3,000 were sent to America, and the majority of the remainder removed to Ireland. They settled principally on the estate of Lord Southwell, in the neighbourhood of Ballingran, where each man was supplied with a musket called a "Queen Anne," to protect himself and family; while for every man, woman, and child, eight acres of ground were leased, at the annual rental of 5*s.* per acre, which the government, wishing to encourage the Protestant interest, engaged to pay for the first twenty years. From numerous entries in the churchwardens' accounts, and other sources of information, we find that considerable sums were expended by the churchwardens of Camberwell in assisting these persecuted Christians. Barns were hired in various parts of Peckham and Camberwell, and temporary buildings erected to afford accommodation to the numerous families.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

AT different periods subsequent to the Domesday Survey, the following manors or reputed manors have existed in the parish :—

1. Camberwell Buckingham.
2. Camberwell or Peckham.
3. Camberwell Fryern.
4. Doudale's Manor.
5. Bretinghurst.
6. Basing.
7. Cold Abbey.
8. Milkwell.
9. Dulwich.

Camberwell Buckingham.

Haimo, an immediate tenant of the crown, at the time of the Domesday survey, is stated to have held the manor of Camberwell. There was no doubt land in Camberwell not within his jurisdiction ; as it appears from the *Testa* de Nevill that in the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. Martin de Cammerwell held one knight's fee here of the king, *in capite*, of the Honour of Gloucester, from the Conquest.*

The manor held by Haimo descended to the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and their representatives. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, who was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in the reign of Edward II., left no issue, and his estates were divided between his three sisters, Camberwell falling to the portion of Margaret, one of the co-heiresses, whose second husband, Hugh de Audley, in 1338, obtained the title of Earl of Gloucester. Margaret, the daughter and sole heiress of Hugh de Audley, married Ralph Earl of Stafford, whose descendant, Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, held the manor of Camberwell in the reign of Henry VIII. ; and from this nobleman or his immediate successors it received the designation of *Camberwell Buckingham.*

This estate was rented by John Scot at £7 a year, as appears by an account of all the bailiffs of the castles, &c., of this duke, rendered to his auditors from Michaelmas, anno 3, to Michaelmas, anno 4, Henry VIII.† On the attainder of the duke in 13 Henry VIII., 1522, the estate here was granted to this John Scot.

John Scott was a baron of the Exchequer in 1529, and died seised of this manor in 1553. Richard Scott, his grandson, devised it by will to his five sons, Edward, William, Bartholomew, Edgar, and Acton, equally between them. In 1583 Edgar sold his share to Edmund Bowyer, Esq., from whom it descended with Camberwell

* *Testa de Nevill*, 1802, F. p. 226.

† From a Long Roll, in the British Museum.

Fryern to the Smythe family, other portions of the manor came into possession of the Cock family, and eventually became the property of the Bowyers. The Chadwicks now hold that portion of this manor formerly purchased by Dr. Lettsom.

Camberwell, sometimes called the Manor of Peckham.

There was a manor called Camerwell besides that of Camberwell Buckingham, which was probably granted to Etaly, Tichesey, and Prechesland.

In the 35th Edw. I. (22 May, 1307) an inquisition was taken at Camerwell on the death of Robert de Bekewell, who died seised of the Manor of Camerwell, which he held of the heir of the Earl of Gloucester, then a minor, by the service of half a knight's fee. It consisted of a capital messuage, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum ; a windmill at 10*s.* ; a wood at 6*s.* 8*d.* ; 221 acres of arable land at 6*d.* ; 26 acres of meadow at 2*s.* ; 26 acres of pasture at 3*d.* ; rents of assize, £9 11*s.* 3*d.* ; customary works, 20*s.* ; perquisites of courts, 6*d.* ; amounting in all to £20 4*s.* 1*d.* Stephen de Bekewell, his son and heir, aged 30,* inherited it and remained owner in 8 Edward II., 1315.† Henry de Bekewell was owner in the 43 Edward III.

In the 5th Henry V. 1418, Isabella, wife of William Scot (who probably was a coheiress of Bekewell) died seised of a moiety of the site of the Manor of Camerwell, and of houses, gardens, &c., 91 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow at 3*s.* an acre, 31 acres of pasture, 24 acres of underwood wasted for a year, in all 2*s.* ; 26*s.* 8*d.* rent of assize and farm at will ; Ann Countess of Stafford holding the Manor, as of her dower, it being the estate of the Earl of Stafford, by payment of a pair of gilt spurs, or 6*d.* (and a part of Bretinghurst). William was her son and heir aged 7. ‡

John Scot (son and heir of John Scott) on the 15 August, 1558, died seised of "a Moiety of the Manor of Camerwell, held of the other Manor of Camerwell late the Duke of Buckingham's." This estate was not mentioned in his will, and as nothing was given to Richard, his eldest son, aged 32, it probably might have been settled on him previously.§

Richard, who died in December 16, 1560, left Thomas his son and heir an infant, who also died on the 19th January following. An Inquisition was taken on both their deaths May the 22d, and it was found that Edward Scot, brother of Richard, was heir to this estate. This Edward conveyed the moiety, on the 6 December 6 Elizabeth, 1564, to Thomas Muschamp and Katherine his wife and Matthew Muschamp, and the heirs of Matthew.|| Matthew was knighted, and died in 21 Elizabeth, 1579, without issue, leaving Jane and Susan, his two sisters, his co-heirs. ¶

Jane married, 1st Sir Thomas Grymes, and had issue one son Thomas, and 2nd, Sir Thomas Hunt.

Susan married Henry Topfield, Gent. ; and they conveyed their share of the moiety (that is, one fourth) on 1 April 34 Elizabeth, 1592, to Thomas Grymes.**

Of the other Moiety.

Katharine Dorset, widow, late wife of William Dorset, daughter and heir of Henry Beswell, son and heir of Henry de Beswell Knt. [Bekwell], granted in 31 Henry VI. all the lands and tenements which she had in right of the said Henry her father in

* Esc. 35 Edw. I. n. 11.
† In an Inquisition on the death of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, 8 Edw. II. n. 68.
‡ Esc. 5 Hen. V., n. 26.
§ Esc. 3 May, 1 Eliz.
|| Donation MS. Brit. Mus., No. 4,705.
¶ Esc. 21 Elizabeth.
** Donation MS., 4,705.

the Vills of Camerwell and Pekham, in the Parish of Camerwell, to William Apulton his son and Agatha his wife, and others, and the heirs of the bodies of William and Agatha.*

By an Inquisition on the death of John Scot in 1558, we find Ralph Muschamp possessed of a Moiety of the Manor of Camerwell; at whose death it came to Francis his son who died August 20 1612 and was succeeded by his son and heir also named Francis, who died 25 July 1632 seised of this Moiety held of Scott and Bowyer as of the Manor of Camberwell and Peckham. He left a son and heir named Edward,† and two daughters; one of whom, Elizabeth, married John Pearse, and the other, named Mary, married Edward Eversfield. Edmund died without issue for we find Eversfield and his wife selling it to Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., who marrying a sister of Sir Thomas Grimes became possessed, either by the marriage or purchase of the other Moiety.

At this time it consisted of a mansion house with some lands lying about it, but nothing more is known of it as a Manor.

Sir Thomas Trevor, chief justice of the Common Pleas, created Lord Trevor by Queen Anne in 1711, and one of the twelve individuals who were made peers at once, during the struggle for power,‡ purchased the Peckham estate of Sir Henry Bond. The judge resided here occasionally; and after his decease, in 1731, the estate was purchased by Mrs. Hill; from whom it descended to her nephew, Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq.; and in 1812 it belonged to his second son, Charles Shard, Esq., of Lovel's Hill, near Windsor, who succeeded his elder brother. In 1797 this ancient mansion was levelled to the ground, for the then commencing great metropolitan improvements, and the present Hill Street forms the site of the once magnificent and stately mansion. A part of this Manor is now held by Daniel Cronin, Esq.

The Manor of Camberwell Freren, or Fryern.

This Manor appears to have been formed out of lands granted to Rothomago and Reginald Poyntz by William Earl of Gloucester, grandson of King Henry the First, the former of whom gave the whole, and Pointz part, of what they so derived from the Earl to the Priory of Haliwell in Middlesex. After the suppression of that convent it was granted, 21 July, 36 Henry VIII., to Robert Draper, page of the Jewel Office to that King, who also owned a messuage called Green Place in Camberwell, having then lately purchased the same of Sir Henry Wyatt and others under the title of "The Manor of Camerwell, of Camerwell alias Frern," and a tenement called Freren also formerly belonging to the same priory, which, with lands called Cornbury in Peckham were held of the King by a rent of 16*s.* 4*d.*§ Robert Draper settled this on his wife Elizabeth for life, remainder to his son Henry. Henry dying in 1557, devised it to his brother Matthie, who in 1 Elizabeth, 1559, suffered a Recovery, by the description of the Manor of Camberwell, alias Freren, 4 messuages, 56 acres of land, 24 of meadow, and 11 of wood, in Camberwell and Dulwich; and on his marriage with Sence daughter of William Blackwell made a Settlement.

His monument informs us that he had no issue; and in his life he conveyed this estate to Edmund Bowyer,‖ whose mother Elizabeth was his youngest sister. She died in 1605. A Court Baron for this Manor was held, in 8 James I. 1611, in the

* Clause 31 Hen. VI., n. 32.
† Cole's Esc. III. 156 Brit. Mus.
‡ This was done in order to secure for the ministry a majority in the House of Peers.—Brayley.
§ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII.
‖ From Mr. Windham's Deeds.

name of Edmund Bowyer, then a Knight.* It passed from him to Anthony Bowyer, and by him given to his wife, and again passed to the Windhams and from thence to the Lady of Sir William Smythe.

Manor of Dowdale's, or Uvedale's.

The name of this Manor was corrupted into Dowlass. In the 25 Edward I. 1297, Thomas Tychesey died, seised of the Manor of Camerwell, 161 acres of arable land, 8 of meadow, and 15 of wood, rents of assize £6 19*s.* 8½*d.* pleas and perquisites of courts 12*d.* held of Joan Countess of Gloucester; and a messuage and 30 acres of arable land in Camerwell, held of Robert de Bekewell by service of 11*s.* 8*d.*; leaving Margaret wife of John de Malevyle, aged 30, Alice wife of Gilbert Etton, aged 40, and Elizabeth wife of Roger de Horne, his sisters and heirs.†

Roger de Horne had issue John his son and heir; and Gilbert Etton an only child Isabel, who married John de Ovedale (or Uvedale). The issue of Malevyle failing; John de Ovedale and John de Horne were found to hold this estate in the 8 Edward II. 1315, as also they did that of Pitsey.‡ Seemingly the issue of Horne failed, as we find Ovedale got the whole of Camerwell as well as Pitsey, for he made a feoffment of his estate in Camerwell and Peckham. Peter his son, aged 26, and heir, succeeded to the property at his death, 15 Edward II., 1322;§ but Isabel his wife survived him, and in 7 Edward III., 1334, paid 75*s.* for a Relief for her father and mother, Gilbert de Etton and Alice his wife, sister and one of the heirs of Thomas Tychesey, for the third part of the Manor of Tychesey, and for 90 acres of arable land, 13 of meadow and 10 of pasture, in Camerwell, held of the King by the service of one fourth of a knight's fee; and she was at the same time charged for her own Relief.‖

John succeeded his brother Peter, who by the name of John, son of John de Ovedale, Knt., granted to Isabel his father's widow all his father's right in the lands which she held for life in Tychesey, Camerwell, Peckham, and Dylewishe (Dulwich).¶ Thomas succeeded his brother Peter, and in 21 Edward III., 1348, it was found that he, with Andrew Peverell, Stephen Malevyle, and Roger de Stannyngden, held two knight's fees in Tychesey and Camerwell of Hugh de Audele, Earl of Gloucester, and his wife Margaret.**

Tradition says that one or more of the children of Henry VIII. were nursed here.

The Manor of Bretinghurst, or Bredinghurst, at Peckham Rye.

This Manor adjoined to a Wood grubbed up in the middle of the last century. In an ancient Roll of the Barony of Maminot it is mentioned as lying in Kent, and Philpot says that this, (as well as Hatcham,) was formerly in Kent, and that there was a small bridge near which was a way leading to Bradinghurst, and this is confirmed by an Inquisition taken in the reign of Richard II.††

Geffrey de Bretinghurst in the reign of Edward the First acknowledged that he held of Thomas de Tichesey 40 acres of land in Camerwell by the service of 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum and suit to his Court at Camerwell from three weeks to three weeks; and undertakes in future to do that service for the said lands; but because he had not

* Court Roll at Mr. Windham's.
† Esc. 25 Edw. I., n. 31.
‡ Esc. 8 Edw.
§ Esc. 15 Edw. II., n. 26.
‖ Harl. MS. 34 from Rot. C mmun. Rembr. Ex.
¶ Claus. 14 Edw. III., p. 1.
** Esc. 21 Edw. III., n. 59.
†† Philpot, Vill. Cantian, p. 127, quoted by Dr. Harris, in his History of Kent, 3.

done the service, he is in mercy.* Robert his son and heir died seised, in 9 Edward III. 1336, of 120 acres of land at 4*d.* an acre, 24 of meadow at 18*d.* and 6 marcs rent, in Camerwell and Peckham, by the service of paying 10*s.* every 32 weeks to the Ward of Dover Castle, pleas and perquisites of courts 2*s.*; total £7 18*s.* Also of 21 acres of land held in demesne as of fee of Isabel de Douedale [Uvedale] and John de Malynes, by the service of 5*s.* and suit to the Court of Hugh de Audele at Camerwell [i.e. Camberwell Buckingham]; and by Joan his wife he left Stephen his son and heir aged 30.†

Thomas son and heir of Henry Dolsely Citizen of London, granted in 27 Edward III. 1354 to Edmund de Barneby, Vicar of Camerwell, and John Fauconer Chaplain, and their heirs, his Manor of Pekham, and all the lands and tenements in Camerwell, Pekham and Dylewysshe, which he had of the Grant of Sir John Stonore Knt. the elder.‡ This Thomas Dolesley (alias Doleshill) on 1 August 43 Edward III. 1370, died seised of the Manor of Bretynghurst held of the King *in capite* by knight's service, viz., to the Ward of Dover Castle 10*s.* every 32 weeks, and to the Lord Say 12*d.* per annum at his Manor of West Grenwych; also to Robert Lyttel at his Manor of Dowedale 2*s.* 8½*d.* The capital messuage was of no value beyond reprises; a garden, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 40 acres of land value 20*s.*; 100 of pasture 16*s.* 8*d.*; 36 of meadow £3 12*s.*; rents of assize 40*s.*; 8 hens 16*d.*; 5 eggs a halfpenny; leaving Edward aged 3 his son and heir, who also died seised of the Manors of Peckham and Basings; the latter held of Henry de Bekewell as of his Manor of Camerwell.§

By Letters Patent anno 47, n. 12, the King demised Bretynghurst to John Thorp (the same being in his hands by reason of the minority of Edward Dolshill). It was found by an Inquisition taken on Saturday before St. Luke (18 September) 6 Richard II. 1383 Edward son and heir of Thomas Dolsill died 7 September last, and that Agnes wife of John del Pantrye, the daughter of Joan, the sister of Thomas, the father of Edward, and Simon (so called here) Worsted, son of Isabella the other sister of Thomas, were coheirs of Edward.‖ In the 9 Richard II. 1386 this Simon Worsted, John att Pantrey and Agnes his wife, she being the other coheir of the said Edward, gave to the King 100*s.* for their Relief for Brodinghurst.¶ Agnes died in 19 Richard II. 1396, leaving Margaret her daughter and heir,** who became entitled to one moiety of Bretinghurst, subject to the dower of Joan the widow of Thomas Dolshill who died two years after, viz. 21 Richard II. when it was found that the reversion belonged to John Worsted and this Margaret as the coheirs of Thomas Dolshill, John being then of the age of 20, Margaret 15.†† Margaret married Robert Bernard who died on Saturday before the feast of St. Luke 1408 without issue, John Worsted, son of John, being her cousin and heir, aged 21.†† Here the family of Worsted seem to stop, as no account has been found of John Worsted's death or any further mention of the family. It is presumed he left two daughters, his coheirs, one marrying William Scot; for, on an Inquisition taken 16 October 5 Henry V. 1418, on the death of Isabella wife of William Scot of London,‡‡ clearly shows that she died 18 September in that year seised of part of a tenement in Peckham called Bretynghurst, 20 acres of arable land, 60 of pasture, inclosed with

* Rot. 3. It may fairly be conjectured that this transaction occurred before the 18th of Edward I., when the Statute was made, intituled (from the words which it commences), "Quia Emptores Terrarum," by which it was enacted that when lands were alienated by a mesne tenant the services due from that tenant should revert to the superior lord; Bretinghurst may have afterwards become the immediate tenant in fee, not of Techesey, but of the Earl of Gloucester, or rather of the crown; and thus, having obtained the substantial possession of the estate, it was subseqnently known by the name of his family.—Brayley.

† Esc. 9 Edw. III., n. 3.

‡ Claus. 27 Edw. III., n. 22, 25, 26, 27.

§ Esc. 43 Edw. III., p. 1. n. 28.

‖ Esc. 6 Rich. II., n. 30.

¶ Com. Rot.

** Esc. 8 Hen. IV., n. 8 and 13.

†† Esc. 9 Hen. IV., n. 30.

‡‡ John and Nicholas Bekewell were on the jury.

hedgerows, 24 of meadow, 20*s.* rent of assize and farm at will, held of the King *in capite* of the Castle of Dover, by ward every 32 weeks (and of a moiety of the Manor of Camberwell as before stated); and that William Scot was her son and heir aged 7. That this Isabella was a daughter of Worsted is further to be conjectured from Vincent's "Surrey Pedigrees" in the Herald's College, where it is stated that William Scot married Margaret daughter and coheiress of . . . . . Bredinghurst,* substituting the name of the estate for that of the owner, and mistaking the Christian name, calling her Margaret instead of Isabella.

Probably the other coheir married into the Muschamp family, as William Muschamp was possessed of the other moiety of the Manor of Bredinghurst in 28 Henry VIII. He married the daughter of William Scot, but had no issue; by his second wife Elizabeth he had Thomas, who had issue Matthew and two daughters; by Elizabeth his third wife he had issue Ralph Muschamp, living in 33 Henry VIII., who inherited the moiety of this Manor, and left issue Francis, who died 20 August, 1612, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who died 25 July, 1632, leaving Edmund his son and heir, aged 11, and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married John Pearse, and Mary, who married Edward Eversfield; they sold the Manor to Sir Thomas Bond in 1672, whose son, Sir Henry, alienated it to Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, and created a Peer. After his death it was sold to Mr. Hill, a merchant, from whom it descended to William Shard, Esq.

On an Inquisition taken, May 3, 1 Eliz., on the death of John Scot, son and heir of John Scot, Baron of the Exchequer, it was found that he died seised of a moiety of Redinghurst [Bredinghurst], and that Richard Scot was his son and heir aged 32.† He made a Will, and devised estates to his younger sons; but this is not mentioned, and appears to have descended to his eldest son Richard, who died 16 December, 1560, as stated in an Inquisition taken 22 May following on the death of Thomas Scot his son and heir, who died soon after him, viz. 19 January preceding the Inquisition, aged 7; whereupon his uncle Edward Scot became his heir.

Manor of Basing.

This Manor gave name to a family of some note. We find in the Reign of King John, Robert Basing making over to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem‡ the manor of Hawley, near Sutton at Hone in Kent. William Basing, Dean of St. Paul's, about the year 1212, founded the nunnery called St. Helen, Bishopsgate, and another William Basing augmented the endowment. He was Sheriff of London in 1309 and of Kent in 1314. And we also find Solomon de Basing and Hugh de Basing sheriffs of London in 1215. This Solomon gave to the nuns of Halliwell land called Newlersfield and 10 other acres.§

Thomas Dolshill appears to have died seised of the Manor in 43 Edward III. 1370,‖ leaving Edward, an infant aged 3, his son and heir; but Joan the widow of Thomas was seised of this estate jointly with Thomas, remainder to his heirs. Joan married Robert Lyttel, and continued to hold it.¶ In the 6 Richard II. 1383, Edward Dolshill died leaving Agnes the wife of John del Pantrye and Simon Worsted his coheirs.**

* In the church of Woodmansterne are the arms. of Scot quartering Bretinghurst, viz.: 1 and 4 Arg. on a fess Sa. 3 boar's head's couped Or, for Scot; 2 and 3 Az. on a fess dancette Arg. 3 martlets Gu. for Bretinghurst.—Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 464; which arms are on the brass for John Scott in this church.

† Ex. 1 Eliz.

‡ Hasted's Kent.

§ Monast. Argl. I. 532.

‖ Esc. 43 Edw. III., p. 1. n. 28, and 8 Hen. IV., n. 8 and 13, and 9 Hen. IV., n. 34.

¶ See Esc. 6 Rich. II., n. 30.

** Idem.

Henry Baker, on 24 October, 1557, died seised of the Manor of Basings, in Peckham, in the Parish of Camberwell, held of Ralph Muschamp as of his Manor of Camberwell, a messuage and land called Browns, and messuage and land in Sop Lane, leaving Richard his son and heir. It seems to have been entered very precisely as to Richard's age in 15 Elizabeth, as 20 years 11 months and 14 days,* and seemingly he died without issue, being succeeded by Frances his sister. Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Gardener, died 10 August, 1631, seised of this manor and of a messuage and lands in Camberwell, and of 3 roods in the street called Greene Hundred in Camberwell; and that his son William died before him, leaving a son George, who became heir to his grandfather, another son named Thomas, and a daughter named Ann.†

In 1812 Sir William East, of Hall Place, Berks., Bart., was owner, and it has since passed into several hands.

The Manor of Coldherbergh, or Cold Abbey.

In 36 Edward III. 1363, Sir Thomas Vaghan, Knt., died seised of a Manor called Coldherbergh in Hachesham; part of which, a messuage value 2*s.* per annum, and 9 acres of land value 4*s.* 6*d.*, being held of the King as of his Manor of Hachesham, and which was granted to the King by Roger Bavent, by service of 14*d.*, paid at the said Manor; the other, certain tenements in Camerwell belonging to the said Manor of Coldherbergh, was held of the Earl of Stafford by knight's service and suit of Court of Camerwell, leaving Hamo Vaghan his son and heir, aged one year.‡ By the minority of the heir two third parts of the first mentioned premises were seised into the King's hands, and the other third part being assigned to Alice, widow of Sir Thomas, for her dower.§

By the Will of Richard Skynner, of Peckham in the County of Surrey, made and written by the hand of John Skynner his brother, ult. December 8 Henry VII. [1492] Agnes his wife shall have all his lands and tenements, rents and services in Peckham and Camberwell for her life, paying 5 marcs yearly during the life of Isabel Bradbrygg widow to William his son and the heirs of William. After the decease of Agnes, the lands to remain to his son Michael, his heirs and assigns, paying the 5 marcs. He gave to his son Michael all his interest in the Manor and Land called Cold Abbey in Pekham, Camberwell, and Deptford, or in the Purparty of Christopher Middleton therein.

The Manor of Milkwell.

This Manor, which extends into the parish of Lambeth, and was once held of the king *in capite*, belonged to the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark; and it was granted by the fraternity of that house, in 1305, to the monastery of St. Mary Overie, consideration of a rent-charge of ten shillings a year. The prior and convent of St. Mary's, in 1538, the 29th of Henry VIII. executed a lease of the manor for a term of 40 years; subject to which the king, in 1541, granted it to Sir Thomas Wyatt; and he having been executed and attainted of treason in the reign of Queen Mary, it again reverted to the Crown. Richard Duke, Esq., clerk of the Court of Augmentation, having procured a grant of the freehold

* Esc. 26 May 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary; and further 19 October, 15 Eliz.—Cole's Ex. ii. 141.
† Esc. 9 Cha. I., Cole's Ex. ii. 329.
‡ Esc. 36 Edw. III., p. 2, n. 64.
§ Esc. 40 Edw. III., n. 40.

from Queen Elizabeth, endeavoured, but without success, to set aside the lease. In 1609 the estate belonged to Sir Edward Duke, Knt.; and it then contained about 400 acres of land.

In 1616, Sir Edward obtained a licence to alienate to Robert Cambell and his heirs, and a conveyance was executed accordingly Dec. 1st in the same year. Mr. Cambell, who was an alderman of London, died in 1639; and the estate was afterwards held under his will by his family; from whom it was transferred by sale to the Bowyers, and is descended through the Wyndhams to Lady Smythe.

The Manor of Dulwich is elsewhere described.

SUBSIDIES.

THE Subsidy Rolls now deposited in the Public Record Office afford valuable information concerning the past history of this parish, as they furnish us not only with the names of the principal gentry for many centuries past, but give also their relative social position.

It was originally contemplated to introduce into these pages the whole of the assessments in the possession of the writer, commencing in the reign of Edward III. and ending in that of Charles II. inclusive; but owing to the great space which they would occupy, upwards of fifty pages, it has been deemed advisable to give the following extracts, as a specimen of the whole, and to reserve the bulk for publication at some future day :—

Lay Sub. Co. Surrey No $\frac{184}{4}$ 6th Edw. III.

Surr.

Taxatio xv^me dno Regi a Laicis concesse in com Surr anno r. r. E. t'cij a conquestu sexto p. Johem Dabnoun & Willm de Westone taxatores & coll in eodem com p commission dni Regis.

HUNDR DE BRIXISTONE.

VILLATA DE PECHM & CAMWELLE.

D Johe Lambyn	iiij^s viij^d	D Thom fabr	viij^d
D Thom de betayne	xvj^d	D Rob Michel	xvj^d
D Rob Richard	xx^d	D Joh Meleward	xij^d
D Joh Gonuild	xx^d	D Will Marchal	vj^s
D Rob le Helte	viij^d	D Joh ate Welle	xij^d
D Ad de Melherst	xx^d	D Joh Ouerstret	ij^s
D Joh Cutiler	xij^d	D Auic haukines	ix^d
D Joh Alfred	viij^d	D Henr le Coupe	ix^d
D Ric Wyting^z	iij^s	D Sampson le Coupe	ix^d
D Simoe Baudri	xvj^d	D Joh de bonis	ij^s
D Joh Marchal	xvj^d	D Will Oliuer	ij^s
D Nic le ffrensh	xij^d	D Alano Colle	ix^d
D Joh le Baker	xij^d	D Ric Leche	ix^d
D Will Ode	xij^d	D Thom Tryg	xij^d
D Joh Wyting	xvj^d	D Ric Tod	xvj^d
D Matild ate brigge	xij^d	D Will Wodeser	ij^s iiij^d
D Joh Estmer	xij^d	D Rob Langswet	xvj^d
D Joh Malyns	v^s	D Thom Stamer	xvj^d
D Joh le Webbe	viij^d	D Thom Arnold	xvj^d
D Joh Richer	viij^d	D Joh Gonuild	ix^d
D Rog Domyng	xij^d	D Alic Ermsnor	ij^s iiij^d
D Ad de Munnes	iij^s iiij^d	D Gerkyn Gerard	ix^d
D Rad Michel	xij^d	D Thom Rutor	iij^s iiij^d
D Thom de Dumlye	ij^s iiij^d	D Steph de Bekewell	ix^s
D Steph Ode	xij^d	D Joh ffelip	viij^d
D Joh ate forde	iij^s	D Js Douedale	ij^s
D Rog ate Styghele	ij^s	D Rob de Bretynghurst	iij^s iiij^d
D Will Colyn	xx^d	Sm iiij^li xvij^s vij^d pb.	

Lay Subsidies—Surrey No $\frac{184}{190}$.

34 & 35 Hen VIII.

Hundred of Brixton.

Surr—The Extracte Indentyd of and for the Secound payment of the kyngs Subsedye,

granted to his Maiestye by his Lay Subiects in his plyament holden at Westm in the xxxiiijth yere of his most gcyous Regn Taxed Rated and Cessid wth in the hundreds of Bryxton & Wallyngton in the Countye of Surr byfore Robt Curson John Scott and Nichus legh esquiers Comyssions for the same appoynted & assigned by the kyngs Lres patentes Thou pte of whiche extract ys delyued the Day of the Date herof to (blank) Muschamp gent high Collecto appoynted by the same Comyssions to levye gather & Receyve the same Secound payment And the same to pay to the kyngs use in his Excheako at Westm byfore the (blank) Day of (blank) next comyng after the Date herof In Wytnes Wherof as well the said Comyssions as the said high Collecto to theys psents Indentyd have put theyr Sealls gouen the xxviij^{ti} Day of October in the xxxvj^{ti} yere of the Reign of o^{r} soueign Lord henry the viijth by the gce of god kyng of England ffrance and Irelande Defendo of the fayth and in earth of the Churche of England & Ireland Supme heade. | .

CAMERWELL PEKHAM DOLWYCHE & HECHAM.

John Skott Esquier in Lands	lxxx^{li}	iiij^{li}
Rauff Muschamp in Lands	xx^{li}	xx^{s}
Robt Draper in goods	lxxx^{li}	liij^{s} iiij^{d}
Rychard Hyll in londs	xl m^{r}ks	xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
Henry Baker in lands	xxij^{li}	xxij^{s}
Henry Ode in goods	x^{li}	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Henry henley in goods	xx^{li}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Henry Hunt in goods	xxx^{li}	xx^{s}
Robt Sharporow in lands	x^{li}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
John Webster in goods	xx^{li}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Thomas Edall in goods	xxx^{li}	xx^{s}
John Monck in goods	xx^{li}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Water Dove in goods	xviij^{li}	vj^{s}
Roger Hobson in goods	xv^{li}	v^{s}
Robt Olyn in goods	xx m^{r}ks	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Leonard Wylson in goods	x^{li}	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Rychard Tewson in goods	x^{li}	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Wyllm Smyth in goods	viij^{li}	xvj^{d}
Water Howse in goods	iiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}	v^{d}
Thoms ffryer in goods	x^{li}	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Thoms Draper in goods	viij^{li}	xvj^{d}
John Ailman in goods	v^{li}	x^{d}
Rychard Bracy in goods	v m^{r}ks	iiij^{d}
RichardBaker in goods	vij^{li}	xiiij^{d}
Basseden Wydowe in goods	xx^{li}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Symonds wydow in goods	xxm^{r}ks	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Kateryn Sharpowe in goods	x m^{r}ks	xiiij^{d}
Water Symon in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Richard Cooke in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Robt Ramsey in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Nichus Toddyngton in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
John Cunyngborough in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
George Eton in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Geffrey Brokesby in goods	xx m^{r}ks	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Wyllm Steuenson in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Elyzabeth Ploke in goods	v^{li}	x^{d}
Robt Wylson in goods	liij^{s} iiij^{d}	iij^{d}
Kateryn Bracy in goods	iiij^{li}	iiij^{d}
Stevyn Sare in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Rauff Ode in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Roger Hamond in goods	xxx^{s}	ij^{d}
John Bracye in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Richard Harryson in goods	x^{li}	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
John Spenser in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
John Alyne in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Nichus Malyn in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Thoms Babbys in goods	v m^{r}ks	iiij^{d}
Thomas Wette in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Henry Walker in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
John Serman in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Robt ffryer in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Robt Edwards.	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Xpofer Dawnkester in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Vulnans Widowe in goods	v m^{r}ks	iiij^{d}
Xpofer Batman in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
John Harryson in goods	vij^{li}	xiiij^{d}
Michell Casynghall in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Nichus Bone in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
John Olyu^{r} in goods	v^{li}	x^{d}
John Cooke in goods	xxvj^{s} viij^{d}	ij^{d}
Thoms Bowman in goods	xxx^{s}	ij^{d}
Robt Wytherton in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
John Hewys in goods	xl^{s}	ij^{d}
Wyllm Smyth ye yong^{r} in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Kateryn Smyth in goods	xx^{s}	j^{d}
Sma	xiij^{li} xvij^{s} ix^{d}	xv^{li} iiij^{s} v^{d}
Sma totals hundred predce	cxlv^{li} xj^{s} iiij^{d}	

Lay Sub. Co Surrey No $\frac{185}{265}$.

2 & 3 Edw VI.

PECKAM.

Rafe muschampe	xx^{li}	xx^{s}
Henry Baker	xx^{li}	xx^{s}
Nycholas Baker	x^{li}	x^{s}
John Monke	xij^{li}	xij^{s}
Wyllyam Henlye	x^{li}	x^{s}
Rycharde Tuson	xv^{li}	xv^{s}
John ffulfan	x^{li}	x^{s}
Willm Goderde	x^{li}	x^{s}
Edmonde Hill	xx^{li}	xx
Sm	vj^{li} vij^{s}	

DULWYCHE.

Henrye Hunt	xxv^{li}	xxv^{s}
John Webster	xv^{li}	xv^{s}
Walter Dove	xiiij^{li}	xiiij^{s}
Kateryn Sharpearrowe	x^{li}	x^{s}
Nycholas Boone	x^{li}	x^{s}
Walter Symon	x^{li}	x^{s}
Gyles Robarte straunger	xx^{s}	xij^{d}
Sm	iiij^{li} v^{s}	

CAMMERWELL.

John Scot	xl^{li}	xl^{s}
Mystres Drap	l^{li}	l^{s}
Henry Ode	xl^{li}	xl^{s}
John Batts	xx^{li}	xx^{s}
Robert Olyver	xiiij^{li}	xiiij^{s}
Thomas Edall	xvj^{li}	xvj^{s}
George Crokes	x^{li}	x^{s}
Jeffrey Broxbye	x^{li}	x^{s}
John Conyborough	x^{li}	x^{s}
Sm	x^{li} x^{s}	

Lay Subsidies Co of Surrey.

No $\frac{185}{310}$. xviijth Eliz.

THE HUNDRED OF BRIXTON.

CAMERWELL.

Willm Fitzwillms Esquier in fees	xxv^{li}	videlt iij^{li} ix^{s} iiij^{d}
Mathew Draper Esquier in lands	xxv^{li}	iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
Dorathie Scott gent in lands	x^{li}	xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
Edmond Bowyer gent in lands	v^{li}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Actton Scotte gent in lands	iiij^{li}	x^{s} viij^{d}
Edgar Scotte gent in lands	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Willm Meadlye gent in goods	vj^{li}	x^{s}
Awdrye Horden gentilwoma in goods	vij^{li}	xj^{s} viij^{d}
Richard Gyffe in goods	viij^{l}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Barthilmew Daunce gent in goods	vj^{li}	x^{s}
Andrewe Sylvertoppe in goods	v^{li}	viij^{s} iiij^{d}
Thomas Lewes in goods	v^{li}	viij^{s} iiij^{d}
Henry Webster in goods	iiij^{li}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Raffe Ode in goods	iiij^{li}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Thomas Ode in goods	iiij^{li}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Henry Pycke in goods	xiij^{li}	xxj^{s} viij^{d}
John Garrett in goods	iiij^{li}	v^{s}
Suma	xv^{li}	^{s}

PECKHAM.

ffrancis Mustchamp Esquire in lands	xx^{li}	liij^{s} iiij^{d}
Willm Scotte Esquire in lands	x^{li}	xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
Thomas Mustchamp gent in lands	xiij^{li}	xxxiiij^{s} viij^{d}
Richard Backer gent in lands	xiij^{li}	xxxiij^{s} viij^{d}
Edwarde ffowle gent in goods	vij^{li}	xj^{s} viij^{d}
Anthonye Looe gent in goods	iij^{li}	v^{s}
Henry Olyve in goods	v^{li}	viij^{s} iiij^{d}
Robt Allen in goods	iiij^{li}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Raffe Betts in goods	xij^{li}	xj^{s} viij^{d}
John Ramsey in goods	iij^{li}	v^{s}
Robt Crispe in goods	v^{li}	viij^{s} iiij^{d}
Henry Carell in goods	iij^{li}	v^{s}
Willm Plogg in lands	xx^{s}	ij^{s} vij^{d}
John Henlye in lands	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Willm Morrant in goods	vj^{li}	x^{s}
Roger Savage in goods	v^{li}	viij^{s} iiij^{d}
Henry Briggs in goods	v^{li}	viij^{s} iiij^{d}
Nicholas Cocke in goods	iiij^{li}	v^{s}
Suma	xij^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}	

DULWYCHE.

Johane Calton widowe in lands	xij^{li}	xxxij^{s}
Barthilmew newce gent in goods	iiij^{li}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
John Mathew in goods	xij^{li}	xx^{s}
Willm Willkins in goods	vij^{li}	xj^{s} viij^{d}
Roger Hamon in goods	vij^{li}	xj^{s} viij^{d}
Xpofer Cusson in goods	iiij^{li}	vj^{s} viij^{d}
ffrannes Wilkinson in goods	iij^{li}	v^{s}
Dunstone Turnor in goods	iij^{li}	v^{s}
Clement newce in lands	iiij^{li}	x^{s} viij^{d}
Thomas Longe in lands	xl^{s}	v^{s} iiij^{d}
Suma	v^{li} xiiij^{s} viij^{d}	

Lay Subsidies, Co Surrey.

No $\frac{186}{418}$ 21. Jac I.

CAMERWELL.

Sir Edmund Bowyer Kt in land	xx^{li}	... iiij^{li} ...
Dame Elizabeth Scott in goods	viij^{li}	xxj^{s} ...
Dennys ffiemynge esqr in goods	x^{li}	xxvj^{s} ...
Jone Bowyer widow in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Jone Milbury widowe in goods	viij^{li}	xxj^{s} ... ^{d}
John Scott gent in goods	iiij^{li}	x^{s} viij^{s}
William Dennys gent in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Willm Kinge gent in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Willm Strathy gent in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Bigliff Carelton gent in goods	vj^{li}	xvj^{s}
Peter Hassard in goods.	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Henry Budder sen^{r} in lands	iiij^{li}	xiij^{s}
Anthony Smith ... in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}

PECKHAM.

S^{r} Thomas Gardin^{r} Kt in land	xx^{li}	iiij^{li}
S^{r} Thomas Grymes Kt in land	xx^{li}	iiij^{li}
ffrancis Muschamp gent in land	vj^{li}	xxiiij^{s}
Caesar Gallierdelo in goods	vj^{li}	xvj^{s}
Willm Glascock gent in goods	iiij^{li}	...
(blank) Collins widow in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Roger Baldwyn in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Robert Wardner in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Richard ffawcitt in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
John Gennynges in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Thomas Noble in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Thomas Watson in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Thomas Morley in goodes	vj^{li}	xvj^{s}

HATCHAM.

....ll Owen in goods	x^{li}	xxvj^{s}

DULWCH.

Edward Allyn esq in lands	xx^{li}	iiij^{li}
....Collins widow in goods	iiij^{li}	x^{s} viij^{d}
Thomas Downer in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Samuel Bridges in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
John Leyton in goods	iiij^{li}	x^{s} viij^{d}
.....Hadlie in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
.....D ... in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}

SESSORS.

Thomas Swingefeild gent in land	viij^{li}	xxxij^{s}
Stephn Mayneford in land	iij^{li}	xij^{s}
William Poole in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Thomas Large in land	iiij^{li}	xvj^{s}
Henry Budder in goods	iij^{li}	viij^{s}
Suma	xxxvij^{li}	xviij^{s} viij^{d}

Lay Subsidies (Hearth Tax) Co Surrey No $\frac{188}{496}$.

25 & 26 Car II.

Surr An Account & returne of all and singular the Chargable fire hearths and stoves in the said County and Borrough of Southwark in the County aforesd for one yeare ending on Lady Day One thousand six hundred Seaventy and ffoure as the same were delivered in by ffrancis Weaver Gent Receiver of the said Duty and approved att the generall quarters Sessions of the peace holden for the said County att Southwarke aforesaid (by Adjournement on friday 23rd day of Aprill in the xxvij^th yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland King Defender of the ffaith before Thomas Lee James Reading John Dauling Richard How and Peter Rich Esq^rs Justices of our said Lord the King.

CAMBERWELL.

Sr. John Bowyer	20
	8
Bowyer, Esqr	8
Rufford	2
Will. Hi . . . s	2
Jo. James	4
Jo. Person	2
Eras. Inder	2
Will. May	2
Thos. Newman	3
Jo. Bagford	4
Jo. Egerton	6
Mrs. Sandham	7
Mr. Allington	6
Tho. Newman	2
Doct. Parr	10
Doct. Bradford	10
Geo. Carwine	4
Mrs. Walker	10
Jo. Scott, Esq.	17
Mr. Hen. Stockwell	4
Mrs. Cooke	7
Mr. Waite	13
Mr. Matox	11
Mrs. ffoxe	7
Mr. Bines	7
Mrs. Hunt	3
Mr. Simonds	4
Robert Adcocke	3
Mich. Gilbert	6
Rich. Simonds	2
Harb. Jenckes	8
Tho. Howe	3
Tho. Dendy	3
Will. Horton	3
ffranc. Heard	1
Sam. Bird	2
Peter Dayler	2
(blank) Pickten	2
Rich. Allen	3
Nichs. Delues, Esq.	17
Mr. ffox	2
Tho. Parrett	2
Mr. ffox	5
Ben. James	2
Mr. Geo. Andrews	6
Mr. Jno. Poole	6

PECKHAM IN RYE, CAMBERWELL.

Capt. Tucker	5
Tho. Badly	3
Jo. Sears	4
Geo. Kinge	6
Mr. Willi. Pellham	5
Jo. Walckeman	2
ffranc Walker	3
Willi. Walker	2
And. Siluersides	1
Willi. Perey	3
Joseph Hill	1
Mr. Barber	2
Willi. Calpenter	2

DULWICH.

Mr. Allen for the College	33
Jo. Starkey, sen.	2
Jo. Hamond	2
James Ireland	2
Mr. Hassnot	4
Tho. Whithand	2
Tho. Butterfeild	5
Tho. Hill	4
Mich. Hamond	1
John Starkey, jun.	8
Mr. West 2 howses	12
Tho. Rench	6
Jo. Boulton	4
Mr. White	11
Jo. Scriuener	2
Dan. Scriuener	1
Willi. Budgen	3
Willi. Terrey	8
Mr. Wells	6
Symon Hewett	1
Nichs. Badger	2
Phillip Cane	2
Antony Bennett	2
Jo. Archer	2
Rich. Perrey	2
John Dainee	2
Capt. Cartright	5
Gylds Plumer	4
Edw. Bennet	2
Willi. Hicks	5
Dan. Payne	1
ffran. Barrett	1
Tho. Cranwell	1
Widd. Perey	4
Mr. Tompson.	10
Tho. Browne	3
Robt. Budder.	2
Widd. Delues	1
Jo. Barrett	2
Tho. Hill	5
Mrs. Lee.	2

PECKHAM IN CAMBERWELL.

Widd. Parker	2
Jo. Bagford, sen.	2
Dan. Gestone.	4
Widd. Rogers & her ten.	2
Mr. Willcocke	6
Mr. Godfrey	7
Mr. Budinge	10
Mr. Hillton	3
Geo. Sparkes	6
Mr. Ben. Godfry	9
Jo. Oxedy	8
Rich. Bird	3
Mr. Sandurn	4
Mr. Powell.	4

Jo. Dorrell, &c.	4
Jo. Hunt	4
Jo. Edgerton	6
Jo. Banister	1
Jo. Bond, Esq.	7
Jo. Barton	3
Steuen Loyd	3
Tho. Sturgis, Esqr.	8
Rich. Loyd	1
Mr. Jno. Edes	12
Phillip Batcheler	1
Wid. Cranley	2
Mr. Parham	3
Will. Buckett	1
Olliuer H. Loyd	4
Mrs. Sarney	8
Robt. Rogers	4
Rich. Jackson	1
Ja. Stanny	1
Phillip Bucknell	3
Nichs. Hudson	1
Edw. Allen	2
Mr. Dutchfeild	8
Mr. Morgine	6
Robt. Lett	2
Tho. Hurst	2
Mr. Selbee	6
Mr. Louell.	9
Rich. Heathway	2
Jo. Brewer	1
Willi. Wiggen	2
Mr. Nelson	2
Robt. Milton	2
Sam. Smith	6
Sr. Tho. Bond	5
Mr. Richardson	7
Thos. Pond	2
Widd. Brewer	1
Willi. Kinge	2
Nath. East.	5
Jo. Cranwell	1
Joseph Howard	3
Rich. Lett	2
Larr Tickett	1
Will. Porter	2
Willi. Worrell	3
Jo. Bagford	2
Jo. Tucktell	3
Mr. West	11
Jo. Crawly	3
Tho. Johnson.	4
Willi. Riply	3
Willi. Euans	2
Willi. Nash	3
Willi. Morgine	4
Willi. Hamond	5
Tho. Peaper, Esq.	13
Tho. Harley	2
Willi. Runfeild	1
Tho. Siluerside.	1
Ralph Waye	2
Jo. Asburne	3
Rich. Hall	2
Jo. Hall	2
Willi. East	4
Symon Readinge	2
Widd. James & Jo. feild	3
Marke feild	1
Sary Moore	3
Jo. feild	2
Willi. Jeffs	4
Willi. Darles	4
Olliuer Bowles, Esq.	8
Geo. Horsted	4
Mr. Sharpe	4
Robt. Browne	2
fran. Page	2
Tho. Dumper	1
Allexander Wollford	4
Hen. Barlow	2
Willi. Bush	2
Jo. Lemon.	2
Mr. James Abbis	4
Edw. Newman	1
Clement Ware	1
Widd. Staples	2
Will. Bird	2
Jo. Allowayes	2
Capt. Jo. Messinger	4
Wm. Hopkins	2
Jo. Marchant.	1

Lay Subsidies Co. Surrey 3. Car I. No. $\frac{186}{434}$.

CAMERWELL.

Sr Edward Bellingham Kt in Lands	xli	xls
Dame Elizabeth Scott wid in Lands	vjli	xxiiijs
Sr Toby Cage Kt in Lands	viijli	xxxijs
Dennis ffleminge Esqr in goods	viijli	xxjs iiijd
George Baker gen in goods	iiijli	xs viijd
Mr (blank) Wallis in goods	vjli	xvjs
Roger Kilvert gen in goods	vjli	xvjs
Martine Clarke gen in goods	iiijli	xs viijd
Thomas Woodgate gen in goods	vjli	xvjs
William ffearnes gen in goods	vli	xiijs
William Strachier gen in goods	iijli	viijs
Gosby in Lands	jli	iiijs

PECKHAM.

Sir Thomas Gardyner Kt in Lands	xxli	iiijli
Sir Thomas Crymes Kt in Lands	xxli	iiijli
ffrancies Muschamp esquire in Lands	vjli	xxiiijs
Thomas Dabridgcourt Gent in Goods	vjli	xvjs
Mrs Fran Muschamp widow a Recusant in goods	iijli	xvjs
John Draper gent in goods	iiijli	xs viijd
Ewen gen in goods	iijli	viijs
Robert Warner in goods	iijli	viijs
Thomas Swingfeild Junor in Lands	jli	iiijs
John Osborne of Dowdalls farme gen in goods	viijli	xxjs iiijd

DULWICH.

Thomas Alline gen in goods	vjli	xvjs
Mathyas Alline gen in goods	vjli	xvjs
Lawrence Brinley gen in goods	vjli	xvjs
Thomas Downer in Lands	jli	iiijs

SESSORS.

Thomas Swingfeild Senior gen in Lands	viijli	xxxijs
Steephen Maynford gen in Lands	iijli	xijs
Thomas Large gen in Lands	vli	xxs
Henry Budder in Lands	iiijli	xvjs
William Poole in goods	iiijli	xs viijd

LOCAL PLACES AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS.

MANY interesting associations connected with Camberwell Grove have been noticed in previous chapters. A word still remains, however, to be written about the trees of the Grove, which ornamented its graceful slope before the invasion of bricks and mortar, and which still remain as striking ornaments of the locality. Our illustration of the Grove, published more than a century since, represents the place when the Grove House tavern was the principal building there. The beautiful trees are disappearing one by one, thanks to gas and water pipes and other emblems of modern civilization; and in an unpretending little volume, entitled Bible Lyrics and other Poems, the writer thus laments over the Last of the Leafless :—

"Last of the leafless! withered tree!
Thou shalt not fall unsung,
Though hushed is now the minstrelsy
That once around thee rung.
The storm no more thy scourge shall be,
The winds of heav'n thy tongue,
Yet hast thou still a lively part,
Within one wayward rhymester's heart.

Preserved whilst thousands fall away,
The sun-beam shall not smite
That homeless sojourner by day,
Or baleful moon by night;
So whilst those hosts that round thee lay
Attest the spoiler's might,
Like him whose 'record is on high,'
To thee no deadly hurt comes nigh!"

Associated with Camberwell Grove, at least in the mind of the writer, is "The Camberwell Beauty."

During the progress of these pages through the press, the writer was incessantly entreated by Camberwell beauties of every kind and degree, to reveal the name of *the beauty* who was destined to appear in his book. It did not occur to the young ladies in question that any beauty other than "the female form divine" could possibly find a place in the writer's thoughts and projects. Refusing to respond to the pressing queries of his fair friends as to the name of the young lady, the writer was then invited to reveal the locality from which the selection had been made. At last, by a sort of common consent, two young ladies of somewhat different types of beauty were left alone in the field—a tall blonde of Camberwell Grove and a dark belle from Dulwich.

Which of these young ladies was ultimately selected by the writer is now no longer a secret, and it must be confessed by the discriminating belles of Camberwell that the choice has been prudent and proper. In the desperate task assigned him by the beauties of Camberwell, the writer was credited with boldness which he never possessed, and with taste but little in common with the extreme modesty of his character. To court the favour of one and the enmity of 999 is a task from which even the boldest must shrink; but to select for his pages a charming entomological

CAMBERWELL BEAUTY.

representative of all the charming belles of the district, who one and all, without a single exception, are

"As beautiful as a butterfly,"

is a pleasure which the most timid and retiring may revel in!

"The wide uncertainty," says Mr. Morris, in his History of British Butterflies, "of the periodical appearance of this very fine butterfly is very remarkable, and 'whither away?' between the dates of its visits is a question we cannot answer."

It appeared in immense numbers about ninety years ago, and in 1819 it was observed very frequently in all parts of the kingdom; but since that time very few have been seen.

The butterfly appears in the beginning of August, and like others of its class occasionally survives during the winter, and re-appears after its long sleep, with the advance of the new year. The caterpillar feeds on the willow and birch, and is said to be found on the topmost branches.

The butterfly varies in the expanse of its wings from a little under 3 inches to 3 inches and a half. The fore wings are of a "fine dark rich claret colour,* margined with dull white or yellowish." Inside the margin is a row of blue spots on a velvet black ground. The hind wings are of the same dark claret ground colour.

Underneath, the wings are ash brown, with a great many slender transverse black lines; the white margin and spots show through as do the bar and blue spots, but only faintly.

The caterpillar is gregarious, black in colour, with spots on the back, and some of the legs of a red colour.

The chrysalis is dull black, with fulvous spots and dentated in appearance.

The illustration of Camberwell Mill will bring back the time to many of our readers when Freeman's Mill was a conspicuous parochial boundary point, being the first in this parish on the western side of Camberwell Road adjoining Newington.

In the vicinity of the mill was a well known locality known as Bowyer Lane, now Wyndham Road.

In the early part of the present century this place was the abode of questionable characters of all sorts. Greenacre lived here in 1836, the year of the murder now associated with his name; and it is stated on reliable authority that the body of a man who was executed for horse stealing was exhibited by the family living in Bowyer Lane, at one shilling a head, until Mr. Hyde, then curate at St. Giles' church, put a stop to it. At one time Bowyer Lane was the abode of hawkers, costermongers, and chimney sweepers, and donkeys abounded in the neighbourhood. In the Camberwell Road lived a farmer, who was a firm believer in the transmigration of souls; and, donkey that he must then have been, he was possessed with the idea that even after his present tenement was given up, the next earthly tabernacle that his spirit would fly to, would be that of a donkey; and, therefore, he was kind to donkeys then existing. The denizens of Bowyer Lane finding out this article of the farmer's belief, were in the habit of giving their ass an extra knock whenever they passed the farm; whereupon the donkey-that-was-to-be would rush out, and not only expostulate with the man but feed his animal. It is needless to add that the old man found many customers.

* Morris, British Butterflies.

The Flora Gardens, Bowyer Lane, were at one time one of the features of the neighbourhood.

One of the most frightful murders of the present century was that committed by Greenacre within this parish. This man was by trade a cabinet-maker, and had engaged to marry his victim, Mrs. Brown, a widow and laundress, on Christmas Day, 1836. In order to make arrangements for the events of the morrow, Mrs. Brown removed to Camberwell on Christmas Eve. Four days after, the trunk and arms of a female (which from some peculiarity in the sexual conformation, were subsequently proved to be parts of the murdered woman) were found inclosed in a sack near the Pine-apple Gate in the Edgeware Road; on the 6th of January following, a human head, which impeded the closing of the gates at the Ben Johnson's lock, near Stepney, was drawn up by the lock-keeper with a hitcher; and, on the 2nd of February, the legs and thighs of a human being were discovered in an ozier-bed in Cold-harbour Lane, between Camberwell and Brixton. Greenacre was apprehended on the 24th of March, in St. Alban's Place, Lambeth, together with Sarah Gale, a woman with whom he had long cohabited. They were tried and condemned; and Greenacre was executed at the Old Bailey, on the 2nd of May following the murder; and Sarah Gale, in whose possession was found some of the murdered woman's property, was transported for life. From a report of the trial it appears, that the murdered woman was first stunned; and, whilst in that condition, her head was cut from her body with a common table knife;* after which other parts of her body were dismembered. On the night of his apprehension, Greenacre was confined in a cell at the Paddington station-house, where he attempted to commit suicide by strangulation with his pocket handkerchief, but was prevented by an officer who heard his groans. Greenacre's first wife is buried in St. Giles's churchyard, close to the south entrance of the church.

Another murder which created much sensation at the time was that committed by a Frenchman, Horceau, in February, 1846. The man, who was a professor of languages, lived at the time in Wellington Place, Southampton Street; and according to the verdict, "while in a state of temporary insanity, produced by extreme privation and want," murdered two of his children and then cut his own throat.

Within a stones throw of this locality are the Addington Square Baths, built by Mr. John Day in 1825. The swimming bath is 70 feet by 50 feet. There is a swimming club called the Cygnus Club held here, under the patronage of R. A. Gray, Esq., J.P. Mr. J. Sparrow is the present proprietor.

In the Albany Road (Earl Street) is the well known firm of bookbinders, whose factory is generally known as Watkins' Bible Factory. Messrs. Watkins removed to Camberwell in 1862. They have contracted for the binding of the British and Foreign Bible Society for more than fifty years, and their establishment comprises nearly 400 hands, and as many as one million copies of the Scriptures are bound by them annually.

The following large firms amongst others have factories in the parish :†—Messrs. Chubb and Son; Wilcox and Gibbs; Ellington and Ridley; Sowerby and Co.; Peter Brown and Co.; whilst there are several extensive oil-cloth factories, the principal of which are those belonging to Mr. Wells, Avenue Road, and Enoch

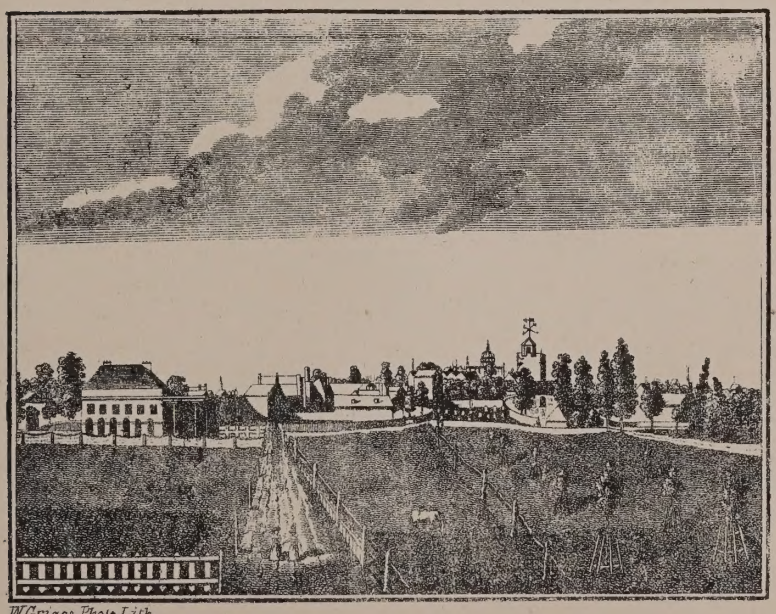
* This knife was discovered some years after when the premises, in which the murder was committed, were pulled down by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company. It is now in Madame Tussaud's Museum.

† There are numerous and extensive factories at Hatcham, within this parish, amongst which may be mentioned the Chemical Colour Works of Mr. Horace Corey; the Parafin Candle Works of Mr. Windhurst; the Talbot Engine Works of Messrs. Russell and Co.; the Soap Factory of Messrs. Herbert and Horton; the Paper-Collar Factory of Mr. Denne; and the Leather Factories of Messrs. Hught and Langford.

CAMBERWELL MILL

(ADJOINING NEWINGTON.)

1800.



W Griggs, Photo Lith.

View *of* CAMBERWELL, *from the* Grove.

1750.

Clarke and Co., Neate Street. Mr. Clarke's factory was built about 1850, and is constructed entirely of timber, and there are nearly 150 men and boys employed. There are numerous establishments in Camberwell employing in the aggregate several hundred young women;—the largest of which are the establishments belonging to Mr. Stevens, St. James's Road, and Mr. Cooper, Coburg Road, shirt and collar manufacturers. In the New Church Road, near Addington Square, are the well known Mineral Water Works of Mr. J. A. Taylor.

In a letter from Venice to Mr. Murray, in 1817, Byron begs him to send out "some soda powders, but no poetry;" and it is to be feared that in these enlightened days a very general preference is still given to soda-water!

Mr. Taylor has been known to send out as many as 30,000 bottles of soda-water in one day. Books don't "go off" in the Row at this rate.

Mr. Taylor's premises appear to be well planned and suitable in every way for his particular business. The present buildings were commenced in 1868, and completed in March in the following year. The contractor was Mr. R. N. Foster, and the architect, Mr. Joseph S. Moye, of 48, Hertford Street, Mayfair. The business was commenced in the early part of the present century by Mr. J. M. Taylor, chemist, of East Street, Walworth. The present proprietor, Mr. T. A. Taylor, is a liberal supporter of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum in this parish.

There are also mineral water factories belonging to Messrs. White and Co., in the Windham Road, and Mr. Barrett, in Grove Lane.

Property in this neighbourhood has recently changed hands to a considerable extent, many leases on the Edmond Estate, in George Street, Waterloo Street, &c., having recently fallen in. The property was purchased by the late Mr. Edmonds, of the Bowyer family. Another property, known as "The D'Eynsford Estate," was sold by auction at Garraway's, November, 1861, by Messrs. Lumley, and comprised ground rents of £410 per annum, secured on 142 houses in D'Eynsford Road, Brooke's Terrace, Harvey Road, and Kimpton Road, including Ezra Chapel; also twenty-nine freehold houses and vacant land; the whole representing property producing £2,000 per annum, and an estimated rack-rental on the falling in of the leases of £20,000.

"The Brunswick Square Estate" was also sold at the auction mart in August, 1863, by order of the Court of Chancery in the cause of Hudson v. Hudson. It comprised the enclosure, shrubbery, land, and sixteen residences, the leasehold portion having been derived from the vicar of Camberwell in 1847, and the freehold in 1842 and 1851. The General Investment Company purchased the estate, and it was subsequently resold by them in portions.

The Old Kent Road, known as Kent Street Road until the end of the last century, was a continuation of Kent Street, in the Borough, and was the highway from Kent to the Metropolis.* There were but few houses in the Kent Road a century since, there being less than a dozen persons then rated to the poor in that district. Rocque's Map of 1750 shows the Kent Road lined with hedge-rows. At the east end of Kent Street in 1847 was unearthed a pointed arched bridge of the fifteenth century, probably erected by the monks of Bermondsey Abbey, lords of the manor. In Rocque's Map, this arch, called Lock's Bridge from being near the

* Smollett, in his *Travels*, 1766, describes "the avenue to London, by way of Kent Street, which is a most disgraceful entrance to such an opulent city. A foreigner, in passing through this beggarly and ruinous suburb, conceives such an idea of misery and meanness, as all the wealth and magnificence of London and Westminster are afterwards unable to destroy. A friend of mine, who brought a Parisian from Dover in his own post-chaise, contrived to enter Southwark after it was dark, that his friend might not perceive the nakedness of this quarter."

Lock Hospital, carries the road over a stream, which runs from Newington Fields* to Bermondsey!

Kent Street and Kent Street Road have witnessed many grand and glorious events. Scenes of conquest and devotion; the pageantry of peace, as well as the horrors of riot and rebellion and the miseries of war; are called up at the mention of their names. The Roman invader came along the rich marshy ground supporting Kent Street; † thousands of weary and devoted pilgrims have passed along this dreary way; the Black Prince and his veteran army, flushed with victory, entered London by this south walk; Cade, with 20,000 insurgents, came from Blackheath into Southwark by this route; and the ill-fated Wyatt rushed along its narrow course to discomforture and death. The citizens in great state crossed the river once a year in the olden time to open Southwark fair and to inspect the city boundaries. The fair, which was held on September 7th, 8th, and 9th, was opened by the lord mayor and sheriffs "riding to St. Magnus' Church, after dinner, at two in the afternoon; the former vested with his collar of SS., without his hood; and all dressed in their scarlet gowns, lined, without their cloaks. They were attended by the sword-bearer, wearing his embroidered cap, and carrying 'the pearl sword;' and at the church were met by the aldermen, all of whom, after evening prayer, rode over the bridge in procession, passed through the Fair, and continued either to St. George's Church, Newington Bridge, or to the stones pointing out the City liberties at St. Thomas à Watering."‡

This place was the first halting-place out of London on the road to Kent, and it was so called from its being the place where the pilgrims going to Canterbury usually halted by the way. Chaucer, in his prologue to the Canterbury Tales, thus speaks of this place:—

> "And forth we riden a little more than pas
> Unto the Watering of St. Thomas—
> And there our hoste began his hors' arrest."

Its precise situation was as near as possible that part of the Old Kent Road which is intersected by the Albany Road, and the memory of the place is still kept alive by St. Thomas's Road, close by, and by tavern-signs in the neighbourhood.

At the commencement of the present century there was a stream here which served as a common sewer, across which a bridge was built; and in going from Camberwell into Newington or Southwark, it was not unusual for people to say they were going over the water. The current from the Peckham Hill was at times so strong as to overflow at least two acres of ground.§

When old London Bridge afforded the only passage over the Thames, the Kent Road, then known as Kinge's Street, probably from the fact that royal processions often passed along its course, was a thoroughfare of great importance. Mention is made in the city records of numerous deputations of citizens to St. Thomas à Watering to meet returning warriors, as well as to pay homage to royalty. When the victors at Agincourt returned to England, they were met here with much ceremony on the 23rd November, 1415. "The Maior of London," says Holinshed, "and the aldermen, apparelled in orient grained scarlet; and four hundred com-

* Maitland (page 8) states that west of the Fishmonger's Almshouses "is a moorish ground, with a small watercourse denominated the river Tygris, which is part of Cnut's trench; the outflux of which is on the east side of Rotherhithe parish, where the great wet dock is situate." In 1823, when the road between the almshouses and Newington Church was dug up for a new sewer, some piles and posts were discovered, with rings for mooring barges; also a pot of coins of Charles II. and William III. A parishioner, named Forns, who died, aged 109 years, early in the present century, remembered when boats came up this "river" as far as the church at Newington. (Brayley's Surrey, vol. iii., p. 405).

† Bagford.

‡ Timb's Curiosities of London, p. 743.

§ M. & B., vol. iii., p. 402.

moners, clad in beautiful meurtie, well mounted and trimlie horssed, with rich collars and great chains, met the king at Blackheath, rejoicing at his return; and the clergy of London, with rich crosses, sumptuous copes, and massiv censers, received him at St. Thomas à Watering with solemn procession."

The spot was set apart soon after this as a place of execution, and so continued until about the middle of the eighteenth century.

On Shrove Tuesday, 1498 (14 Hen. VII.), Ralph Wilford, a cordwainer's son, was hanged here for falsely assuming the title of "Earl of Warwick." On the 8th July, 1539, Griffith Cleark, vicar of Wandsworth, his chaplain, servant, and a friar named Waire, were all four hanged and quartered here, probably for denying the king's supremacy.

In 1553 (January 3rd) "was cared from the Marshalleshe unto Saynt Thomas of Wateryng, a talman, and whent thedur with the rope a-bowt ys neke, and so he hanggd a whylle, and the rope burst, and a whylle after and then they went for a-nodur rope, and so lyke-wyss he burst yt and fell to the grond, and so he skapyd with ys lyffe."

On the 25th of April following "vj feylons wher hangg[d] at Saynt Thomas of Watering; iiij were hangg[d] with ij altars a-pese, and the ij wher pore with one." *

On the 3rd of October, 1559, a "nuw payre of galows was sett up at Sant Thomas of Watering;" and on the 12th of February, 1650–1, "was reynyd † in Westmynster Hall v men, iij was for burglare, and ij were cutpurses, and cast to be hanged at Sant Thomas of Waterying: on was a gentyllman."

One of the quarters of Sir Thomas Wyatt, beheaded for rebellion on the 11th April, 1553, was exposed at this place; ‡ and on the 18th June, 1556, a younger son of Lord Sands was hanged here for robbing a cart, coming from a fair, at Beverley; § the booty was estimated at four thousand pounds. In 1559 five men were executed. Machyn, in his Diary, thus records the event:—

"The ix day of Feybruary at after-none a-bowtt iij of the cloke, wher v men wher hangyd at Sant Thomas of watherynges; one was captyn Jeukes, and (blank) Warde and (blank) Walles, and (blank) Beymont, and a-nodur man, and they were browth || up in ware ¶ all their lyffes,—for a grett robere done."

In May, 1593, John Penry, arraigned at the King's Bench for seditious words, on the stat. 23 Eliz. c. 2, was executed hastily, being brought in, in the afternoon, from the King's Bench prison, Southwark.**

Another memorable execution which took place here was that of Franklin, in 1615, for being concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury. A graphic account of this extraordinary execution will be found in the Egerton Papers (Camden Soc. Pub). Franklin, it appears, played pranks with the executioner, chaffed the chaplain, good-humouredly harangued the crowd, and distributed money among the small boys; "so that," we are told, "all men thought hime either madd or druneke." Before he died he "ded geve the hangman a bockes of the eare."

The last persons executed at St. Thomas à Watering were a father and son for murder, about 1740.

One of the sights of the Old Kent Road at the beginning of the eighteenth century was the cavalcade of Mrs. Mapp, the celebrated bone-setter, on her way to the city. On one occasion, we are told,†† that as the lady was proceeding along the

* Machyn's Diary.
† Arraigned.
‡ Strype's Ecc. Mem., 3–120. See also Machyn's Diary, p. 60.
§ Strype's Ecc. Mem., 301.
|| Brought. ¶ War.
** Life of Archbishop Whitgift.
†† Jeaffreson's "Book about Doctors."

Old Kent Road to the Borough in her carriage-and-four, dressed in a loosely-fitting robe-de-chambre, and manifesting by her manner that she had partaken too freely of Geneva water, she found herself in a very trying position. Her fat frame, indecorous dress, and dazzling equipage, were in the eyes of the mob sure signs of royalty, that she was immediately taken for a court lady of German origin, and unpopular repute, whose word was omnipotent at St. James's. Soon a crowd gathered round the carriage, and with the proper amount of yelling and hooting, were about to break the windows with stones, when, acting very much as Nell Gwynne did on a similar occasion, she exclaimed in a manner more emphatic than polite, "D—— it, don't you know me? I'm Mrs. Mapp, the bone-setter!"

St. Mary-le-Strand House, on the south side of the Old Kent Road, was built in 1811 by the parochial authorities of St. Mary-le-Strand, for a workhouse, and was so continued until 1836, when it was let to Messrs. J. A. and W. Lyon, bleachers, on lease. The land on which the house is built forms a portion of seven acres of land granted by Alice Loveday in 1667 to the above parish, and out of the rents and profits of the said land the authorities were directed to distribute £5 amongst twenty poor widows on the 6th of September in each year; on which occasion a sermon is preached by the minister, who receives the sum of twenty shillings for his trouble, and ten shillings are divided amongst the reader, clerk, and sexton.

The property has a frontage of about 789 feet, and is covered by about thirty houses, now known as St. Mary-le-Strand Place, and vested in the Trustees of the Charity Estates. The workhouse was erected under an Act of Parliament, in which was inserted a clause that no occupier of the workhouse should become chargeable to the parish of Camberwell by virtue of residence within the said building; but now that it has ceased to be used as a workhouse it is to be feared that the worthy occupier, Mr. J. A. Lyon, who is himself a poor-law guardian, could readily prove a settlement, but it would be rather difficult to find a more comfortable "settlement" than St. Mary-le-Strand workhouse as at present conducted. Camberwell is a model workhouse, but St. Mary of the Old Kent Road is a delightful retreat.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company (Old Kent Road), whose successful operations in Camberwell are well known, is deserving of something more than a passing notice. Year by year it has grown gradually but surely, and in stretching out its arms, as it were, from the Old Kent Road towards Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, it has removed even a church (Christ Church) from its foundation. The Society's estate consists now of 36 acres, 16 of which are leasehold and the remainder freehold, and its operations extend over 13 square miles, from the New Kent Road southwards as far as Croydon parish, taking in considerable portions of Newington, St. George the Martyr, a small part of Bermondsey, nearly all Camberwell, a large slice of Lambeth, and all Streatham. The number of men employed in the winter is about 500, and the number of customers on the books may be estimated at 15,000. The Company has altogether about 170 miles of main-pipes, and uses annually about 84,000 tons of coals, and supplies about 800,000,000 feet of gas in the course of a year, of an illuminating power never less than sixteen candles, although the parliamentary standard is fourteen candles.

The number of retorts is about 500, and the seven gas-holders are capable of storing nearly 4,000,000 feet of gas; while the greatest quantity made in a day somewhat exceeds that amount.

This parish is mainly supplied by the South Metropolitan Company, and as many as 1,736 public lamps are lighted by it, at a cost of about £6,500.

This very successful Company was founded in 1833 as a cannel gas company. It

ST. MARY LE STRAND HOUSE,
OLD KENT ROAD.

was incorporated in 1842, with an authorised capital of £200,000, and with power to increase to £250,000. In 1853 the south side of the Thames was divided into districts, which arrangements were sanctioned by Parliament in the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860. In 1869 the South Metropolitan Company obtained a fresh Act, which gave them power to raise a further capital of £250,000 with a maximum dividend of 10 per cent. The Company first supplied gas in 1834: and after four years' trial it was convincingly proved that to supply cannel gas at the price of gas made from the common coal was a financial mistake, and therefore cannel gas was abandoned in 1838.

The Company paid its first dividend of 1½ per cent. for the year 1836, 2½ in 1837, and 4 per cent. in 1839, creeping on to 6 per cent. in 1843; and this rate, with an occasional bonus, was continued for about ten years, when the competition of the Surrey Consumers' Company in 1852, 1853, and 1854 brought the dividends in those years down to 5 per cent. From 1854 to 1860, 6 per cent. was paid (with sundry bonuses), and from 1860 to the present time a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid.

The price of gas was at first 11*s.* per 1,000; it dropped from 9*s.* in 1840 to 6*s.* in 1848, then, through the introduction of the Surrey Company, to 4*s.* in 1850. After the south side of the Thames had been mapped out into districts, the price was raised to 4*s.* 6*d.*, and remained at that price until 1860, when it was reduced to 4*s.* 2*d.*, and then to 4*s.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*; and from January, 1872, 3*s.*, without meter rents, which were given up about twenty years ago.

This Company was enabled by frugal management to reduce the price even 2*d.* per 1,000 after coal had risen 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton at the pit's mouth, and owing to a good reserve the Company has not yet had occasion to raise the price. In 1872 the great agitation amongst the gas-stokers took place, but the South Metropolitan escaped a strike.

In October, 1836, a great explosion, felt all over London, took place at the works, but no lives were lost on the occasion.

Much of the Company's success must in fairness be attributed to the late Mr. Thomas Livesey, who ably fulfilled the duties first as manager (1839), and afterwards as secretary (1842). He died in harness on the 10th October, 1871, after thirty years' devoted labour, just before the gloom that has since enveloped gas undertakings became visible. Mr. Livesey was not only a very able manager and secretary, but a large-hearted man, and our local charities always found in him a warm friend and liberal patron. In his son, Mr. George Livesey, the present secretary and engineer, the Company has found a worthy successor to his father—greater praise no man can desire.

In Meeting House Lane, not far from the Peckham Road, is an institution which deserves to be more generally appreciated. It is known as the Working Men's Club, and has been established for about twelve years, mainly through the exertions of Messrs. T. Cash, P. Spurling, and G. Livesey. It is managed by a committee of working men, and is supported by the subscriptions of members, and by the donations of honorary members. There are about 300 names now on the books. The social intercourse afforded to working men through its agency has been productive of good feeling and good results, and it would be well if other parts of the parish were to follow the example of the working men of Peckham.

In Meeting House Lane also are the Metropolitan and Suburban Steam Bleaching Works, which have been established about eight years. There are about 80 hands employed (or shall we say 160?), and the proprietor, Mr. Vanhee, draws his custom principally from clubs and other large concerns.

Dr. Wilkinson, of Queen's Road, Peckham, was a noted man in his day. He was

the father of Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, for some time Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lambeth. The doctor had in his possession the skull of Oliver Cromwell,* which he was in the habit of showing to his numerous patients. Mr. Oliver John Williams, writing to the *Times*, January 2nd, 1875, states, about forty years ago he was taken by his father to Dr. Wilkinson for advice, and that after examining the youth's head, the Doctor remarked its close resemblance to the skull of Oliver Cromwell, which he had up-stairs. The skull is now, we believe, in the possession of Mr. Horace Wilkinson, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

There are two asylums licensed for the reception of lunatics in Camberwell—Camberwell House and Peckham House—which contain in the aggregate 800 patients. The asylum known as Camberwell House, in the Peckham Road, with its surrounding pleasure and garden grounds, occupies a space of some 20 acres, part of which is laid out in a park-like manner, the remainder being kept for the use of the patients who take an interest in garden pursuits. The principal building on the north side of Peckham Road was built by Mr. Wanostrocht † for a school which he

* The following details concerning Cromwell's skull are derived from a reliable source :—

"Oliver Cromwell died at Whitehall Palace on the 3rd of September, 1658, after a protracted illness. He had been long suffering from ague, and his case is cited in medical books as one of a man who died of ague while our warehouses were groaning with Peruvian bark, which we did not know how to use. During this illness he became so depressed and debilitated that he would allow no barber to come near him ; and his beard, instead of being cut in a certain fashion, grew all over his face. After his death the body lay in State at Somerset-house, having been carefully embalmed, and was afterwards buried with more than regal honours in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, where it lay until, after the Restoration, it was taken out of his grave, as were also the bodies of Ireton (Cromwell's son-in-law) and Bradshaw ; the latter, as President of the High Court of Justice, having pronounced sentence of death on Charles I. The three bodies were taken in carts to the Red Lion, in Holborn, and on the 30th of January, the anniversary of King Charles's death, they were removed on sledges to Tyburn, where they were hanged until sunset, and then taken down and beheaded, their bodies buried in a deep pit under the gallows, and their heads stuck upon the top of Westminster hall, where at that time sentinels walked.

"Ireton's head was in the middle, and Cromwell's and Bradshaw's on either side. Cromwell's head, being embalmed, remained exposed to the atmosphere for twenty-five years, and then one stormy night it was blown down, and picked up by the sentry, who, hiding it under his cloak, took it home and secreted it in the chimney corner; and, as inquiries were constantly being made about it by the Government, it was only on his death-bed that he revealed where he had hidden it. His family sold the head to one of the Cambridgeshire Russells ; and, in the same box in which it still is, it descended to a certain Samuel Russell, who being a needy and careless man, exhibited it in a place near Clare market. There it was seen by James Cox, who then owned a famous museum. He tried in vain to buy the head from Russell ; for, poor as he was, nothing would at first tempt him to part with the relic, but after a time Cox assisted him with money, and eventually, to clear himself from debt, he made the head over to Cox. When Cox at last parted with his museum he sold the head of Cromwell for £230 to three men, who bought it about the time of the French Revolution to exhibit in Mead-court, Bond Street, at half-a-crown ahead. Curiously enough, it happened that each of these three gentlemen died a sudden death, and the head came into the possession of the three nieces of the last man who died. These young ladies, nervous at keeping it in the house, asked Mr. Wilkinson, their medical man, to take care of it for them, and they subsequently sold it to him. For the next fifteen or twenty years Mr. Wilkinson was in the habit of showing it to all the distinguished men of that day.

"The circumstantial evidence is very curious. It is the only head in history which is known to have been embalmed and afterwards beheaded. On the back of the neck, above the vertebræ, is the mark of the cut of an axe where the executioner, having, perhaps, no proper block, had struck too high, and, laying the head in its soft, embalmed state on the block, flattened the nose on one side, making it adhere to the face. The hair grows promiscuously about the face, and the beard, stained to exactly the same colour by the embalming liquor, is tucked up under the chin, with the oaken staff of the spear with which the head was stuck up on Westminster Hall, which staff is perforated by a worm that never attacks oak until it has been for many years exposed to the weather.

"The iron spearhead, where it protrudes above the skull, is rusted away by the action of the atmosphere. The jagged way in which the top of the skull is removed throws us back to a time when surgery was in its infancy ; while the embalming is so beautifully done that the cellular process of the gums and the membrane of the tongue are still to be seen. Several teeth are still in the mouth ; the membrane of the eyelid remains, the pia-mater and the dura-mater, thin membranes, which I believe lie over the brain, may be seen clinging to the inner and upper part of the skull. The brain was, of course, removed, but the compartments are very distinct. When the great sculptor, Flaxman, went to see it, he said at once, 'You will not mind my expressing any disappointment I may feel on seeing the head?' 'Oh, no!' said Mr. Wilkinson, 'but will you tell me what are the characteristics by which the head might be recognised?' 'Well,' replied Flaxman, 'I know a great deal about the configuration of the head of Oliver Cromwell. He had a low, broad forehead, large orbits to the eyes, a high septum to the nose, and high cheek-bones ; but there is one feature which will be with me a crucial test, and that is, that, instead of having the lower jaw-bone somewhat curved, it was particularly short and straight, but set out at an angle, which gave him a jowlish appearance.' The head exactly answered to the description, and Flaxman went away expressing himself as convinced and delighted.

"There is a small hole where the wart was on his forehead, and the eyebrows met in the middle. The head has the appearance of hard, dry leather."

† Mr. Wanostrocht died in 1812, and was succeeded by Vincent Wanostrocht, LL.D., his nephew, who, dying in 1824, the charge devolved upon his son, Nicholas Wanostrocht, by whom it was leased, in 1832, to the Royal Naval School. This Wanostrocht became a famous cricketer, and was known as "Mr. Felix."

conducted for many years with eminent success; and the school treatises published by Mr. Wanostrocht while at Camberwell are still held in high estimation. The building was afterwards used by the Royal Naval School, which was subsequently removed to New Cross; and in 1846 the late Mr. Aubin, with Dr. Paul and Mr. Richards, opened it as an asylum for the insane, and the two latter gentlemen have made such additions and improvements as to render Camberwell House Asylum the largest of its kind in the metropolis—a proof of the constant and gradual increase which has taken place in the numbers of the insane of late years.* The several mansions, buildings, and cottages are all detached, thus rendering it an easy matter for the medical staff to classify the inmates, and to give to each patient such further classification as their mental state or social position may require. In consequence of this diversified arrangement, the institution is able to receive and accommodate patients of the upper, middle, and lower classes; and apparently all classes and conditions seem well cared for and considered.

The establishment is licensed for the reception of 483 inmates, and for their care and management there are upwards of 80 officers and servants.

Trades of various kinds are carried on within Camberwell House, shops specially constructed and arranged for the purpose having been built. Regularly qualified artisans are employed to instruct, assist, and superintend the patients in their various trades and occupations.

Divine service is held within the institution regularly every Sunday, the chaplain being the Rev. J. C. Wetherall, M.A.

There are a resident physician and surgeon. Dr. Schofield is the medical superintendent, whilst Dr. Paul acts as visiting physician.

Peckham House is also an asylum for the mentally afflicted, and as such is known far and wide. The fine old mansion and surrounding acres have not always been connected with the sad side of humanity, for prior to 1826 the noble building resounded with the merry laughter of freedom. The wealthy family of Spitta lived here in great style, giving fêtes, or what would now be termed garden-parties, to their neighbours, and dispensing charity with no niggard hand amongst the poor of the locality. In 1826 the building was opened as a private lunatic asylum, by the father of Dr. Armstrong, and it was so conducted until February, 1872, when Dr. Armstrong was succeeded by Dr. Stocker.

Great alterations have necessarily been made in the place from time to time, to meet the great demand upon the resources of the establishment, and with the exception of the principal building, this vast asylum has been constructed since the year 1826. And even the house itself has of late undergone many material alterations, as a great portion of it was very recently destroyed by fire, and Dr. Stocker seized the opportunity to carry out many improvements and additions, not the least important of which is the neat and substantial building adjoining the entrance gates, now used as a lodge. The asylum is licensed for 375 inmates, and at the present time there are about 350 within its walls, representing every phase of the "mystery of mania," drawn from all classes of society—from the pauper inmate to the titled dame—whilst all ages are found amongst the inmates, from tottering infancy to tottering age. It is

* The number of registered lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, on January 1st, 1874, was 62,027, an increase of 1,731 as compared with January 1st, 1873. The average annual increase for the last ten years has been 1,723. Out of the total for the present year 7,292 are private patients, and the remaining 54,735 paupers. The figures of the present report show the increase of the year to have been 269 of the former, and 1,462 of the latter class. In 1859 the total number was 36,762, and each succeeding year exhibits an increase. A table of peculiar interest is that which shows the ratio of lunatics per 1,000 of the population. This again displays a steady increase since 1859. In that year the ratio was 1·86. Ten years later it was 2·43, and now it is 2·62. The commissioners point out that these statistics have reference only to those lunatics who are registered, and accounted for as such in the returns made to the commissioners. The returns of the last census show that on April 3rd, 1871, there were in England and Wales 69,019 "lunatics, idiots, and imbeciles," whereas the returns made to the commissioners for January 1st, 1871, only showed 58,060, leaving 10,000 unreported to the commissioners. See Report, 1874.

needless to add that all that can be done for this mass of suffering humanity is done by Dr. Stocker and his assistants, Mr. Brown the medical superintendent, and Dr. Barringer the medical officer. Service is held every Sunday afternoon, the chaplain being the Rev. J. H. Hazell, M.A., of St. Andrew's, Peckham. Dr. Stocker has recently purchased a large mansion and estate at Bognor, which he intends using as a sea-side convalescent branch.

In the Peckham Road, adjoining Dr. Paul's, is the well-known brewery, now conducted by Mr. Jenner. In the oldest map extant of Camberwell, published about 1740, this brewery is there described as "The Brew House," and the present building is more than 100 years old. Mr. Jenner, whose family have long been identified with Camberwell, resides in Grove Lane; and a part of his house is set apart as a museum, which is exceedingly well stocked with valuable curiosities, gathered from every clime, and embracing almost every field of study and research.

High Street, Peckham, still boasts of many quaint old houses, some of which can date back more than two centuries. One of the most interesting of which is that conducted by the Misses Clifton, is elsewhere noticed. The police station forms part of what was once a fine Peckham mansion, formerly occupied by a wealthy family of the name of Dalton, and subsequently used as a nunnery. The police station occupies the site of one of its outbuildings. The house now occupied by Messrs. Tobitt as a drapers, was once the head-quarters of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, which was founded in 1702; whilst Avenue House, now the central establishment of Miss Rye, was once a family mansion of some note.

The Peckham Theatre was at one time an institution in the village; for the spirited proprietor, Mr. Penley, of Drury Lane notoriety, generally presented an attractive bill of fare, and residents of to-day speak in terms of high praise of the performers. The British School in the High Street now occupies the site of the building.

South Grove, Rye Lane, formerly known as George Street, is a private road, and the residents of the Grove contribute a sum not exceeding thirty shillings a year to keep the road, footpath, and shrubbery in repair. Trustees are chosen by the tenants annually, under a deed of Mr. George Choumert, dated 1831, to manage the property, and to inspect the treasurer's accounts, which are rendered yearly; and a notice of this audit is posted on the shrubbery for two hours at least each day for fourteen consecutive days. The parish lights the road.

Adjoining the Peckham Rye Railway Station is the Museum of Fire Arms, built by Mr. G. G. Bussey, in 1867, for a Permanent Exhibition of everything connected with Gunnery. Revolvers, rifles, guns, explosive compounds, projectiles, cartridges, &c., are always on view, and a rifle range is also connected with the establishment. Registers of shootings to let, dogs, &c., for sale, gamekeepers wanting situations, are kept at the museum for the convenience of sportsmen.

Nunhead is rapidly becoming a place of importance with a large population, and the head-quarters of various centres of industry, very different from the time when village lads and lasses were wont to dance and romp on Nun Green, and when the ancient Nun's Head, which has been an institution in the locality for more than 200 years, was an object of attraction, through its famous tea-gardens, to the worn-out citizen.

The Cemetery was the first undertaking of any note to disturb the tranquility of this snug retreat. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester in 1840, and at present covers an area of nearly 50 acres. The Rev. J. B. Marriott is the present chaplain.

In Nunhead Lane for many years lived a man known far and wide throughout the parish as "Mutton Davis." Common report says that he was so named in consequence of his inordinate liking for mutton, but we forbear to mention the quantity he is stated to have consumed at one sitting, for fear of shocking our readers in the

first place, and secondly, because we have no desire to give further currency to an idle tale. Davis, it appears, was a tailor, and in connexion with his trade was a benefit club, of which Davis was a leading spirit. It is stated that when appealed to by the other members to name the dishes for the annual dinner, Davis invariably selected mutton—hence the sobriquet. He appears from the statements of his contemporaries to have been a most extraordinary fellow, and though a man of a large well-covered frame, was an extraordinary jumper and wrestler, whilst his reputation either with or without the gloves, was an acknowledged fact throughout the village of Peckham. He was particularly supple of limb, and whilst sitting on his tailor's board, he would often astonish his visitors by the novel feat of making his feet meet at the back of his neck? He would also place a glass of ale on the ball of his foot and then raise the glass to his mouth without spilling any of the contents!

Although "Mutton Davis" was a man of extraordinary strength, and somewhat rough exterior, he is described by those who knew him best as being tender-hearted and simple as a child. He died September, 1867, aged 72 years, and was buried at Nunhead.

The firework factory of Mr. Brock has introduced a still further disturbing element to the tranquillity of the place; and Nunhead has become, in spite of itself, the head-quarters of pyrotechny.

The grand firework displays at the Crystal Palace, for which Mr. Brock is sole pyrotechnist, as he is also to the Sultan of Turkey, were commenced with the great firework competition in 1865. The judges were Colonel Boxer, late of Woolwich Arsenal, inventor of the Boxer cartridge, Dr. D. S. Price, Mr. E. Chadwick, C. B., and Mr. Edwin Clark, C.E. The exhibition originated with Mr. Brock, and the arrangements and details were mainly conducted by that gentleman, who was not himself a competitor, but rendered so much valuable service to the directors on the occasions, as to be appointed in the following year, 1866, sole pyrotechnist to the company—an appointment he has since filled with great credit to himself, and in which he has given much delight to many hundreds of thousands of visitors. The most extensive display made as yet was on the occasion of the visit of M. de Lesseps, of Suez Canal celebrity. A result of the Sultan's visit, and of his delight, was the special appointment of Mr. Brock as his pyrotechnist. Mr. Brock has visited Constantinople to arrange and superintend, under an Imperial commission, a grand display of fireworks on the Bosphorus; it cost about £1,000, and was of the most imposing character, and in every respect a complete success. Mr. Brock has also established for the Sultan a firework factory at Constantinople.

In all instances of visits of imperial, royal, or august personages to London, and to the Crystal Palace, a grand display of fireworks is invariably commanded. Including displays at these visits of illustrious personages, there are about eighteen grand displays of fireworks at the Crystal Palace in the course of the year, or in the season of six months. Many of our readers are aware of the vast improvements that have been made since 1866 in the quality and effectiveness of Mr. Brock's displays, of the marvellous delicacy, variety, and brilliancy of his coloured lights, the heights to which they are propelled, and the great distances they are made to float in the upper air;—

> "And fiery darts at intervals
> Flew up all sparkling from the main,
> As if each star that nightly falls,
> Were shooting back to heaven again."

As regards the comparative magnitude of the grand displays now made at the Crystal Palace, it is within the truth to say that they are now four times larger than the most ambitious attempt of 1866, nearly two tons of combustible matter being fired on every occasion of a grand display.

The largest erections connected with Mr. Brock's factory are the three most recently put up, which stand nearest to the public road. Their origin is a little curious. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war, when manufacturing operations of all kinds, including even the production of war stores, were paralysed in France, Mr. Brock was asked to undertake the manufacture for the French War Department of two millions of paper cartridge tubes. Some of the French officials had doubtless been at Nunhead before then, and had taken the impression from what they saw of Mr. Brock's energy, fertility of resource, and the skill and celerity with which his employés executed tube-work of paper, that he was the man of all others most likely to supply their need quickly and well. Their confidence was not misplaced. The large sheds were erected in a few days, as many hands as could be accommodated in them were put to work, and the order executed in an incredibly short space of time.

In the season Mr. Brock uses a large workshop in the Crystal Palace grounds. About seventy persons are employed in preparing the fireworks for a grand display, and sometimes as many as 200 for firing, when coloured lights as a salute are included. On a grand night there are as many as 3,000 discharges and lights—2,000 rockets, flight of 100 shells, 600 Roman candles, and 400 coloured lights. Some of the devices are in area 330 feet by 80 feet. Nearly seventy people are employed by Mr. Brock all the year round.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company are now erecting immense reservoirs at Nunhead. The company would seem to have long contemplated a settlement at Nunhead, since more than twenty-five years they purchased about 14 acres of freehold land there. The works include four reservoirs—two high level and two low level—the former having a holding capacity of six million gallons, and the latter twelve millions. The water will be pumped up at the company's intake six miles above Teddington Lock. The engine at Hampton Court having pumped the water from the river, will force it on to Battersea. Here powerful engines will send it on to Nunhead, where it will flow into the low-level reservoir, and from thence be pumped into the upper series. For this purpose, and for distribution, engines on the newest principle and embracing every modern improvement will be erected.

Each reservoir is entirely covered, in accordance with the provisions of the Metropolis Water Works' Act, 1852. This Act was passed to protect the water from the impurities of the London atmosphere, as well as to prevent the development of animal germs, by rays of light.

It is estimated that the mains in connexion with the distribution will on the aggregate be over 700 miles in length, and weigh upwards of 250,000 tons.

The interior of the reservoirs is built up in "bays," with brick arches springing from piers that are equi-distant from each other. The depth of water in each reservoir, when full, will be 20 feet. Provision has been made, in the event of necessity arising, to drain this immense quantity of water off in an incredibly short space of time, by means of an elaborate series of valves. The embankments are of extraordinary strength; they are built in terraces, each terrace being 16 feet wide. The engine house, which stands between the upper and lower reservoirs, is a handsome structure, with a square tower 70 feet in height, and built in the Venetian style of architecture. The material employed here is white brick with red dressings.

In carrying out these extensive works great difficulties have been experienced, owing partly to the natural configuration of the ground, and to its geological formation. Delays innumerable have occurred, and at one time the work was suspended for four months; but all difficulties are now happily surmounted, and this great engineering work will long remain a monument of enterprise and skill. The designers and executors were Messrs. Quick and Son, of Westminster, and Mr. Just, C.E., who

MISS GRIFFITH. DEL.

OLD FARM HOUSE, PECKHAM RYE.

recently carried out the great waterworks at Odessa ; whilst Messrs. Aird and Son, of Lambeth, are the contractors for laying the mains and erecting the boilers, &c. The total cost will be about £250,000.

In 1868 the manorial rights of Peckham Rye were purchased by the vestry of this parish. The common, which is said to be about 55 acres in extent, formed part of two manors, known as Camberwell Buckingham and Camberwell Friern. Previous to the acquisition of the manorial rights by the parish, the lord of the manor, Sir William Bowyer Smyth, had granted leases to a few of the inhabitants of the Rye for twenty-one years, all of which expired in December, 1866. The lessees usually expended about £100 per annum (partly contributed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood) in keeping the common in good condition.

Great difficulty was experienced before 1869 in keeping order on the Rye, and in preventing its becoming the site of a huge fair. In 1864 thirty-two vans of "Wombwell's wild beasts" held possession for a time, and other invasions more or less objectionable were made from time to time.

The lord of the manor formerly held considerable property in the vicinity of the Rye ; indeed at one time the Bowyer family were the principal landowners in this parish. In his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in 1865, the deputy steward of the lord of the manor, Mr. Charles Graham, claimed for Sir William Bowyer Smyth the absolute ownership of the Rye, and asserted that he was entitled to the full building value of the land, there being at that time, according to Mr. Graham, no copyholder having rights over it. Mr. T. Drake, however, whose energy and devotion in bringing about the purchase of Peckham Rye for the free use of the people cannot be too highly applauded, maintained, in his evidence before the House of Commons committee, that there were commoners having rights, and he mentioned instances where "the right of common and turbary" had been conveyed from vendors to purchasers.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the principal inhabitants was held on Wednesday, June 7th, 1865, to consider the best means to be adopted to prevent the erection of buildings on Peckham Rye ; and the vestry minutes of 3rd May, 1766, and April 14th, 1789, record similar protests of the parishioners against encroachments on Peckham Rye.

But the vestry is now master of the situation, and Peckham Rye affords healthy recreation to thousands upon thousands whose life is principally spent amidst City smoke or overbuilt suburbs.

The people's claims to the commons were stoutly defended in times past, even to the sacrifice of life—not so much for the right of recreation as the right of grazing and of gathering fuel. An old ditty, embodying the feeling of the people, runs thus :—

"'Tis very bad in man or woman
To steal a goose from off the common.
But who shall plead that man's excuse
Who steals the common from the goose?"

In addition to Peckham Rye there are the following open spaces :—

Goose Green, comprising about five acres of land, intersected by the parish road. It was part of the manor of Camberwell Friern.

Nunhead Green, about one acre ; and

Camberwell Green, containing rather more than an acre, and leased to the parish for 2,000 years.

On Peckham Rye is an old farm house, known as Homestead Farm, belonging to Mr. Stevens, which takes us back to the time when such holdings abounded throughout the parish. The quaint old house now standing is well worth a visit for its situation and surroundings are delightful.

Among the many landmarks rapidly disappearing, the Rectory Nursery, Crystal Palace Road, East Dulwich, is now to be numbered—at least, in its present magnitude.

Mr. Weller purchased the freehold of the nursery about eight years ago. On taking possession of the ground, he proceeded to take up the stumps of some lime-trees at one corner of the land, in doing which he unearthed a large stone, the top of which had been broken off, but the remainder being in a good state of preservation. An inscription on this stone, clearly and deeply carved, showed that it had been placed there in the year 1616, to indicate that the spot was the boundary of the land. The common-land, known as Peckham Rye Commom, including Goose Green as a part of the common, clearly reached as far as the Rectory Farm, or Nursery, and spread on the opposite side of the Green to the place where the church now stands. The site now occupied by the house of the Rev. T. D. C. Morse, St. John's, was that of the old farmhouse ; and that of Springfield Lodge, built upon forty-one years ago by Mr. Jones, solicitor, was the site of the old barn and cottages belonging to the Rectory Farm. The thoroughfare now known as the Crystal Palace Road was only a footpath formerly ; the road was thrown open as a public one in 1833, it being one of the covenants of the lease that a right of road be acknowledged from Goose Green, at the one end, to Lordship Lane, near the Plough Inn, at the other.

A portion of the land—that which fronts and flanks the rectory house, and a long strip 150 feet wide in the rear, at the back of Mr. Mountain's house, as far as the north corner of Lordship Lane, abutting on Goose Green, opposite to Dog-Kennel Lane, in the contemplated alterations, will be retained as a garden in connection with the house ; and alongside it, on the south, will be a handsome road, having buildings on the opposite side, the sides of the road to be skirted with trees. This road is to be named "Gulistan Grove," and is to be maintained as a grove literally, stretching from Lordship Lane to Crystal Palace Road. Transversely to this grove, and parallel with the Palace Road, will be "Rectory Road," the row of villas along which will have their back gardens adjoining those of the houses already existing on the estate, stretching to the avenue formerly known as "North Cross Road," and now bearing the nomenclature of "Upland Road." The new roads are now being commenced.

At the present time there are several large blocks of carcases in Lordship Lane which look like prospective prisons, and have been in that condition for years, having neither windows, doors, nor floors—a questionable monument to the speculative builder and an eyesore to the locality. But, amidst all this irregularity, there are many of the buildings which are praiseworthy, the chief misfortune being that they have to mingle with others of unworthy pretensions. Among the redeeming class are the houses of Mr. E. J. Bailey (of the Lord Palmerston Inn), on the western side of the road. Nor is this class of semi-detached villas confined to Lordship Lane proper, Mr. Bailey having started a gigantic scheme which promises to connect with his name and the place of his nativity the greater part of a large township covering about seventy acres, part of which land formerly constituted the estate of Mr. Thomas Farmer Bailey (not related to the present owner), and the remainder a portion of the estate of the trustees of the late Sir J. C. Selwyn. The estate includes a large tract of agricultural ground, fronting Lordship Lane and extending backwards, and again northwards to Dulwich Grove; and another portion is that standing eastward of Champion Hill railway station, and fronting Dog-Kennel Lane. About 140 villas have already been erected, and, fortunately for the owner, they were all let immediately, and most of them before the buildings were finished—a result due

to their neat and attractive appearance, all the houses being built to one elevation and one plan.

Being a Derbyshire man, Mr. Bailey has associated his native county with his metropolitan success by naming all the villas after towns, villages, and hamlets of the romantic midland county—including those popular and attractive places known to health and pleasure-seekers: Dovedale, Chatsworth, Hadden, Buxton, Bakewell, Edenson, Ashbourne, &c., &c. And it is intended to adorn the roads with lines of trees, the new streets, &c., to be uniform in idea with the foregoing plan, and to be termed Ashbourne Grove, Derwent Grove, Melbourne Grove, Derby Grove, Matlock Grove, &c. How far he will be able to carry out his idea with respect to the villas is a problem which none but an experienced Derbyshire man will be able to solve, as some 700 or 800 more are to be erected—sufficient, it would seem, to exhaust the directory of his native county. It is from this happy idea that the district built upon by Mr. Bailey is now becoming popularly known as "THE DERBYSHIRE COLONY."

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

CAMBERWELL has many literary and artistic associations. To note a few only. Eliza Cook for many years resided at No. 32, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, where many of her best poems were penned; and in Lyndhurst Square lived Blanchard Jerrold, the eldest son of Douglas, the genial wit. Nearly opposite the house inhabited by Eliza Cook now lives Mr. Harrison Weir, the artist, the friend of the feathered and every other tribe; and in Hanover Street (No. 5) for nearly half a century lived in seclusion Mary Ann Kelty,* known to the past generation as a novelist and author of considerable ability. In South Grove, Rye Lane, Mr. C. Gibbon, author of Robin Gray, For Lack of Gold, In Honour Bound, and other well-known works, toiled peacefully and pleasantly for many years; and not far off resided Mr. J. Crawford Wilson, author of Lost and Found and other poems. At Hopewood Villa, Choumert Road, lives Mr. W. B. Rands, author of The Lilliput Levee and many charming works, published under the name of Henry Holbeach.

On Peckham Rye, overlooking the "Rye Lake," lived Tom Hood, best known to the world as the editor of *Fun*, and whose lamented decease at the age of 40 took place in November last. Colonel Richards, author of Cromwell, and at present editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, resided for many years in Brunswick Terrace. Mr. William Black,† author of The Princess of Thule, has recently purchased Airlie House, in Camberwell Grove, with the intention of residing there. Mr. William Sawyer, F.S.A., author of the Legend of Phyllis and Ten Miles from Town, until very recently had a snug little "box" in the Roslyn Avenue, on the boundary of the two parishes, in order, we presume, to look after his Lambeth and Camberwell constituents‡ at one and the same time. Not far from the "Roslyn Box" lived John Proctor, the eminent cartoonist; Mr. J. G. Watts, a charming lyrist and author of several works for children, lives in Brunswick Square. Mr. Edward Clarke, barrister, and author of a learned work on Extradition, has long been a resident of this parish.

In Montpelier Road, Queen's Road, at the present time resides Mark Antony Lower, the eminent antiquary, whose works—Curiosities of Heraldry; English Surnames: an Essay on Family Nomenclature; and The Chronicles of Battel Abbey—are well known.

* Miss Kelty died in 1873, aged 88 years.

† Black, William, novelist and journalist, born at Glasgow in 1841, received his education in various private schools. He has published two or three novels, the chief of which are In Silk Attire (1868) and A Daughter of Heth (1871), the latter being at this moment in its eighth edition. He has also been connected with journalism for the last eight or ten years, and was at one time editor of the *London Review*, and subsequently of the *Examiner*. The names of his other novels are, Love or Marriage, Kilmeny, and The Monarch of Mincing Lane. —*Men of the Time.*

‡ Mr. Sawyer is editor of the *South London Press.*

Professor Jowett was born at Camberwell in 1817, as were John Oxenford (1812), the well-known dramatic author and critic ; Robert Browning,* the poet (1812); Sir Joseph Arnould (1815), the barrister, author, and judge ; and Sydney Dobell,† whose writings under the *nom de plume* of "Sydney Yendys" are well known, was born in 1824 on Peckham Rye.

The eminent ornithologist, Christopher Webb Smith, is also connected with Camberwell, being son of Mr. Henry Smith, whose family were old residents here. Dr. Raffles and Baron Channell were educated at Mr. Ready's collegiate school at Peckham.

Another well-known literary name, that of Mr. G. Steinman Steinman, the author of the History of Croydon, is associated with Camberwell. He lived for many years in Priory Lodge. Mr. Stienman contributed to the Coll. Top. et Genealog. two very interesting papers on Camberwell antiquities, and he is also author of The Club Identified, Memoir of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, &c. Mrs. Steinman is also well known from her delightful novel, The Old House at Alding.

Associated with Camberwell, too, is the author of King Pippin, Tim Pippin, Giant Land, and other numerous stories, the delight of youngsters and the amusement of graver folk. Mr. R. Quittenton, the author, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Roland Quiz," is a resident in Peckham Grove, and from Camberwell he has penned those wonderful stories of giants and fairies, which have made his name a household word in thousands of English homes. Mr. Quittenton is a capital—we had almost said an unequalled—writer of boys' tales ; and if "boys will be boys," they cannot have more stirring and thrilling adventures than those related by "Roland Quiz."

Dr. Charles Rogers, a learned and prolific writer of works principally bearing on Scottish history and character, resides at Grampian Lodge, Forest Hill, within this parish. He was born at the Manse of Dunino, Fifeshire.‡ His early education was received at the parish school, and his first acquaintance with the classics derived from

* Browning, Robert, born at Camberwell in 1812, was educated at the London University. His first acknowledged work, Paracelsus, was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His Pippa Passes, a fantastic but graceful dramatic poem, obtained more favour with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning produced his tragedy of Strafford, and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his *con amore* personification of the hero. It was nevertheless a failure. Sordello was not more successful. The Blot in the Scutcheon was brought out in 1843 at Drury Lane Theatre, but with no greater success than Strafford. In 1856 appeared his Men and Women. In addition to the above works, Mr. Browning has published King Victor and King Charles, Dramatic Lyrics, Return of the Druses, Colombe's Birthday, Dramatic Romances, The Soul's Errand, a new volume of Poems (1864); The Ring and the Book, 4 vols. ; Balaustion's Adventure, including a Transcription from Euripides, 1871; and Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society, 1871. His tragedies and dramatic lyrics are included in the collection of his works entitled Bells and Pomegranates. Mr. Browning has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. He married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a lady well known as a poetess, who died in 1861.—*Men of the Time.*

† Dobell, Sydney, known by the *nom de plume* of "Sydney Yendys," of an old Sussex family, was born in 1824, at Peckham Rye, and is the eldest son of John Dobell (author of Man Unfit to Govern Man) and of Julietta, daughter of Samuel Thompson, a leader of political reform, and the founder of a denomination of "Free-thinking Christians." Having been educated at home, at 12 years of age he became a clerk to his father, a wine merchant, who had removed in 1835 from London to Cheltenham. While engaged in this somewhat uncongenial employment, which he followed for fifteen years, he wrote a poem entitled The Roman, and on its appearance in 1850 its author was generally hailed as a new poet by the *Athenæum*, &c. In 1854 he published the first part of Balder, which was severely attacked. It is a representative, and not an autobiographical, poem, as some critics have assumed. Mr. Dobell, in 1855, appeared in print in companionship with the late Mr. Alexander Smith. The fact that both were residing in Edinburgh seems to have brought them together, and led to their poetic partnership in Sonnets of the War. Mr. Dobell is the author of England in Time of War. His poems, including his lyrics, Sonnets on the War, and dramatic poems, were reprinted at Boston, United States, in 1861. Mr. Dobell, who has travelled in most parts of Europe, resides on the Cotswold Hills, within a few miles of Gloucester. In 1865 he published a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform, in which he advocated a graduated suffrage and plurality of votes. Although a severe accident among the ruins of Pozzuoli and the subsequent fall of a horse upon him in 1869 have temporarily invalided Mr. Dobell, his defiance to Bismarck, Grant, and Gortschakoff, published in 1871 under the title of England's Day, is considered to be among the best of his lyrics. He married, in 1844, Emily, daughter of George Fordham, Esq., of Odsey House, Cambridgeshire.—*Men of the Time.*

‡ A very interesting account of the ancient family of Roger will be found in the history of the Roger family published by Dr. Rogers in 1872.

the private tuition of his father. In his 14th year he became a student in the University of St. Andrews, where during a curriculum of seven years he had the advantage of enjoying the prelections of such men as Professor Thomas Gillespie, Dr. George Cook, Principal Haldane, and Dr. William Tennant. In his 17th year Mr. Rogers aspired to the honours of authorship,* through having incidentally acquired at a sale a MS. volume of poems, by Sir Robert Aytoun, secretary to the queens of James VI. and Charles I., and with whose history, as a native of his own district of Fife, he had already become familiar.

In June, 1846, Dr. Rogers obtained from the Presbytery of St. Andrews license as a probationer of the Established Church. In the first edition of his "Week at Bridge of Allan," 1852, he strongly advocated the propriety of erecting a monument to Sir William Wallace on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, overlooking the scene of the greatest victory of this hero. After several years of persevering labour and a large correspondence with Scotsmen all over the world, he was enabled to secure upwards of £7,000 for the object he had at heart. The foundation-stone of the monument† was laid by the Duke of Athole on the 24th of June, 1861, before an assembly of 80,000 people. In 1858 Dr. Rogers projected a monument to the Ettrick Shepherd in Ettrick Forest, and in the course of twelve months he raised upwards of £400, and, securing the services of Mr. Currie, the ingenious sculptor, succeeded in rearing a colossal statue of the poet near the banks of St. Mary's Loch. The monument was inaugurated in the summer of 1860.

Previous to moving to London, Dr. Rogers filled several offices in connection with the Scottish Church, and he has always taken an active part in every movement having for its object the promotion of the social, moral, and religious condition of his countrymen. He established the "Grampian Club," a literary society of Scotsmen, having on its muster-roll as many as forty peers, and 507 members. He is honorary secretary and historiographer of the Royal Historical Society.

Dr. Rogers has received several substantial recognitions of his services and literary contributions. Only last year the people of Stirling presented him with a painting of the district of the Abbey Craig and the Wallace monument; and from an inscription on his present residence‡ we learn that it was a presentation.

Mr. J. S. Noldwritt, residing at 352, Albany Road, stands prominently in connection with the modern movement so closely allied with Mechanics' Institutes. The lecture-hall in Carter Street, Walworth, and the library and reading-room (with about 400 members and a collection of 5,000 volumes, are at 302, Walworth Road) in conjunction with the hall, form the only literary and scientific institution on a large scale south of the Thames, and the maintenance and management are largely dependent upon the energy and deep interest exhibited by Mr. Noldwritt, who has acted as honorary secretary from the foundation of the institution, on the 31st March, 1845. The scheme was adopted at a meeting held in St. Peter's school-

* The following works are from Dr. Rogers' pen: Lyra Britannica, a collection of British hymns; Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland; Memoir and Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun; Life and Songs of the Baroness Nairne, with a memoir and poems of Caroline Oliphant the younger; History of the Scottish House of Roger and the Family of Playfair; Genealogical Chart of the Family of Bain; The Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen (1550–1650); A Century of Scottish Life; Traits and Stories of the Scottish People; Our Eternal Destiny—Heaven or Hell; The Golden Sheaf, poems contributed by living authors; Poetical Remains of King James VI. of Scotland; Three Scottish Reformers; Memorials and Recollections of the Very Rev. Edward Bannerman Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.; Memorials of the Strachans; Boswelliana, the common placebook of James Boswell; Scotland, Social and Domestic; Christian Heroes of the Army and Navy; Estimate of the Scottish Nobility during the Minority of James VI.; The Poetical Remains of William Glen; The Scottish Minstrel, songs of Scotland subsequent to Burns, with memoirs of the poets; Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow (1509–70), of which he is joint editor; History of St. Andrews; A Week at the Bridge of Allan; The Beauties of Upper Strathearn. Dr. Rogers edited "The Best of Everything," which has had a wonderful circulation, and still edits the Proceedings of the Royal Historical Society.

† The cost of the Wallace monument was £14,000.

‡ The foundation-stone was laid by George Cruikshank.

room, Walworth, under the presidency of Sir B. Hawes, a few members being enrolled, and the society established in a small house—2, Manor Place. The present lecture-hall was erected in 1862, and is well attended throughout the winter season, especially when the honorary secretary delivers his pithy and erudite discourses on astronomy (illustrated by the use of the orrery, diagrams, &c.), natural philosophy, history, ethnology (illustrated by living specimens—men coloured, attired, and trained to imitate the antics and peculiarities of savage tribes, &c). Mr. Noldwritt has defrayed all the expenses of machinery, &c., connected with his lectures, and contributed handsomely in other ways towards the maintenance of the institute.

Mr. Chippendale, of the Haymarket, the youngest "old boy" in Camberwell, lives in Brunswick Square; and Mr. H. Widdecombe, the popular comedian, ended his days in this parish. The house now occupied by Dr. Griffith at the corner of the Talfourd Road was built for Mr. J. B. Buckstone. Miss Rose Hersee belongs to Camberwell, the Hersees having been connected with this parish for some considerable time.

Associated with Camberwell during the last few years of his life was poor Angus Bethune Reach, the friend and companion in arms and letters of Albert Smith, Douglas Jerrold, Shirley Brooks, and others. Reach was clever, witty, and improvident, and died in humble lodgings at a barber's in High Street, Camberwell, near the "Golden Lyon." *

At the commencement of the present century, at Grove Hill, lived Mr. Charles Baldwin, justice of the peace for the county. He was proprietor of the *St. James's Chronicle* and the *Evening Standard*. The latter paper was edited by Dr. Giffard, and Mr. Alaric Watts, the poet, was succeeded as sub-editor of the *Standard* by the celebrated Dr. Maginn. The *Standard* and *Morning Herald* were subsequently bought by Mr. James Johnston, who reduced the *Standard* from fourpence to twopence, and made it a morning as well as an evening paper. In 1858 the *Standard* was reduced to one penny, and since then its career has been one of unchecked prosperity.

There is a tradition that Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor to the house afterwards known as the Denmark Hill Grammar School, and "Dr. Johnson's Walk" became a sacred spot within its grounds.

The Rev. Thomas Binney, the large-hearted and noble-minded Dissenting minister, lived for some time in Addington Square and Hanover Park, Peckham. The Rev. William Josiah Irons, D.D., Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, and member of the London School Board, is son of the Rev. Joseph Irons, the eminent Dissenting minister of Camberwell, and was born in 1812. He has taken an active part in polemical discussions, and was selected to write one of the answers to Essays and Reviews. In 1860 Dr. Irons was made prebendary of St. Paul's.

THOMAS HOOD.

In the admirable memorials of Thomas Hood—the poet who "sang the Song of the Shirt"—his children record the circumstances under which he came for a time to reside in Camberwell. It is pretty well known that Thomas Hood sacrificed his life in attempting a task similar to that which bowed down the grey head of Sir Walter

* On one occasion Reach dined in company with Thackeray, and, greatly to the annoyance of the former, Thackeray pronounced his name Reetch in one syllable instead of Re-ack, as he was wont to be called. At length poor Reach summoned up courage to state that his name was not Reetch, but Re-ack, whereupon Thackeray, holding up a peach in his hand, and looking towards the proud owner of the Scotch name, said, "Mr. Re-ack, may I offer you a pe-ack?"

Scott. At the end of 1834 the failure of a firm involved him in heavy losses, and severe pecuniary difficulties resulted. He might legitimately have availed himself of the legal machinery "in such cases made and provided," but he resolved to satisfy his creditors and recover a portion for himself entirely by his own pen. To accomplish this the more readily, he determined to live on the Continent, and so took up his residence at Coblentz, and subsequently removed to Ostend; but ill-health compelled his return to England towards the end of 1840, and on doing so, he settled in Camberwell, chiefly, it would appear, to be near Dr. Elliott, brother of a friend, and described in one of Mrs. Hood's letters as "a medical man clever in his profession, and a nice, friendly, sensible man."

The house to which Thomas Hood first brought his family was 8, South Place, now 181, Camberwell New Road. His son was able to identify it as being opposite No. 156, a toy shop, where he, then a mere child, had presented to him his first horse—one spotted with blue wafers. It was in the immediate neighbourhood of two other shops still remaining: one, that of Mr. J. W. Coles, chemist, and the other, that of Mr. Wood, grocer, No. 175, to which Tom Hood was sent by a facetious domestic for a quarter of a pound of gunpowder tea, to blow up the copper-flue with!

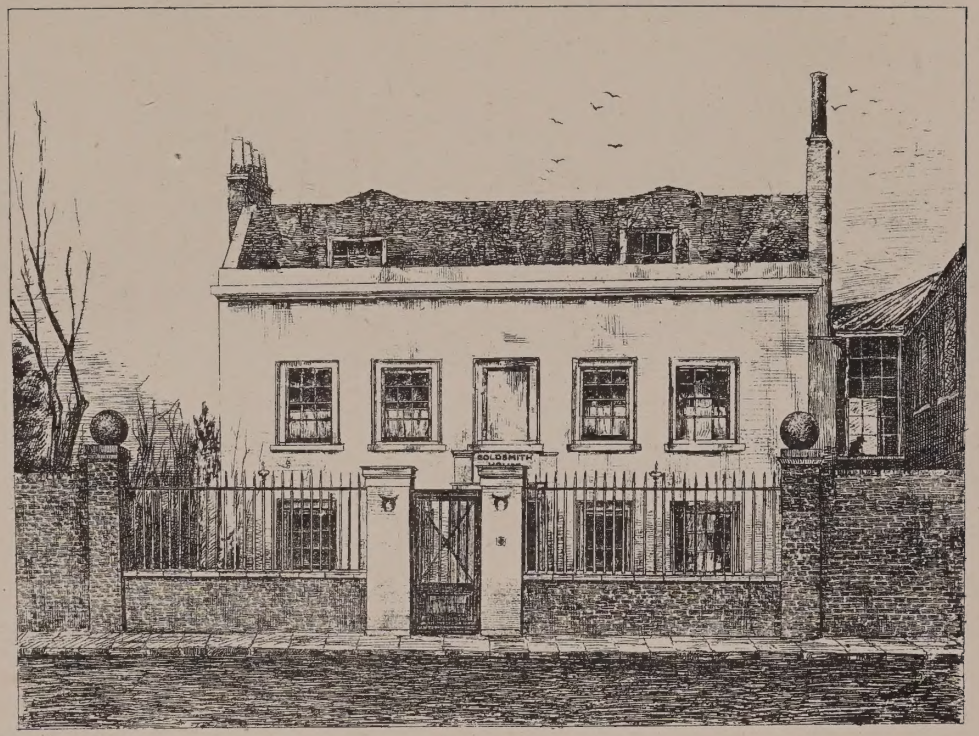
In October or November in the same year, Hood took up his residence at 2, Union Row, High Street, Camberwell, where he occupied the drawing-room floor. The house now forms one of a row of shops on the left-hand side of the High Street going towards London, the shops having been brought out over what were the gardens in front of the houses. The house is now occupied by Mr. Thorogood, draper, and is known as 266, High Street, Camberwell.

It was when residing in Camberwell that Hood wrote Miss Kilmansegg and her Golden Leg, and whilst the great humorist was cheering other homes with healthy laughter, his own fireside somewhat resembled an undertaker's business in a chronic state of bankruptcy. The survivors of the little family were too young to have any vivid recollections of the time. Their strongest memory is that of their father writing, writing, always writing, and suffering greatly the while, and of their being hushed in a far corner of the room, and playing there together in silence, and at the best exchanging only smiles and signs. A sad, weary time it was for the little ones, and never were the works of a humorist produced under more depressing circumstances. His own family never enjoyed his quaint and humorous fancies, for they were all associated with memories of illness and anxiety.

During the first year of Hood's residence in Camberwell, he was much amused at witnessing "all the fun of the fair," which then annually ran riot at the latter end of August. The sight presented greatly amused him, as well as his children, Tom and Fanny, and there are sketches of character extant, drawn by his facile pen, which afford a lively idea of the class of people frequenting the fair, the costume in vogue at the time, and so forth. This fair time was among the bright days of poor Hood's rapidly-closing life. Among other incidents which amused the poor invalid from his window, was that of a poor man stealing a frying-pan and converting it into ready money, in order that he might regale himself on immoderate quantities of fried fish.

In a letter written from 2, *Union Row, High Street, Camberwell*, at this time, Hood says, "*We have much more comfortable lodgings, and the 'busses pass the door constantly, being in the high road* 50 *or* 100 *yards townwards of the Red Cap, at the Green. I have a room to myself, which will be worth* £20 *a year to me—for a little disconcerts my nerves.*"

In a letter from Camberwell, dated April 13th, 1841, Hood says, "Camberwell is the best air I could have."



GOLDSMITH HOUSE,

PECKHAM.

Thomas Hood seems to have been fortunate, not only with his Camberwell doctor, but also with his local lawyer, for the children state that "they are glad to record thus publicly the *gratitude we have inherited from our father to Mr. Hook, his professional adviser, who conducted the case with skill and energy, and who firmly and consistently declined all remuneration for labours severe enough and time and study enough to ensure success in a difficult suit.*" *

At the end of 1841 Hood removed to St. John's Wood.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

"The little village of Peckham" is intimately connected with the fortunes of "poor old Goldy"—the strolling player, the apothecary's drudge, the brilliant author, the good-natured fool—whose awkward gait and extreme sensibility too often caused him to be a butt for ridicule and a theme for jest. To preside over pot-hooks at Peckham was not by any means congenial to Oliver Goldsmith, who took every possible means to conceal his Peckham experience from his literary friends. He could talk in after years of his beggary, but not of his slavery, without shame.†

"Oh, that is all holiday at Peckham," said an old friend to him one day, innocently enough; but Goldsmith reddened, and asked if he wanted to affront him. When two years later he tried to persuade people that a schoolmaster was of more importance to the state than to be neglected and left to starve, he described what he had known but too well. "The usher," he wrote in the sixth number of the *Bee*, "is generally the laughing-stock of the school. Every trick is played upon him; the oddity of his manners, his dress or his language, is a fund of eternal ridicule; the master himself now and then cannot avoid joining in the laugh; and the poor wretch, resenting this ill-usage, lives in a state of war with all the family. This is a very proper person, is it not, to give children a taste for learning? They must esteem learning very much when they see its professors used with such ceremony." And so, too, he was understood to refer to his Peckham discomforts, when he wrote of the poor usher obliged to sleep in the same bed with the French teacher, "who disturbs him for an hour every night in papering and filleting his hair; and stinks worse than a carrion with his rancid pomatum when he lays his head beside him on the bolster."

The date of Goldsmith's sojourn at Peckham has not been accurately and absolutely determined. Prior fixes the date towards the end of 1756 or the beginning of 1757, but as Dr. Milner, the head master,‡ died in June, 1757, it is somewhat difficult to reconcile the discrepancy in the dates given. Mr. Forster states that "Goldsmith was installed at Peckham at about the beginning of 1757," which is evidently an error. "An attempt has been made," continues Forster, "to show that it was an earlier year, but on grounds too unsafe to oppose the well-known dates of his life. The good people of Peckham have also cherished traditions of Goldsmith House, as what was once the school is now fondly designated. Broken windows have been religiously kept for the supposed treasure of his handwriting, and old gentlemen, once Dr. Milner's scholars, have claimed, against every reasonable evidence, the honour of having been whipped by the author of the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' But nothing is with certainty known, beyond what a daughter of the schoolmaster has related." The

* Memorials of Thomas Hood, by his children (Tom Hood, editor of *Fun*, and Mrs. Frances Freeling Broderip), vol. ii. p. 83.

† Forster's Life of Goldsmith.

‡ The following entry occurs in the Church register, 1757: June 29, bur., the Rev. John Milner, D.D.

lady here alluded to, Miss Hester Millner,* the youngest of Dr. Milner's ten daughters, in a statement published by Prior, gives three years as the length of Goldsmith's Peckham life; and as Mr. George Milner, the successor of his father in the school, had removed with his family to Poole before the 1st of May, 1759, there would appear to be evidence for placing Goldsmith's stay at Peckham, presuming it to have been three years, somewhat earlier than the date given either by Prior or Forster. And further evidence in favour of the earlier date may be found in the fact that in relating his own adventures in the Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith places his attempt to procure an usher's situation prior to his vagabond life on the Continent. It is further stated by Forster that, in 1757, Goldsmith was engaged by Griffiths, the conductor of the *Monthly Magazine*, as a literary slave on the staff of that periodical, "with board and lodging, and a *small* salary," which would give Goldsmith a very short stay indeed at Dr. Milner's establishment, taking the reported date of Goldsmith's advent to Peckham as correct. Mr. Douglas Allport fixes Goldsmith's life at Peckham some six years earlier than previous authorities, and evidence has been furnished by apparently reliable authority in confirmation of the statement.

Miss Hester Milner, in her anecdotes of the usher, describes him as "very good-natured; he played all kinds of tricks on the servants and the boys,† of which he had no lack in return; told interesting stories; was remarkably cheerful, both in the family and with the young gentlemen of the school, and amused everybody with his flute." An answer which the poor usher gave on one occasion to his fair questioner made a lasting impression on Miss Milner's mind. Dr. Milner was a Presbyterian minister, and many theological questions were no doubt discussed between the minister and his usher. On one occasion Miss Milner asked Goldsmith what particular commentator on the Scriptures he would recommend; when, after a pause, the usher replied, with much earnestness, that in his belief common-sense was the best interpreter of the sacred writings. According to the same authority, poor Goldsmith, during his stay at Peckham, was engaged, like Bob Cratchit, in an endeavour to overtake 9 o'clock. He was positively great in drawing against his salary, and what little he did receive was spent in sweetmeats for the younger class.

The house at Peckham is in the possession of the Stevens family, who are large landowners in this parish.

Local Journalism.—A local newspaper is now a necessity to the suburban resident. Our metropolitan daily newspapers have such an immense constituency to look after, that very small indeed is the space which can be spared for purely metropolitan news.

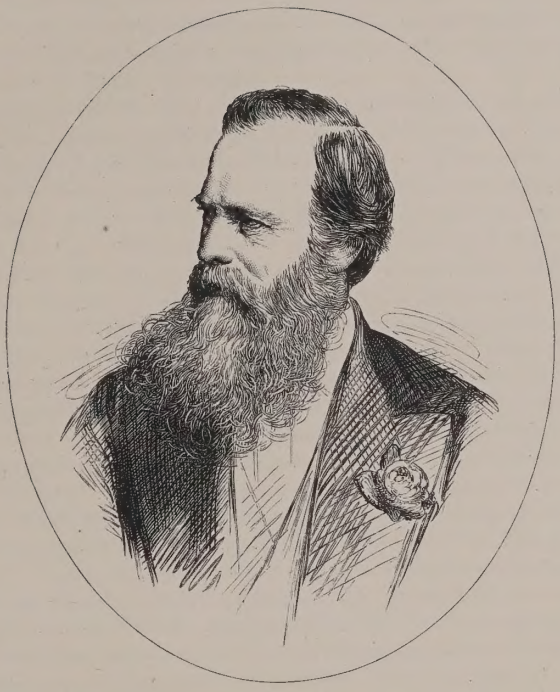
Camberwell is perhaps more ably and fully represented in the local press than any other district in the Metropolis, and the mere mention of the local newspapers circulating amongst us will afford evidence that we are pretty well looked after—newspaperially:—*The South London Journal, South London Press, South London Chronicle, The South London Observer and Camberwell and Peckham Times, and Metropolitan.*

The *South London Journal* is the oldest of our local papers, having been established nearly twenty years, and is the property of Mr. Baxter, whose large army of local newspapers established in several counties has rendered his name a household word in local journalism. The *South London Chronicle* was established in 1859, and the *South London Press* in 1865.

The name of the proprietor of the *South London Press* is intimately associated with the modern achievements of journalism. In his own person Mr. James Henderson is

* Miss Milner died at Islington at an advanced age in January, 1817, and left very considerable property.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 87.

† See *European Magazine*, vol. liii., for a number of amusing stories concerning Goldsmith.



Yours truly

James Henderson

the representative of recent progress, and his history furnishes an interesting page of happily a defunct system under which journalism had to struggle against—ignorance, prejudice, and monopoly. Whilst rejoicing in the cheap press of to-day, with its countless blessings, it is well to remember those who, at the risk of personal liberty and pecuniary advantage, fought the hard fight for an unfettered press. And it was no mean fight upon which to enter; for before the cheap press could be made profitable and permanent, a trinity of opposing forces had, at least, to be encountered. The advertisement, the stamp, and the paper duties stood boldly and defiantly in the way as a check upon the ardour of the most zealous reformer; but James Henderson, with a prescience not uncommon to those born north of the Tweed, toiled diligently and waited patiently, and the end came even sooner than the enthusiastic young Scotchman could have anticipated, and the accomplishment of his purpose has placed him in the van of modern literary enterprise.

From a speech giving the story of his life delivered some years ago to his *employés* we remember the following particulars: Mr. James Henderson was born in the year 1825, at Laurencekirk, near Montrose, Kincardineshire. When a boy, he evinced an irresistible predilection for scribbling, and was appointed a local correspondent of the *Montrose Standard;* and not only furnished paragraphs of news, but aspired to a place in the "Poets' Corner." His start from home was to reside with his uncle, Professor Masson, at Belfast, formerly attorney-general at Greece, and judge of the Areopagus, but at that time Professor of Biblical Literature in the Presbyterian College, Belfast. After that he came to Glasgow with the idea of seeking a permanent engagement in a newspaper office; but the Glasgow newspaper proprietors of thirty years ago failed to recognize the latent energy and intelligent perseverance of the youthful applicant, and, in despair, application was made to a large ironfounder who belonged to Montrose for employment as a clerk. After presenting his credentials, which no doubt spoke of his literary ability, this matter-of-fact Scotchman inquired whether he was the contributor of certain poetical productions which had appeared in the *Montrose Standard*—to which the young author, with a conscious pride that his ability had been recognized, replied in the affirmative. "Then," said the man of iron, "you'll no do for me." This rebuff cured him of the poetry distemper, but made him more determined to get connected with a newspaper; and the starting of a new daily paper in Glasgow afforded him just the opportunity he had long been seeking. The editor of this paper had been connected with the *Montrose Review*, and knowing something of the applicant, eagerly accepted his services. "You are just the man we want," said he; and so at last the future newspaper proprietor gained the first step of the ladder. The duties assigned to him were not light, for it was the first daily paper started in Scotland; and Mr. Henderson, then only a very young man, had to organize the whole system of circulation. The Scottish people were not then educated up to reading a newspaper daily. To be troubled with the doings and sayings of other people all over the world once a week had been sufficient for their fathers, and should be for them. But the breaking out of the French Revolution, in 1848, afforded so much exciting news that many were glad to avail themselves of the daily sheet; and the appetite, once created, was with difficulty appeased, owing to the limited appliances then at command, and the scarcity of newsagents to circulate the papers when printed, most of the copies being either sold over the counter at the office, or sent by post to the various subscribers. An amusing story was told by Mr. Henderson of a man who used to sell the newspaper in Kilmarnock. Like many of his betters, he had but a limited acquaintance with the dictionary. On one occasion, the demand for papers exceeding the supply, and rumours of a French insurrection reaching the town, he wrote in haste to the office—"Another resurrection, and no papers. Change

the date, and send this day's paper for to-morrow's;" but this was what the publisher had been compelled to do for some days, for from the numerous editions during the day, the paper at night was quite a different one from that issued in the morning; so about 10 o'clock at night the next day's date was inserted, and then commenced the printing of "to-morrow's" paper.

In those days the stamp duty was a terrible trouble to newspaper managers; but when this and other difficulties had been overcome, it was often discovered at the last moment that the procrastinating editor had not written the leader, and a journey had to be made to his house, some miles distant. The editor of the paper was also editor and proprietor of *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine;* and being engaged also in other literary undertakings, he was often found thoroughly exhausted and fast asleep in his arm-chair. A rub of the eyes, a few pinches of snuff, then a general shaking together of his faculties, and the editor was himself again, and the leader was but the work of a few minutes. Such were a few of the difficulties which beset newspaper managers thirty years ago; but these were not all. There was the tax on advertisements; and this was carried out so strictly that even a casual announcement in the form of a paragraph was not allowed to appear without forming an intimate acquaintance with the obnoxious impost. These various duties became at length such a burden, that a Society for the Repeal of Taxation on Knowledge was started by Mr. Milner Gibson and others; and one of its most energetic members from the first was Mr. James Henderson. After the advertisement duty was abolished, the stamp duty was attacked, it being arranged that a certain number of unstamped newspapers should be started; and Mr. Henderson immediately set one up in Glasgow, called the *Glasgow Daily News.* (The first daily penny paper in the United Kingdom). The paper had from the first an enormous sale. A writ of Exchequer and a summons to appear before the House of Commons followed, as a matter of course; and the consternation amongst the timid spirits connected with the undertaking may well be imagined, and language more forcible than polite was used towards the principal in the affair. The printers became frightened; and being unable to find a man in Glasgow willing to machine the paper, Mr. Henderson had recourse to a Paisley printer, who had the pluck, but hardly the appliances, to execute the work. Thither the formes were taken to be worked; and by a cumbrous machine, in those days called a printing-machine, the paper was got out in time, to the delight of the proprietor and the astonishment of the public, who thought that the *Daily News* had received its quietus. In the meantime legal proceedings were hanging over the head of the audacious journalist, when on repairing in the morning to the Glasgow Exchange Rooms to read the London papers, he saw an announcement in the Parliamentary intelligence of the *Globe*, that Mr. Gladstone had stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Dunlop, M.P. for Greenock, that it was not the intention of the Government further to prosecute the case as against Mr. Henderson. This news completely changed the aspect of affairs; and those who had left Mr. Henderson to fight the battle alone now rallied round him, and were as profuse in their praise as they had been before in their disparagement. After this Mr. Henderson continued in Glasgow for some years; but, being ambitious to have a larger field for his energies, determined upon trying his fortunes in England, and was appointed manager of the *Leeds Express*—a paper at that time in somewhat difficult circumstances. The *Leeds Express* was a high-priced newspaper, and the first change was effected by Mr. Henderson reducing it from threepence to one penny; and before he left, the circulation had been raised from 300 to 15,000 per week, and is now an influential and a flourishing daily paper. His success at Leeds formed a fitting introduction to the proprietors of the *Manchester Guardian*, with which paper he was connected till he com-

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A FAMILY LOCAL NEWSPAPER AND LITERARY MAGAZINE.

FOR SOUTHWARK, LAMBETH, NEWINGTON, WALWORTH, KENNINGTON, VAUXHALL, BATTERSEA, WANDSWORTH, CLAPHAM, STOCKWELL, BRIXTON, CAMBERWELL, SYDENHAM, NORWOOD, FOREST HILL, DULWICH, PECKHAM BERMONDSEY, ROTHERHITHE, DEPTFORD, LEWISHAM, GREENWICH, CHARLTON, PLUMSTEAD, WOOLWICH, &c.

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BLACKFRIARS RAILWAY BRIDGE, AND TRAFFIC OVER THE THAMES.

The railway bridge over the Thames, of which we present an accurate engraving, is a work calculated to wipe away the reproach so often quoted against us—"They order these things better in France."—Only sixteen months elapsed from the laying of the foundation stone and its completion to the last details, though it was not until about two months later that trains passed across the Thames from the Blackfriars to the Bridge-street or Ludgate-hill Station on the north side of the river. Never was so massive and gigantic a structure begun and completed in so short a period; while in point of strength and security it has been tested to an extent so far exceeding any strain that can ever by any possibility be put upon it, that it may fairly be said in this respect also to excel any similar viaduct in the world. It is the finest work of the kind which we have yet got across the river, and but for the close proximity of new Blackfriars, which destroys its line from the water, it would really be a grand ornament to the Thames. Unlike that at Victoria, where economy was studied at the expense of effect—or that at Hungerford, where the exigencies of railway traffic had to be reconciled to the architecture of a light suspension bridge—Blackfriars enjoys the advantage of having been designed for its work from the outset, and no one can look at its massive groups of columns, and the bold yet light superstructure of girders which they carry, without feeling that Messrs. Cubitt and Turner, its architects and engineers, have been singularly happy in their choice of its design. There are few, however, where these two fine structures are completed, who will not regret the unlucky fatality which placed them just so far apart as to prevent their being united in one, and yet just so close together as to hide each other.

The bridge is a girder bridge for four lines of rails; only three girders are used, that in the centre having to bear the weight and strain of all the cross beams from both the outer girders which most upon it, being made in proportion much deeper and stronger. The lattice bars of iron which form the open work sides of these girders, are made to resist alternately compression, and tension. The tension rods, if we may so call them, are more bands of wrought-iron, but the strain to resist compression may be known always by their great solidity, and by each pair being coupled together with powerful iron stays to keep them rigid, and prevent them yielding outwards under the pressure which always tries wrought-iron so severely. These bearings are made to intersect each other everywhere at their points, so that in case of an engine getting off the rails and cutting one it would have no effect on the stability of the structure, a great improvement on some other girder bridges, where there are no intersections of the struts and ties, and where a similar accident happening would infallibly bring down the whole span. Every part of the iron work which is exposed to the action of the air has been so placed as to be easily painted by the most ordinary hand labour, while the troughs of the girders have been thickly lined with asphalte, so that the slightest chance of rust is carefully guarded against. The latter is an all-important precaution, for rust eats faster into wrought-iron structures than most people would readily believe. This year, it is said, no less than 60 tons of iron rust were taken out of the Menai Tubular Bridge in one thorough cleaning.

The whole of this superstructure of floor and girders is carried on groups of cast-iron columns, each group of four carrying a girder. These castings are built on solid wall masonry on the banks and rest on massive stone pillars, which are carried down on an average 35ft. below the bed of the river, and deep into the London clay.

Before it was fully opened for passenger traffic, on 21st December, the viaduct was tested, or we have stated, by the Government inspectors. The greatest load that could be placed upon it was to fill it from end to end on all its four lines of rails, with locomotives, tenders, and trucks, closely packed with bricks and other heavy material. Locomotives and tenders, if used exclusively without the trucks, would have given a pressure of about five tons weight to each sectional inch of iron. As, however, there are 176 sectional inches of wrought-iron in the united girders, which have been tested to 2½ tons per inch, it follows that the bridge is more than four times stronger even than the excessive weight which was accumulated on it for testing. The expansion and contraction provided for in each girder separately, slight inches in total length of the bridge being the greatest difference between extensive cold and excessive heat—not more than the difference in the Menai bridge, which is only about half its length.

From the northern abutment the line is being carried on brick arches of exact width and strength, parallel with the eastern side of Bridge-street and Farringdon-street, to a point of junction with the Metropolitan Railway on the western side of Smithfield. In the course it crosses Fleet-street, Union-street, Lodgate-hill and Snow-hill—the three first by viaducts of wrought-iron, and the last by a tunnel under the projected Holborn Valley improvement. In Bridge-street immediately facing Radley's Hotel, a large and commodious passenger station is being erected, harmonising in its general appearance with that on the southern side of the river at Blackfriars, and having a frontage of about 150 feet in width, extending from Union-street northwards. Bridge-street is not, ought to be, the station stands well back from the present line of thoroughfare to admit of convenient approaches to it, and of the street itself being widened, which it probably will be at some future time, having regard to the prevalence of the ordinary street traffic between the two sides of the river by the new bridge at Blackfriars, and to admit of a suitable junction with the Thames embankment. The five massive wrought-iron girders or beams which are to carry the line over Ludgate-hill are now in position, but as at present they afford no idea of the appearance which the viaduct there will ultimately present. The railway company were bound by their Act to construct it after a design which should receive the approval of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, who are, in fact, a Board of Works with powers as extensive above ground as below, and the plan was sanctioned by them. According to that there will be a clear headway for the ordinary street traffic of 18ft. from the roadway to the bottom of the viaduct, and the hill from the point of intersection by the railway towards Bridge-street, on the southern side, will be very considerably widened. The centre of the viaduct will be 7ft. 6in. in height, and consists of iron in open trellis-work, after an ornamental design, and decorated at two points on either side with the arms of the City and lamp-pillars. The abutments of the bridge facing the street will be of Portland stone, and harmonise in ornamentation with the more massive ones of the viaduct across the Thames. It will carry four lines of railway, and be about 32ft. in width from parapet to parapet. It will cross Ludgate-hill very near to the 5oft. or about 25ft. from Bridge-street. That it will be highly ornamental may be judged from the fact that it contains three massive bridges itself only costs £900, in decoration and external ornaments in iron will cost £2,000. The space between the permanent way and the floor of the viaduct is to be carefully filled in with a substance like cork, so as to completely deaden the sound beneath and around all sound of the passing trains. A contest as obvious as this latter precaution, enstone, might one would think, have been guaranteed by the legislature in the case of all metropolitan railways, and we have been left to the spontaneous thoughtfulness of even the Chatham and Dover Company. In justice, however, we are bound to say that this line, both in its bridges and stations, has set an excellent example which other companies would do well to imitate.

The last remaining link from Bridge-street to the Farringdon-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway is expected to be completed about mid-summer. The works themselves are so far advanced, generally speaking, that the line might be opened for through traffic much sooner; but much difficulty is experienced in the purchase of city property, and the result will be to delay for some days difficulties in two or three cases. The general formation of the line will be much the same over the whole of the eastern side of Farringdon-street, including the site of the Old Fleet Prison, will, when completed, accommodate the Great Western, the Great Northern, the South Western, and probably the Brighton and South Coast traffic to and from London, Chatham, and Dover, with a central city station in a broad, spacious thoroughfare. A direct communication will be made with the Great Eastern via Cella's and Dorey, of Hayes and Southampton, Line, when arrangements of these friends, and the traditional Lord's End and John o'Groat's be linked together, without break of gauge or change of carriage. In a military point of view, this inland railway communication is of the highest importance, and it is generally believed that the Government shortly supported the company, when the bill for crossing the Thames, and affecting this principle, and through communication was under the consideration of the Parliamentary Committee. The South Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover Company has undertaken, and nearly completed, a national work of the very greatest magnitude and importance to the whole, either in a military, commercial, or international point of view, the most grave of general and remarkable breath.

The suburban branch-extensions now in progress will add greatly to the facilities for supplying the inhabitants of London for attending to business, and at the same time, supplying the health and comfort of a suburban residence. The line which is being rapidly pushed on towards the Crystal Palace, with a station close to the high entrance to the Grand Transept, will be boon to the whole neighbourhood of Sydenham, Norwood, as well as our own district. By no class will this new and easy mode of reaching the Palace be more enjoyed or valued than by those whose residence or falling strength mails it a terrible toil to put up the many ascent and numberless flights of steps which lead from the present station to the garden front of the transept.

Before closing this notice of the works of the London, Chatham, and Dover, in connection with the Blackfriars Bridge, we may not be out of place to refer briefly to Old Blackfriars Bridge, which is seen in the engraving, undergoing the process of demolition. The peculiarity of the idea of youth and old age very vividly; yet only six months ago Old Blackfriars Bridge was closed and given up to the contractors, Messrs. Thorn and Co. All the superincumbent mass of rubble and masonry above the turning of the arches was first removed. The castenings were then fixed beneath the arches, and the old travelling cranes and steam engines of an extremely simple construction and handy in working. Nearly one-half of the arches are already demolished, the whole work, according to a subsequent report of a committee of the corporation £10,320 was spent in widening one of the arches between June, 1860, and January, 1856, of which £8,220 odd, was expended in the eighteen months previous to September, 1851. The subsequent expenditure in that way down to the end of 1859 was at the rate of £600 a year.

The corporation were at last fairly forced into the resolution of building a new bridge, and obtained, two sessions ago, an Act authorising the removal of the old one. When the process of demolition commenced, however, it was found that it required a good deal of pulling down after all.

The spaces between the springings of the arches and the roadway above appear to have been filled with river ballast, to judge from the quantity of bones and old-fashioned tobacco-pipes found in it. The work, however, appears to have been everywhere well performed, though the masonry of the arches is thinner than was originally taken from an external inspection of the stonework. An engraving is extant which represents, with wonderful grace, the piers, &c., of the building this bridge in 1760, and the aspect which it then wore is almost identically similar with its appearance at this day. If the three-cornered cocked hats of the labourers were suppressed, and steam cranes substituted for hand-jacks, this old engraving might pass easily for a picture of the present month. The presence of the steam cranes, however, makes an important and most suggestive alteration. Old Blackfriars Bridge took ten years to build. It will take less than a year to remove it to its last foundations, and less than two to substitute in its place another double its size, strength, and beauty. In some cases, where the stonework occupies the site or part of the site of the foundations for the new structure, every part of the old bridge must be removed at these particular places, and such was quite done even with before the new one can be begun. In other places, however, where the new piers come in the centre of the water-way of the old bridge, the work of removal and construction can proceed simultaneously. The scaffolding, which has been erected round the bridge like a high hedge of timber, will as the work of demolition proceeds, be carried down through the arches into the bed of the river, and form the staging with which the erection of the new work will be carried on.

So far as we can judge, there is no reason to doubt but that the same cause which destroyed Westminster has been fatal to Blackfriars—namely, the removal of old London Bridge, which so largely increased the downward scour of the old Father Thames below bridge—that is to say, Vauxhall, Blackfriars, and Westminster—suffered more or less from this cause. The completion of the new bridges at Blackfriars and Charing-cross will, in all probability, remedy this evil to a considerable effect, and from the same cause, on some of the other structures. The downward scour is certain to be very greatly increased by such an important diminution of the river's breadth, especially from Whitehall to close on Waterloo. Already those connected with the bridge works at Blackfriars can observe an increase in the scour, which has removed much of the mud, and laid bare the gravel at many parts on the Surrey side.

The new bridge, which, when completed, will be by far the most elegant and important of

menced the *Weekly Budget*. It appeared to Mr. Henderson that the paper duty was doomed ; and in anticipation of that event, he started the *Weekly Budget* in Manchester, as a newspaper combining stories with the news of the day. This novelty in journalism was a success from its first issue in January, 1861, its circulation the first week reaching 22,000. So rapid did it increase in popular favour, that Mr. Henderson decided to remove his printing establishment to London, since which time the circulation of the *Budget* has increased to over 300,000 weekly. Other literary ventures followed, including *Our Young Folks' Budget*, *The Story Paper*, and a new comic paper styled *Funny Folks*, which contains a weekly illustration by Mr. John Proctor, the eminent cartoonist, on the leading events of the day.

The *South London Press*, which was started by Mr. Henderson in 1865, is now recognized as the leading organ of opinion in the districts through which it circulates. Its reports have always been ample, accurate, and impartial, whilst much of the success of the paper must be attributed to the wise selection of its editors, who have invariably been able and accomplished men. The first editor was Mr. Charles Gibbon, now generally known to fame as the author of Robin Gray, In Honour Bound, For Lack of Gold, &c., which have had the good fortune to receive recognition at the hands of royalty. Mr. Gibbon was succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. James Sutherland, who is now editor of the *Madras Times*. Its present editor, Mr. William Sawyer,* F.S.A., has achieved a high reputation both as a poet and as an author—in the realms of prose more especially—in our periodical literature.

Mr. Henderson is a local resident, and when he purchased the site now known as Adon Mount, Dulwich, and built his residence there, there were few other houses in the locality. Many a struggling literary man has had reason to thank James Henderson for seasonable and ungrudging aid.

The next paper on our list is a newspaper more specially local than any yet noticed. The *South London Observer and Camberwell and Peckham Times* was first issued in 1868 by Messrs. Mansell, Bros., and the firm hold which it has taken upon the district within which it circulates is ample evidence that newspapers devoting themselves exclusively to the comparatively small area may be rendered financially successful. The father of the present proprietors, Mr. George Mansell, published in 1847 the first local paper ever issued in South London, under the title of the *South London News*.

The *Metropolitan* made its appearance in 1872, and the ability with which it has been conducted has caused it to be regarded as a high authority on subjects which it has made its own—gas, water, public health, insurance, sanitary reform, local government, &c.

The *South London Courier* was established and edited by Mr. W. H. Blanch in 1869, in the Conservative interest, and remained under his management till his election as assistant overseer of this parish in November, 1870.

* Mr. Sawyer was born at Brighton on the 26th July, 1828, and very early devoted himself to literature, publishing his first book when only seventeen. Quite as a lad he took an active part in connection with the newspapers of his native town, and so acquired an experience in journalism, which was matured when, while yet a young man, he became editor of the *Oxford University Herald*, and thence came to London, where he has since resided. While his works, by which he is chiefly known, are the Ten Miles from Town (1867) and the Legend of Phyllis (1872), he has contributed to periodicals a number of works of fiction—some five-and-twenty novels and romances in all—and enormous masses of articles, criticisms, short tales, &c. Mr. Sawyer has also written for the stage. A drama, founded on a romance of his, "Jessie Ashton," was brought out at the Surrey Theatre as the Easter novelty in 1863. He is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

HOSTELRIES PAST AND PRESENT.

AT the present time there are, for about 130,000 residents of Camberwell, 134 public-houses and 172 beer-houses.* One hundred years ago, when the population was about 4,000,† the number of public-houses was thirty-three, so that the ratio of increase of public-houses in that time has been 839·39 per cent. against an increase of 3150 per cent. in the population. In addition to the public-houses there are two licensed wine-houses, and seventy-four persons (grocers and Italian warehousemen) licensed for the sale of various intoxicating liquors not to be consumed upon the premises. The houses now licensed by the magistrates are more in the character of gin-palaces—houses where the passing traveller may refresh himself whilst he stands. He is not expected to stay long; neither is he permitted to sit down, for by so doing he would be taking up the room of another waiting, it may be, to take his place. In some modern houses, with a vast amount of bar ornamentation and outside decoration, there is not so much as an empty barrel against which the weary traveller may lean. This, of course, is only a modern innovation, so far as Camberwell is concerned. The village of Camberwell is now merged in the great metropolis itself, and village inns and hostelries are become almost entirely a thing of the past.

It might perhaps be thought extraordinary were our justices of the peace to hob-nob nowadays with the chairman of the vestry at a public-house, but such a thing has taken place in this parish. And numerous entries occur, too, on the vestry minutes, of meetings at taverns for the purpose of transacting public business.

* The following certificate as to the number of taverns and alehouses within the county of Surrey in the time of Elizabeth (State Papers, Dom. Ser. vol. 117) may not be without interest:—

Surr. The Certyficat of the nombre of all ye alehowses, Innes, and Taverns w^th^in the Countye of Surrey, saving of the Burroughe of Southwork and other places thereunto adjoyninge in the Jurisdiction of the Lorde May^r^ of London made the (blank) of Oct 1577, to the right honorable the lord of the Queen's Ma^t^ moste honorable privie Councell. By us whose names are subscribed hereunto.

Alehowses, ccclxix.
Innes, lxxvij.
Taverns, vii.

The number of alehouse keepers, licensed and unlicensed, appears to have increased within the hundred of Brixton to an alarming extent during the reign of the first Charles, and active measures were taken by the local justices to suppress a considerable number of them, as the following report will show:—

To the right ho^ble^ the Lords of his Ma^ts^ most ho^ble^ privie Councels.

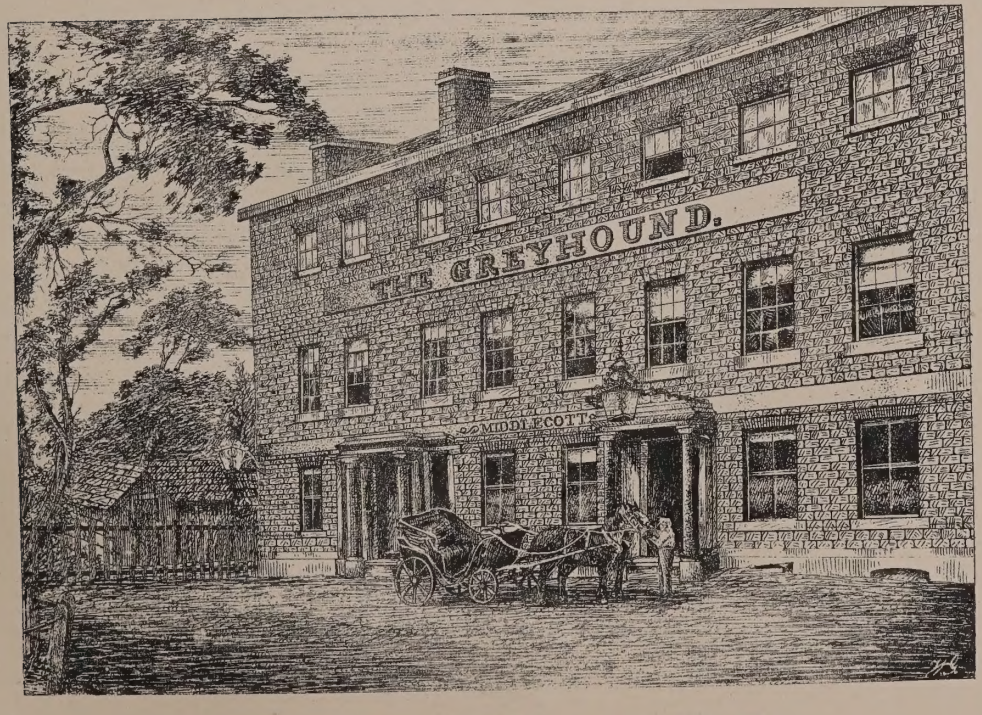
Our Duties most humbly remembred unto yo^r^ good Lo^pps^

In obedience to yo^r^ honors direccons and lres unto us and others dated the 16^th^ of March last past, wee have divrse times mett and consulted togeather, for the better executing of yo^r^ Lo^pps^ comands therein, and have punished the not licensed Alehowse keep^rs^ to the number of seaven scores at the least, having had speciall care of the habitacons of the now allowed, resolving hereafter as the rest dye or remove out of the sevrall pishes and libertyes w^th^in the said Hundred to reduce them to a fewer number, and wee intend at the next quarter Sessions of the peace to indict such Brewers as have served Beere to the unlicensed alehowse keeps. All w^ch^ wee leave to yo^r^ Lo^pps^ grave consideracon.

16 May, 1634. Thos Crymes & others.

† In a return made to the Bishop of Winchester in 1787, the population is stated to be 3,762.

THE PLOUGH INN, LORDSHIP LANE.



THE GREYHOUND, DULWICH.

On January 1st, 1707, the churchwardens adjourned to "The Golden Lyon;" on May 19th, 1752, it was resolved "that this vestry be adjourned to Mr. Cox's, at 'The Green Man,' at Dulwich, in order to make out the rate books; on May 24th, 1768, an adjournment took place to 'The Artichoak,' and afterwards to Mr. Boxall's, at 'The Greyhound,' at Dulwich, to settle some affairs respecting the poor's rates;" in July, 1769, a meeting was held at "Mr. Peakes, of 'The Father Red Cap,'" and in the same year "The Kentish Drovers," of Peckham, was patronized.

In 1754 mention is made of "The Angle" at Camberwell, and during the greater part of the eighteenth century the subscribers of the Green Coat School transacted their monthly business in the vestry-room of the church on Sunday afternoon, and held their annual audit at "The Butchers' Arms."

On the 14th February, 1833, the vestry met at "The Grove House Tavern," Camberwell Grove, "to consider and determine upon the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the house and window tax."

There are numerous entries of a similar description, but the above will be sufficient to show how parochial business was formerly conducted. It would perhaps be unkind to say that the proceedings on such occasions ended in smoke, but it may nevertheless be stated that no record appears to have been made of the business then transacted.

Exceptions, however, may be mentioned. In the Act passed in the 27th year of George III., it was enacted, by clause 3, that the trustees appointed under that Act passed "for the better lighting of the village of Camberwell do meet at 'The Golden Lion,' in Camberwell;" whilst the Peckham trust transacted their business at "The Red Bull," in Peckham, and minutes were of course taken of their proceedings.

Although the mode of conducting both parochial and public-house business has undergone great alteration of late years, the houses before mentioned are still open for the benefit of a thirsty public. "The Green Man," it is true, is no more, but on its site now stands "The Grove Tavern,"* situate in Lordship Lane. In the reign of George II. "The Green Man" was a noted house of entertainment, for in a ballad † of that time it is thus alluded to:—

> "That Vauxhall and Ruckhalt, and Ranelagh too,
> And Hoxton and Sadlers, both old and new,
> My Lord Cobham's Head and the Dulwich Green Man
> May make as much pleasure as ever they can."
> Derry Down, &c.

There is an amusing story told in the Percy Anecdotes of a well-known literary man who received an invitation from a friend to dine with him on the following Sunday, and the house was described as being opposite "The Green Man" at Dulwich. The literary man, full of other ideas, forgot to make a note of the address, and when Sunday came he was sorely bothered to remember where his dinner was to be found that day. At last a gleam of sunshine appears. "I have it!" he exclaimed excitedly, "it's opposite the Dull-man at Greenwich;" and accordingly to Greenwich he posted forthwith. All inquiry, however, proved fruitless, and after much persistent search, he was asked if he didn't mean "The Green Man at Dulwich" instead, when the truth thrust itself upon his mind that he had lost his way, lost his temper, and lost his dinner, and proved himself the real Dull-man at Greenwich.

"The Green Man" was a very popular sign for a public-house in the eighteenth century, and it was generally intended to represent a forester, notably Robin Hood himself. The ballads always described Robin and his merry men as dressed in

* See page 387.

† Musick in Good Time: a new Ballad. 1745.

green, "Lincoln green." When Robin meets the page who brings him presents from Queen Katherine—

> "Robin took his mantle from his backe,
> It was of the Lincoln greene,
> And sent that by his lovely page
> For a present unto the queene."*

"The Artichoak," as it is always spelt in the vestry minutes, was also a noted house of entertainment. As a sign it was very popular, and was used not only by publicans but by seedsmen and milliners.

"Susannah Fordham, att the Hartichoake, in ye Royal Exchange," in the reign of Queen Anne, sold "all sorts of fine poynts, laces, and linnens, and all sorts of gloves and ribons, and all other sorts of millenary wares." †

The novelty of the plant may have had something to do with its selection, for though it was introduced into this country in the reign of Henry VIII., yet Evelyn observes :—

"'Tis not very long since this noble thistle came first into Italy, improved to this magnitude by culture, and so rare in England that they were commonly sold for a crown a piece." ‡

"The Fox under the Hill" is a well-known Camberwell sign, for though "the Fox" has been partnered with "the Hounds," "the Grapes," "the Lamb," "the Owl," "the Goose," and "the Duck," we know of no other metropolitan house which has for a sign "The Fox under the Hill."

Under a hill it certainly is, and no doubt at one time "the Fox" was found there too. Strong confirmation of this supposition is furnished by the fact that "Dog-Kennel Lane" is almost within a stone's throw of the house. It was formerly known as Little Denmark Hall, there being at that time another house of entertainment known as Great Denmark Hall, which was subsequently converted into one or more private houses. "The Fox under the Hill" was formerly the starting-point of the Dulwich patrol, and many thrilling adventures were no doubt recited under its hospitable roof.

Reynard has recently doffed a new coat, for the old building was last year pulled down to make way for one more in accord with modern ideas.

"The Rosemary Branch," § Peckham, although possessing but a local reputation at the present time, was a well-known metropolitan hostelrie half a century ago. Our illustration will convey some idea of the old house and its rustic surroundings. Tradition has it, that whenever the landlord of the old house tapped a barrel of beer, the inhabitants for some distance round were apprised of the fact by bell and proclamation! When the new house was erected it was described in a print of the time || as an "establishment which had no suburban rival." The grounds surrounding it were most extensive, and horse-racing, cricketing, pigeon-shooting, and all kinds of outdoor sports and pastimes were carried on.

The grounds have now been almost entirely covered with houses, only one small field remaining, and that is being laid out for building operations. ¶

"The Rosemary Branch" is not by any means a common sign for a public-house. The Camberwell house is perhaps the best known in the Metropolis. Rosemary was formerly an emblem of remembrance, in the same way as forget-me-not is now.

* Roxburghe Ballads, vol. i. fol. 375.

† The Bagford Bills.

‡ Evelyn's Miscellaneous Writings, p. 735.

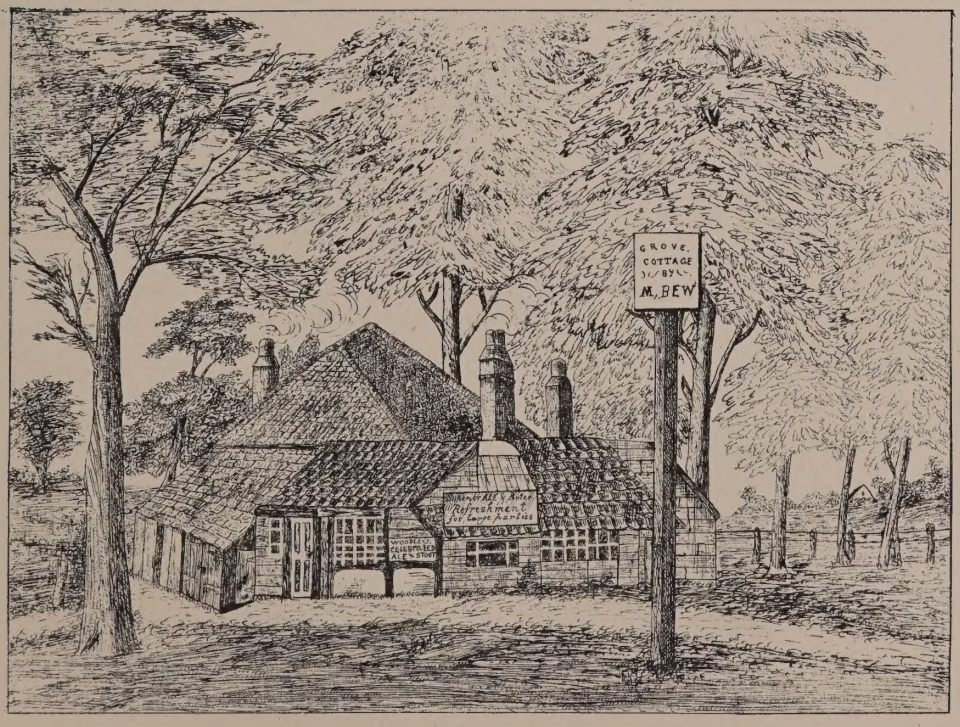
§ In the Churchwardens' Accounts, 1707, is the following entry :—

"Received of Mr. Travers for a stranger dying at ye Rosemary Bush 00. 00. 04," which may have been the original sign of "The Rosemary Branch."

|| The *Sporting Magazine*.

¶ This estate has been purchased by R. Strong, Esq., J.P., as also was the Denmark Hill Estate. It is eight acres in extent, and is being laid out by Mr. William Adams Murphy for the erection of 209 houses.

THE OLD CROWN INN, DULWICH.



BEW'S CORNER, LORDSHIP LANE.

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance," says Ophelia (Hamlet, Act iv., Scene 5); and in The Winter's Tale, Perdita says :—

"For you, there's Rosemary and Rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long,
Grace and remembrance be to you both."
(Winter's Tale, Act iv., Scene 4.)

"Rosemarie is for remembrance
Between us day and night;
Wishing that I may alwaies have
You present in my sight."
(Rolinson's Handful of Pleasant Deities.)

"It was an old country custom to deck the bridal bed with sprigs of rosemary."—BRAND.

"The French Horn," "The Greyhound," "The Crown," "The Half Moon," * "The Bell," and "The White Hart," have all flourished within the hamlet of Dulwich.

In the garden of "The Half Moon" for many years was to be seen the tombstone of Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College. "The Half Moon" has long been used as a public-house sign. One of the learned questions propounded by Hudibras to that cunning man, Sidrophel, was :—

"Tell me, but what's the natural cause
Why on a sign no painter draws
The full moon ever, but the half?"

And Ben Jonson, once desiring a glass of sack, went to "The Half Moon" in Aldersgate Street, but found it closed; he adjourned thereupon to "The Sun" in Long Lane, and wrote this epigram :—

"Since the Half Moon is so unkind,
To make me go about,
The Sun my money now shall have,
And the Moon shall go without."

"The Crown" has probably been an institution in Dulwich for at least 150 years. It has been in the family of the present proprietor, Mr. Thomas Goodman, since 1791, when Francis Goodman, the grandfather, rented it at £16 a year.

The greater part of the present house was rebuilt in 1833, and it was still further modernized in 1853.

Like "The Greyhound" and "The Half Moon," "The Crown" is much patronized by parochial boards and workmen's annual gatherings. "The Greyhound" † is a well-known hostelrie at least 150 years old. It has been in possession of the Middlecotts for more than a century. The Dulwich Club have held their meetings at this house for more than a century; and Dickens, Thackeray, Mark Lemon, and other literary celebrities were oft-recurring visitors to it.

During the building of the Crystal Palace, Sir Joseph Paxton was also a frequent visitor; and as for "annual dinners," it would occupy too much space to chronicle the many firms of eminence who have made "The Greyhound" the alpha and omega

* "Half Moon," Dulwich, offered for sale by Belton, at Guildhall Tavern, 16th April, 1868. Described as having been in the hands of the family of Webb for the best part of a century. Contains four rooms on top floor; assembly room and six other rooms on first floor; having bar and six rooms on ground floor; large tea garden, &c. A range of stabling underlet at £32 per annum. Held from Dulwich College for twenty-eight years, unexpired, at £95 per annum, and £1 in lieu of land tax.

† "Greyhound," Dulwich, offered for sale by Messrs. Warlters, Lovejoy, and Miles, at Garraway's, 27th May, 1872. Described as having been in the family of the vendor for the last century, and contains eight rooms on top floor; large assembly room and six other rooms on first floor; bar and five rooms on ground floor; four rooms and cellarage in basement. Stabling for twenty-six horses, gardens and two cricket-fields—in all eleven acres. Held from Dulwich College for term expiring 1893, by lease dated 1st September, 1854. Under-lease to be granted for residue of term less seven days, at £250 per annum. [The property was not sold at this auction.]

of their day's enjoyment. The present proprietor has in his possession a curious document, from which it appears that "on Monday, 26th September, 1768, Acis and Galatea would be performed, to conclude with a ball; tickets 5s. each;" but the object for which the performance was to be given does not appear, though it was no doubt of a charitable nature.

"The Greyhound" is noted for parochial gatherings all over the Metropolis, and without it is one of the best conducted houses in the county.

"The Baker and Basket" is the sign of a house in St. James's Street, Hatcham. The basket is of course empty, and the baker therefore may be allowed to stop and refresh himself.

The following amusing contention as to the claims of beer and bread is given on a sign-board of a house bearing this title :—

"The Baker says, 'I've the staff of life,
And you're a silly elf;'
The Brewer replied, with artful pride,
'Why, this is life itself.'"

"Britannia" (High Street, Peckham) is another favourite sign. Hone, in his Every-Day Book, mentions a public-house in the country where London porter was sold, and the figure of Britannia was represented in a languishing, reclining posture, with the motto

"Pray sup-porter."

"The Adam and Eve" (High Street, Peckham) is a not uncommon sign for a tavern, but perhaps "The Deluge" is even more appropriate. Not far off (Hill Street) stands "The Globe" itself, a truly cosmopolitan sign.

"The Plough" (Lordship Lane), as our illustration shows, was once an old-fashioned wood structure—a noted place of resort for the lads and lasses of the great city. It was leased for sixty-one years in 1805 to Mrs. Ann Reynolds by Joseph Windham, Esq., at an annual rent of £12. It was afterwards carried on by Mr. W. Coombs, by whom the new "Plough" was erected.

On a window of the old building was the following inscription :—

"March, 1810. Thomas Mount Jones dined here; eat six pounds of bacon, drank nineteen pots of beer."

"The Turk's Head" (Old Kent Road) was once a very favourite sign. Dr. Johnson used to sup at another "Turk's Head," "because," said he, "the mistress of it is a civil, good woman, and has not much business."* The customers of "mine host" of the Old Kent Road are certainly not attracted hither by the last of the Doctor's reasons.

"Father Redcap" † (Camberwell Road) is no doubt a near relation of "Mother Redcap," so often met with.

Indeed "Mother Redcaps" everywhere abound, but Camberwell may lay claim to the only "Father Redcap," who doubtless is the "father of them all." The old lady is reported to have thrived well on ale :—

"Old Mother Redcap, according to her tale,
Lived twenty and a hundred years by drinking the good ale;
It was her meat, it was her drink, and medicine besides,
And if she still had drank this ale, she never would have died."

* Boswell's Johnson, vol. i. p. 304.

† "The Red Cap," Camberwell Green, offered for sale at Garraway's by Mr. Orgill, 18th January, 1864, by order of Mr. Kitching. Described as having large assembly and five other rooms on upper floors; bar and five rooms on ground floor. Stable, &c. Held with two adjoining slips of ground for nineteen years unexpired, at £106 per annum. Coach-house and stable underlet at £14.

THE OLD ROSEMARY BRANCH.

"The Stirling Castle" (Church Street, Camberwell) is not named after any fine baronial castle in Scotland, as many suppose, but after Mr. Stirling, the builder of it. Mr. Thomas Wright, who holds the house under Messrs. Watney, is a liberal contributor to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, of which institution he was not long since chairman; and during his year of office an exceptionally large amount was contributed to the funds of the charity.

"The Red Bull" (High Street, Peckham) is an ancient public-house sign. Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, says in a memorandum, October 3, 1617 :—

"Went to 'The Red Bull,' and received for the Younger Brother (a play) but £3 6*s.* 4*d.*"

The Peckham "Red Bull" was the meeting-place of the Peckham Lighting Trust.

Strange, or perhaps natural enough, the next house in the High Street to "The Red Bull" is "The Red Cow," and for 150 years at least both have lived in the same street upon the best of terms :—

"The Red Cow
Gives good milk now."

and of "The Red Bull" it was said,

"If you want a good pull,
Just step in at the Bull."

"The Flying Dutchman" is stated to have been situate in Cottage Green, Camberwell, and to have gloried in a sign painted by Herring.*

The fact that Camberwell stands between the county of Kent and the great Metropolis is apparent from the fact that "The Kentish Drovers" as a sign has existed both in the Old Kent Road and the Peckham Road for more than 200 years; and when Peckham was a village, surrounded by green fields, "The Kentish Drovers" was a well-known halting-place on the road to Kent.

"The Thomas à Becket," at the corner of the Albany Road, Old Kent Road, commemorates the spot where the pilgrims first halted on their way from London to Canterbury; "The Shard Arms" (Old Kent Road), of the once powerful and wealthy Shard family, who were large landowners in this parish; "The Asylum Tavern," of the magnificent charity erected in Peckham by the Licensed Victuallers of London. Law is represented by "Lord Lyndhurst" (Lyndhurst Road) and "The Denman Arms" (Denman Road); national glory by "The Lord Nelson" (Old Kent Road); "The Victory" (Trafalgar Road); "The Trafalgar" (Sumner Road); "The General Havelock" (Parkstone Road); "Lord Clyde" (Avenue Road); and "The Duke of Wellington" (Old Kent Road). Statesmanship is worthily represented by "The George Canning" (Grove Lane); "The Lord Palmerston" (Lordship Lane); and "The Clarendon" (Camberwell New Road).

John Barleycorn is proverbially loyal, and therefore "The Crown" (High Street, Peckham) is a favourite sign. Then we have "The King's Arms" (Peckham Rye); "The Prince Albert" (East Surrey Grove); "The Queen" (Commercial Road); "The Hanover Arms" (Rye Lane); and "William the Fourth" (Camberwell New Road).

Homage is of course paid to foreign potentates, and though the Shah is doubtless destined at no distant day to preside over the fortunes of beer, he

* History of Sign Boards, p. 40.

has not yet become stationary in Camberwell; but "The Prince of Prussia" (Brunswick Square) has been amongst us for a considerable time.

"The George and Dragon" (St. George's Road) suggests the idea that, as the church close by is dedicated to St. George, the landlord of this house was anxious to champion the cause of the fabulous monster, which is, moreover, said to produce "noble balm," but not until it has swallowed its own tail.

LOCAL LONGEVITY.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Remarks.
1658	Rose Hathaway	103	Surrey Longevity Ad. MS. No. 11572.
1661	William Hathaway	105	„ „ „
1702	Mary Dickenson	99	„ „ „
1710	Elizabeth Arnut	99	„ „ „
1763	Chapman	103	„ „ „
1764	Mrs. Stevenson	100	„ „ „
1767	Mrs. Toite	102	„ „ „
1775	Eliza Jones	125	„ „ „
1775	„ „ (her nurse) . . .	101	„ „ „
	Ann Franks	100	„ „ „
1782	Leonard Nelson	103	„ „ „
1788	John Henniker	101	„ „ „
1789	Mrs. Weldyn	106	„ „ „
1821	Elizabeth Horsler	105	Inmate of Workhouse 56 years.
	Mrs. Campion	105	Mother of the gardener to Miles Stringer, Esq.
1822	Elizabeth Claxton	103	Bore a daughter at the age of 60.
1837	Sarah, widow of Mr. Latham Buckwood	105	
1838	Thomas Baily	92	Died at East Dulwich.
1852	George Hurst	94	Peckham Postman 50 years.
1866	Dorcas Rogers, 89, Albany Road . .	90	Widow of Isaac Rogers, a Farmer.
1867	Benjamin Nind, Queen's Road . .	94	
1867	Mary Gatonby, 34, Durham Terrace, Camden Grove North	91	Widow of Wm. Gatonby, a Whitesmith.
1867	Rebecca Fox, 288, Albany Road . .	90	Widow of John Fox, Tea-dealer.
1867	Catherine Judd, 1, Glengall Grove . .	92	Widow of Thomas Judd, Constable, East India Docks.
1867	Ann Barnett, 48, Peckham Grove .	90	Widow of Charles Barnett, an Officer in H. M. Customs.
1868	Susannah Still, 25, East Surrey Grove .	90	Widow of William Still, a Lighterman.
1868	Wm. Carter, 5, Daniel Street, Crab Tree Shot Road	94	Licensed Victualler.
1869	Ann Phillips, 21, Addington Square .	91	Widow of Peter Phillips, Tailor.
1869	Caroline Ollard, 9, Harvey's Cottages, Cooper's Road	96	Widow of John Ollard, Merchants' Clerk.
1870	Colyear Macintosh, 105, Denmark Road	96	

Date.	Name.	Age.	Remarks.
1870	Wm. Thornhill	92	Formerly a Cutler.
1870	Sarah Matthews	92	
1870	Ann Phillips, 9, Church Street, Old Kent Road	91	
1870	Sarah Flaxman, 3, Grove Terrace	91	
1870	Ann Wivell, 4, Edmund Street	91	Widow of a Carman.
1870	William Jones, 363, Albany Road	93	Retired Board of Guardians Clerk.
1871	James Farnfield	90	Out-door Chelsea Pensioner.
1871	Elizabeth Craven, 7, Fenham Road	93	
1871	Elizabeth Mason, 134, High Street, Peckham	91	
1871	Elizabeth Gibson, 11, Edith Road	91	
1871	Sophia Nicholls, Licensed Victuallers' Asylum	91	
1871	Ann Buckingham, The Cedars, East Dulwich	93	Widow of a Publican.
1871	Wm. Foster, Nazareth House	90	Formerly a Greengrocer.
1871	Hannah Sharpe, 4, Great Orchard Row	93	Formerly domestic Servant.
1871	Sarah Hobbs, 4, Hobbs Terrace, Orchard	91	Wife of Geo. Hobbs, a Chemist.
1871	Martha Elizabeth Gould, 287, Albany Road	90	Annuitant.
1871	Thos. Scarborough, 468, Old Kent Road	90	Retired Grocer.
1872	Mary Merritt, 12, Branch Buildings, Commercial Road	90	Widow of — Meritt, a Gardener.
1872	Henry Mace, 8, North Street, Commercial Road	105	Farmer.
1872	John Sard, 226, Camberwell New Road	90	Retired Woollen Draper.
1872	Thomas Casey	94	Gardener, died in Camberwell Workhouse.
1872	Mary Ripley	91	Died in Camberwell Workhouse.
1872	Harriet Camroux, 144, Commercial Rd.	91	
1872	Wm. Ingle Woodman, 11, Clifton Road	90	Retired Commander, R.N.
1872	John Clark, 6, The Orchard	103	
1872	Mary Plunkett	97	
1873	William Merrington, 2, The Terrace, Gordon Road	94	
1873	James Branston, 1, Bell Gardens Road	90	Baker.
1873	Catherine Bickenden, 2, Elizabeth Place, Melon Ground	90	Widow of a Fishmonger.
1873	Fanny Morris	91	Died in Workhouse.
1873	Honora McCarty	95	Died in Peckham House Lunatic Asylum.
1873	John Soutter, 246, St. George's Road	90	Currier.
1873	Elizabeth Newton, The Friendly Female Asylum	93	Formerly a Lady's-maid.
1873	Hannah Whittemore	90	Widow of a Publican.
1874	Harriet Peck, 8, St. Thomas's Terrace, New Hatcham	92	Widow of a Dyer.
1874	Elizabeth Good, Parliament House, Peckham Road	94	Widow of a Builder.

THE HAMLET OF DULWICH.

THE hamlet of Dulwich is situate in the eastern division of the county of Surrey, in the east hundred of Brixton, diocese of Winchester, archdeaconry of Surrey, rural deanery of Southwark, and within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court and Metropolitan Police, and in the South Eastern Metropolitan Postal District.

It is a most delightful hamlet, and notwithstanding the active building operations of recent years, large tracts of meadow land are yet to be found within its borders. It is perhaps the only metropolitan suburb which has succeeded in keeping out of its domains that *bête noir* of modern *progress*—the speculative builder.

The village of Dulwich still presents a rural aspect, and many of its tradesmen even now refuse to acknowledge the potency of plate glass. From Champion Hill, Denmark Hill, and Herne Hill, through the whole length of the intervening valley, and up the opposite slopes to the summit of Sydenham and Forest Hills, may still be heard the song of birds; and lovers may yet roam through the groves and fields of the hamlet, "picking up scents and flowers."

The beauties of the place are appreciated by the pent-up citizens, who annually pay willing homage to its charms, for it is the nearest spot to the busy hive of industry where the eye can behold the rich carpet of nature, and seek relief in grove and pleasure ground, and hill and dale, and wood. The gardens and forecourts of mansion and villa vie with each other in richness and beauty, whilst green lanes with all their natural charms have attractions beyond description for the weary and worn.

"Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds
Exhilarate the spirit and restore
The tone of languid nature."

The southern portion of the hamlet was formerly an immense wood, intersected with devious paths covered with never-ending leaves. It was the home of gipsies and the rendezvous of summer parties. At the beginning of the present century, before what may be termed modern Dulwich was called into existence, Byron, then a schoolboy at Dulwich, roamed away the happy hours of boyhood in Dulwich Wood, holding daily converse with motley groups of the vagabond class. But little is left of the woods but a memory, which local nomenclature has done something to preserve, in Dulwich Wood Park, Kingswood Road, and Crescent Wood Road. In the days of the first Charles the Court paid frequent visits to Dulwich and its woods for the purpose of sport, and authority was given by warrant to one Anthony Holland, one of the yeomen huntsmen in ordinary to His Majesty, to make known His Majesty's commands to the inhabitants of Dulwich "that they forbeare to hunt, chace, molest, or hurt the king's stagges with greyhounds, hounds, gunnes, or any other means whatsoever;" and authority was given to the said Anthony Holland

"to take from any person or persons offending therein their dogges, hounds, gunnes, crossbowes, or other engynes."

Dulwich Wood has been the scene of several terrible outrages, notably those which occurred in 1738, when a man named Samuel Bentyman was murdered, and in 1803, when Samuel Matthews, known as the Dulwich hermit, met with a similar fate.*

Dulwich Wood has been gradually disappearing from the time when Edward Alleyn issued his statutes and ordinances, for by the 106th Item of the same it is ordered "that twentye acres of wood be felled and sold yearly, such wood falls to be made at seasonable times and in accordance with the laws and statutes of England, for the preservation of timber trees, such trees to be of the growth of ten yeares." And in the 108th Item provision is made for the Master of the College "to have yearley for his owne use in his chamber two hundred faggots; the warden shall have yearley two hundred faggots for his owne spending; the fower senior fellowes shall have yearley one hundred and fifty faggots a piece for their owne spending; the six chanters or junior fellowes one hundred faggots a piece for their owne spending; all the said faggots to be brought home to the said College at the charge of the said College between the 1st September and the 1st of All Saints yearley, to be kept in a stack and delivered by the bailie to the master, warden, and fellowes by half hundreds or quarterns as they shall desire, and no timber trees (Item 110) shall be sold to any pson or psons whatsvr but to the tenants of the lands belonging to the said College in Dulwich for the building or repayring of their tenements."

Although the views obtained from many of the heights of Dulwich are extremely charming, there is perhaps no spot where the grand panorama of nature is seen to such advantage as from the northern part of the hamlet at Champion Hill, which was described with great prescience by an observant resident in 1796 :—

"Love ye the scenes of rural life—
The lawn, the grove, the busy mill,
Free from the noise of care and strife?—
Then turn your eye to Champion Hill.

Thrice happy—thrice enchanting spot;
What transports thro' the bosom thrill,
What joy to find some humble cot,
And view the charms of Champion Hill.

The verdant vale that slopes below,
The woods where bleak winds whisper shrill,
The breaks that distant landscape show,
Delight the mind on Champion Hill.

Of Hampstead now we sing no more:
A better taste directs our will,
On every rural grace to pore,
That strikes the eye on Champion Hill.

There lordly mansions soon shall rise,
Adorn'd with true Palladian skill;
And tasteful villas strike the eyes,
Scattered o'er beauteous Champion Hill.

Oh, Norwood! how I love to trace,
At sober eve, when all is still,
The rustic, the poetic grace,
Thy prospect gives to Champion Hill.

Here, poet, come! thou man of rhyme,
With rapture here thy bosom fill—
Hark how the distant sheep-bells chime,
To lull thine eye on Champion Hill.

The blackbird pours his mellow note,
The song-thrush warbles near the rill,
The skylark strains his swelling throat,
The turtle coos on Champion Hill.

And there the shepherd tends his flock,
And there the swains the uplands till;
Rous'd by the crowing of the cock,
I brush the dews o'er Champion Hill.

And pity you, who time consume,
In scenes of riot and quadrille,
While meditation finds such room
For solid bliss on Champion Hill."

Dulwich has been traced by previous writers to Delawyk, who held two knights' fees in Camwell, "and the transition from Delawyk to Dulwich," says a highly respected authority,† "appears to be so easy and natural as at once to settle this etymology." The principal difficulty in determining its etymological derivation is

* The following resolutions appear upon the Vestry minutes :—

1738, Ap. 4th.—Ordered, that the expenses which have attended the discovery of the murderer of Samuel Bentyman this year, in Dulwich Wood, be considered by the committee of the Workhouse for the time being, and report made, with their opinion, to the vestry.

Jan. 10th, 1803.—Resolved that the sum of £25 be paid by the parish officers towards the apprehending the person or persons guilty of the murder of the late Samuel Matthews.

† Allport.

found in the first syllable, *Dul*, for *wich* or wick, the last part, is more easily accounted for. The way out of the difficulty, and a most reasonable one too, is to suppose that Dul was the name of a river, and that the *wick* was the station or village situate on its banks. Wicks abound in all parts of England, and the Essex coast is lined with names ending in wick.

Wick is found in both Anglo-Saxon and Norse names. With the Anglo-Saxons it was a station or abode on land—hence a house or a village; with the Northmen it was a station for ships—hence a small creek or bay.*

It is not by any means improbable that Dulwich was a Danish station during some of the many visits paid us by the Danes. With the hope of capturing the much-coveted prize, their fleets hung about the Thames, we are told, for many months together,† and their stations were at Deptford, the "deep fiord," at Greenwich, the "green reach," and at Woolwich, the "hill reach."

The place is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. It was evidently at that time an insignificant village, and even during the time of the second Charles the number of persons assessed to the hearth-tax was under forty.

Dulwich College has naturally had a great deal to do with the nomenclature of the hamlet, and College Gardens, Alleyn Park, Alleyn Park Road, serve to remind us of Edward Alleyn's generous gift. The Crystal Palace is responsible for Palace Road; whilst Dulwich Wood Road, Crescent Wood Road, and Kingswood Road tell us something of the hamlet when dense woods abounded within it. Boxall Row takes us back to the time when Mr. Boxall was proprietor of "The Greyhound."

The Dulwich College Building Act of 1808, the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855, the Charity Commissioners' scheme of 1857, the formation of the iron roads, and the craving of merchants for suburban residences, have done much to alter the aspect of the place; but, compared with neighbouring suburbs, it has died hard, and not until Cowper's "opulent, enlarged, and still-increasing London," by sheer force of circumstance, has laid its hands upon it will Dulwich surrender its individuality.

DULWICH, FORMERLY CALLED DYLWAYS, DILWISSHE, DILEWISTRE, DULLAG,

was given to the monks of Bermondsey by King Henry I. in the year 1127, and they continued to possess it until the suppression of the house in 1537–38. In the forty-fifth year of Henry III., A.D. 1261, a question arose as to whether this manor and Leigham in Streatham were liable to tillage; but on the examination of records it was found to have been previously decided, after an inquiry before Hugh Bigod, the king's justiciary, that these manors having been ancient demesne of the crown, were liable to taxation "when the king caused his demesnes through England to be tallied;" and a writ was therefore issued commanding the sheriff of Surrey to levy a reasonable tax on the same.‡

In the reign of Henry III. it appears that *Henry de la Wyk*, called also Henry de Dilewisse, and his partners held two knights' fees in *Camerwell*, of the Honour of

* "The sea-rovers derived their name of *vikings*, or *creekers*, from the *wicks* or creeks in which they anchored. The inland wicks, therefore, are mostly Saxon, while the Norse *wicks* fringe our coasts and usually indicate the stations of pirates rather than those of colonists. Thus we have *Wicks* and *Sandwick* in Kent; Wyke, near Portland; Berwick in Northumberland; and Wicklow in Ireland; all of which occur in places where there are no inland names denoting Norse colonization. The names of Northwich, Middlewich, Nantwich, Droitwich, Netherwich, Shirleywich, Wickham, and perhaps Warwick, although inland places, are derived indirectly from the Norse *Wic*, a bay, and not from the Anglo-Saxon *wic*, a village."—Taylor, Words and Places, p. 107.

† Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1013, 1014, 1016.

‡ Brayley, vol. iii. p. 216.

Gloucester. In the fourth Edward I., 1276, Henry de la Wys, possibly the same person or his son, was outlawed for felony, and he then held one messuage, 80 acres of land, and seven shillings rent, in Dylways, of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and 8 acres of the prioress of Haliwell.*

In the year 1545 "the manor of Dulwich in Camerwell, and a messuage called *The Hall Place*, formerly belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey," were granted by Henry VIII. (under letters patent) to Thomas Calton, to be held *in capite* at the annual rent of 33*s.* 9*d.*, together with the advowson of the vicarage of Camberwell, which the convent of Bermondsey had held from the gift of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. The grandson, Sir Francis Calton, in 1806, sold the lordship and its appurtenances to Mr. Edward Alleyn,† founder of Dulwich College, for the sum of £5,000, independently of 800 marks (£533 6*s.* 8*d.*) for the patronage.

According to Alleyn's account of the transaction,‡ he paid for the manor "one thousand pounds more than any other man would have given for it."

Amongst the particulars for grants now in the Public Record Office are documents respecting the manor of Dulwich, formerly a portion of the possessions of the monastery of Bermondsey, from which it appears that the manor, or perhaps a portion of it, with the mansions, edifices, &c., thereto belonging, were at one time held on lease from the monastery by John Scott, Esq., of Camberwell, for fifty years, at the annual rent of £14.

The property is described as consisting of a tenement called The Hall Place, with all lands, meadows, and pastures to the same belonging, in Dulwich aforesaid; except the wood and underwood in the tenure of Thomas Henley, demised to him by indenture under the convent seal of the aforesaid monastery, and dated 22nd March, 23rd Henry VIII.: to have and to hold the same to the aforesaid Thomas Henley § and his assigns from the fast of St. Michael Archangel for the term of 40 years, rendering per annum liij^s iiij^d, payable in equal portions at the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael Archangel.

The account is audited by William Cavendysh, and underwritten is the following memorandum:—

M^d that the Kynges ma^tie hathe no other lande lyinge w^thin the Mano^r of

* See *Testa de Nevill*, p. 220; Escheats 4 Ed. I., n. 64.

† The following details of the property of Edward Alleyn, in Dulwich, and elsewhere, is extracted from Manning and Bray's History of Surrey:—

The Manor-house, or capital messuage called Hall Place *alias* Knowles, no quantity of land specified. Lands called Dycottes *alias* Rygates, and all other manors, &c., in Dulwich, which Alleyn late purchased of Sir Francis Calton, Knt., no quantity of land specified. Eight messuages and land called Howletts Rycotts *alias* Rygates; Nappes and Stonee Nappes, late purchased of Sir Edmund Bowyer, Knt., 45 acres. Messuage and land, late copyhold of said manor, purchased of John Bowyer, Esq., 14 acres. Four messuages and land called Great Bornes, North Crofts, Carter's Hall, Addington Mead, Great and Little Brownings, and Carter's Garden, purchased of Thomas Calton, Gent., brother of Sir Francis Calton, and Annie, wife of Thomas, and of Henry Farr, Gent., and Prudence his wife, 76 acres. Messuage and land, called Perryefield, 13 acres; three messuages and land, 24 acres; messuage and land, late copyhold of said manor, 13 acres; messuage and 7 acres, called Rennalls; messuage and land, 9 acres; messuage and land, late copyhold of said manor, 45 acres; all in Dulwich. Pasture in Lambeth, purchased of Sir Edward Duke, Knt., 18 acres; messuages in St. Botulph's, which descended to Alleyn from his father, Edward Alleyn; messuages, lands, gardens, &c., called The Fortune, in Whitecross Street, and Gouldings Lane, in St. Giles Without, Cripplegate.

24th April, 1621. By indenture inrolled in Chancery, Mr. Alleyn, after reciting the letters patent and the deed of foundation, conveyed his estates to William Alleyn, of Dulwich, and William Austin, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Esqrs., to the use of this College.

‡ Collier's Memoirs of Edward Alleyn.

§ There is also another similar document in the Public Record Office, which describes Sir Humfrey Browne as holding a parcel of Dulwich Common Wood, called Rygats Grene, belonging to the same manor, abutting on certain woods of George Duke, Gent., called "peres Grove, in the pish of Camerwell, in the saide Countie of Surreye on the Este. pte. And uppon the demeanes of the saide Mano^r of Dulwiche & c^teyn Lands pteynynge to Thomas Hendeley yeoman, and Raff leghe Esquire, on the norte pte. And uppon pte of the foresaide Comen Wood, called Dulwiche Grene, by the claye pitts, there extendynge directly to awaye called the Newe Pke Waye, on the west pte. And uppon certyne coppies of woods late felled and inclosed by the saide Thoms Hendleye, John Lynge, and Willm, gardner on the Southe pte. Devyded by mets & bounds conteynynge by estymacion lx acres, whereof is waste xxx acres. And thyrtie Acres resydewe beyng no tymbr but ffyerewodde at xx^s le acree. xxx^li.

Dulwyche in the Ryght of the late Monastery of Bermondsey then those aboue specyfied as by the records thereof more playnly apperyth.

Thys manor & pcells Wythe theire appurtennces above Remembred ar from the Kings maiesties Manor of Grenewyche foure miles and ffrom his gracs fforests pks and Chases foure myles They ar no pcell of eny other Manor ne do not excede the Clere yerly valewe above specifyed What ffyne or Income wilbe gevyn for the same I knowe not And what patronags Advousions or other spualt pmocyon do thereunto belonge emongiste the Records of the tenthys do appere I have not made owte eny pticlr of the p^{r}missys to no other pson but onely to the bringar herof, ne I do not knowe that enyother man is desirous to bye the p^{r}missis p bos supindend.

Vth Die Septembr Anno xxxvj^{h} p Thoma Calto.

The yerelye Valowe of the p^{r}miss pcell of the late monastie of Bermondesey ys xvj^{li} xvij^{s} iiij^{d} Inde p x^{ma} xxxiij^{s} ix^{d} Et Rend Clare xv^{li} iij^{s} vij^{d} Which After the Rate of xx^{te} yeres p^{r}chase Dothe Amounte to the Some of ccciij^{li} xj^{s} viij^{d} Adde therto for the woods cxxix^{li} xiiij^{s} vj^{d} And for thaduousen of the Vicarege of Cam^{r}well xx^{li} And so the hole Some for the p^{r}chace of All the p^{r}miss ys cccc liij^{li} vj^{s} ijd Wherof in hand ccc^{li} At thannc of our Ladye c^{li} And at Midsom^{r} next liij^{li} vj^{s} ij^{d}.

Memord the Kyngs to Discharg the p^{r}miss of All incombruncs excepte Leases And the tenth before res^{r}ued And except suche Chargs As the ffermors Ar bounde to Discharg by force of there Indentures.

John Bakere. Robert Sowthwell. Thomas Moyle.

Dulwych comen* conteyneth ccclx acres Wherof ys waste and woodland dystroyed cxxx^{te} acr lx acres sold to S^{r} Thomas Pope Knyght and his heyres for euer xij acres sold this yere by comyssyon and now in falling xvj acres of xxx & xl yeres grow^{t} growinge by pcells Reseruyd to John Scott Esquyer fermo^{r} there for xx^{te} lodes of woode w^{ch} he hath yerely in the same commen by Covennte of his Indento^{r} x v^{s} acres of one yeres grow^{t} xij xij^{s} acres of ij yeres grow^{t} xxviij lvj^{s} acres of vij yeres grow^{t} xj xlix^{s} vj^{d} acres of ix yeres grow^{t} xij lx^{s} acres of x yeres grow^{t} xij lxxij^{s} acres of xij yeres grow^{t} And xvij xvij acres resydue of xl yeres grow^{t} growing by pcells in the same the wood of euery acre aforeseyd Valuid as appereth w^{ch} is in the holle—xxxvj^{li} iiij^{s} vj^{d}.

Com Surr.

The Mano^{r} of Dulwyche w^{t} the fferme called Halle place in the seyd countye pcell of the possessyons of the late monasterye of Barmondsey in the same countye.

Twoo hedgerows in great feld conteyneth one acre & a half.

Three hedgerowes in Annes feld conteyneth ij acres & iij roodes.

Three Hedgerowes in howlatts feld cont twoo acres.

Ffoure hedgerowes in gylcote lands conteyneth one acre and iij roodes.

One hedgerowe in Netherfeld cont iij roodes.

Two hedgerows in upper feld conteyneth ij acres & one roode.

Woodfarrs groue w^{t} twoo hedgerowes in Woodfarr feld cont viij acres.

Blanchedowne groue w^{t} foure hedgerows nighe adioyning to the same cont xj acres.

* The Vestry minutes of December 27th, 1804, contain the following entry :—

"The committee reported that they had made diligent search and inquiry, and from good information, that it has been private property more than 300 years, and therefore the committee are of opinion that the parish have no right whatever to Dulwich Common."

Hall place groue w^t three hedgerowes there conteyneth iiij acres.

Sum of acres xxxiiij Wherof

x acres of iiij yeres growth ptly dystroyed not valuyd but Reseruyd to repayr and meynteyne the seid hedgs and fencs iiij x^s acres of v yeres grow^t and xx iiij^li acres resydue of viij yeres growth. The wood of euery acre aforseyd valuid as appereth wh^ch is in the holle—iiij^li x^s.

And the spryngs of the wood or grounde of lx acres aforeseyd not valuid because it ys sold to the seyd Sir Thomas pope and his heyres as ys aforeseyd of xxvj acres not valuid bycause they be Reseruid And of cxxx acres not valuid by cause it ys wast and the soyle therof comen And of clxxviij acres resydue rated yerlye at vj^d the acre bycause pte therof ys comen after the wood be of vij yeres grow^t and the resydue ys for the moste pte in hedgerowes w^ch is yerly in the holle iiij^li ix^s, And Amounteth after xx yeres purchase to—lxxxix^li.

Sum total of the premysses cxxix^li xiiij^s vj^d.

Ex^r p me Daniel Clayton.

It cannot be ascertained at what time Edward Alleyn began to acquire property in Dulwich. It appears, however, by a bond given jointly by himself and Henslowe, dated as early as the 18th October, 1606, that he was then styled "Lord of the Manor of Dulwich," as he is therein so designated. An unexecuted deed of sale of the said manor from Sir Francis Calton to Alleyn is preserved in the College, bearing date the 2nd of June, 1606, and doubtless the purchase was completed by Alleyn in the autumn of that year. On the 4th of August, 1607, we find him adding to his property there by buying for £410 10*s.* three tenements and twenty-two acres of land, copyhold of the Manor of Dulwich, from Ellis Parry, "citizen and weaver." Parry had become possessed of them by purchase from Sir Francis Calton, who was also lord of the manor of Lewisham, which Alleyn subsequently acquired.

The following memoranda, given in Collier's Memoirs of Edward Alleyn, and stated to be in the handwriting of the founder, record the final settlement of the purchase of the manor :—

"Md. that this 9th of november, 1614, all reckinings, debts and demaundes whatsoever, from the begining of the world to this present daye, due unto me, Thomas Calton, from Edw. Alleyn, is in all threeskore powndes, wheroff receved this 9th afore sayd xxx^li rest due to me more in all 30^li.

"By me, Tho. Calton."

"Receved more this 18th of november, 1614, the sum of twentye powndes. I say R. xx^li.

"By me, Tho. Calton."

"Receved this 26th of november, 1614, in full payment and satisfaction, the sum of tenn powndes of lawfull money off England. I say R. x^li.

"By me, Thomas Calton."

Since Alleyn's death the College authorities have acquired other land in the neighbourhood, the most important purchase being that of the Knight's Hill Estate.

The growth of Dulwich for 200 years after the establishment of the College was barely preceptible from year to year.

A reference to the poor-rate books illustrates this fact in a very striking manner. It appears from a rate made on the inhabitants on the 10th of February, 1697, that the number of assessments was forty-two, and the rateable value £884. In the

rate made in 1874 the number of assessments was 780, and the rateable value £66,696, being an increase in the number of assessments of 1757·14 per cent., and in the rateable value of 7444·79 per cent.

The following table will show the increase of Dulwich from 1697 to the present time :—

Year.	No. of Assessments.	Rateable Value.
		£
1697	42	884
1731	51	1,028
1732	50	1,071
1733	47	1,031
1734	46	1,020
1735	50	1,044
1736	53	1,058
1737	51	1,059
1738	54	1,058
1739	49	1,023
1740	53	1,073
1741	61	1,111
1742	59	1,088
1743	56	1,087
1744	55	1,160
1745	56	1,101
1746	53	1,031
1747	53	1,070
1748	53	1,070
1749	53	1,068
1750	54	1,067
1751	61	1,094
1752	57	1,106
1753	53	1,065
1754	62	1,109
1755	61	1,118
1756	62	1,125
1757	64	1,111
1758	69	1,100
1759	74	1,186
1760	81	1,304
1761	82	1,321
1762	79	1,357
1763	67	1,329
1764	80	1,378
1765	81	1,447
1766	86	1,491
1767	86	1,541
1768	87	1,773
1769	97	1,853
1770	94	2,782
1771	103	2,910
1772	107	3,075
1773	102	2,950
1774	106	3,066
1775	105	2,984
1776	108	3,144
1777	112	3,165
1778	111	3,140
1779	112	3,165
1780	114	3,172

Year.	No. of Assessments.	Rateable Value.
		£
1781	113	3,169
1782	116	3,185
1783	112	3,176
1784	118	3,194
1785	121	3,208
1786	125	3,218
1787	125	3,233
1788	120	3,394
1789	123	3,488
1790	126	3,521
1791	130	3,644
1792	131	3,789
1793	134	3,811
1794	136	4,039
1795	139	4,127
1796	141	4,136
1797	138	4,119
1798	139	4,130
1799	141	4,156
1800	143	4,179
1801	145	4,201
1802	147	4,234
1803	151	4,269
1804	149	4,287
1805	154	4,302
1806	159	4,350
1807	168	4,779
1808	177	4,877
1832	309	10,563
1874	780	66,696

DULWICH.

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE OF THE HAMLET FROM 1697 TO 1874.

Year.	No. of Assts.	Rateable Value.	Increase.	
			Assts.	R. V.
		£		£
1697	42	884	—	—
1732	50	1,071	8	187
1742	60	1,094	10	23
1752	61	1,125	1	31
1762	80	1,289	19	164
1772	104	2,961	24	1,672
1780	110	3,116	6	155
1792	129	3,825	19	709
1806	159	4,350	30	525
1832	309	10,563	150	6,213
1874	780	66,696	471	56,133

TABLE SHOWING THE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSE PROPERTY IN 1872.
737 ASSESSMENTS.

Houses under	Houses between				Houses over
£20 R. V. 154	21–35 109	36–50 96	51–75 78	76–100 106	£194 100

CENSUS TABLE.

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
1841	1,904	—	—	—	—
1851	1,632	—	272	—	14·28*
1861	1,723	91	—	5·57	—
1871	4,041	2,318	—	134·53	—

With respect to the local management of the hamlet, some account of an association formed within the hamlet for the purpose of superintending the lighting, watching, and watering of Dulwich may not be uninteresting to us in the present day of vestries and metropolitan boards. Sudden fear would appear to have seized the local residents in January, 1812, and a meeting of the subscribers to the "Dulwich Patrol and Engine" was held on the 4th of that month, "to take additional measures during the winter months for the security of the road between Camberwell and Dulwich," when the following resolution was passed :—

"That on account of the extraordinary dangers to which the public are now exposed, an additional horse-patrol be provided for the security of the road between Camberwell and Dulwich during the present winter months, and that such additional patrol be continued until the next Spring Assizes be over."

The additional patrol appointed on this occasion, Mr. Thomas Redman, was ordered to be provided with "a great coat, hat, cutlass, and a pair of pistols;" and Mr. John Medlicott was requested to undertake the inspection of the arms of the patrols.

It was also reported to the meeting that the old engine-house had fallen down, thereby involving the association in "heavy and extraordinary" expenses. Subscriptions were entered into to meet this sudden call upon the funds, most of the members present subscribing one guinea, whilst the master of the college subscribed his five guineas. At a subsequent meeting it was resolved—

"1. That in consequence of the recent establishment of watchmen and lamps on the highway, from Richard Shaw, Esquire,† to 'The Fox under the Hill,' that part of the highway is sufficiently protected without the horse-patrol.

"2. That it appears necessary to protect, in a more effectual manner, the road from Richard Shaw, Esq., to the hamlet of Dulwich.

"3. That for the purpose above-mentioned, two watchmen be stationed in this latter road, in such positions as may be fixed upon by a committee, in lieu of the present horse-patrol.

"4. That the present horse-patrol do cease the first week in November next, at

* This decrease is accounted for by the fact that the previous census included 188 haymakers non-residents of the district.

† "Casino," now the residence of W. H. Stone, Esq.

which time the treasurer be desired to pay Thomas Wood a gratuity of £5 5*s.* in addition to his regular allowance for his diligent services in the discharge of his duty above-mentioned during the last fifteen years."

Thomas Wood was subsequently appointed watchman (in conjunction with Benjamin Hayter) at a salary of 15*s.* a week, "including candles."

It does not transpire from the minutes on what principle the association proceeded in ordering the construction and placing of watchboxes; but there is a memorandum of an order given to Mr. Thomas Shaw to construct two watchboxes at an estimated cost of £6 5*s.* each.

Amongst other items of expense incurred by the association is one item which appeared with wonderful regularity in the month of September in each year. It mattered not how to what extent the roads were troubled with footpads and midnight marauders, the horse patrols always managed to expend their one pound of powder,—neither more nor less!

Another item of expense occurs about once every quarter, when the little fire-engine was "trotted out," and its powers tested by the "board." On such occasions £1 1*s.* was usually allowed the men for their exertions "for playing the engine."

That robberies and outrages were matters of almost every-day occurrence in the suburbs of London, when dim lights and bad roads reigned supreme, cannot be doubted; but we shall only have occasion to refer to one or two cases more or less notorious. In the Guildhall Library is a quaint volume containing an account of an outrage committed at Dulledg Wells.* The title-page runs as follows:—

STRANGE AND LAMENTABLE NEWS FROM DULLEDG WELLS;

OR,

THE CRUEL AND BARBAROUS FATHER. A TRUE RELATION.

How a person which used to cry Dullidg water about the streets of London, killed his own son on Tuesday, the second of this instant July, in a most inhumane manner, for which he was the next day committed and now remains a prisoner, in order to a Tryal.

London: Printed for D. M., 1678.

* "Certainly the degenerate nature of man, when it abandons the conduct of reason, and is destitute of grace, is more savage and bruitish than the wildest beasts that houl in the wilderness of *Asrick*. Lyons and bears, wolves and tygers, are civil companions to him; they seldome exercise their ravenous cruelty, unless it be either to satisfie their hunger, or where they meet with opposition; and then too, their wars are not like our uncivil civil ones, amongst themselves, but against some other species, for seldome, if ever, do they prey upon those of their own kind; but this fierce untamable animal, that pretends to reason, not content with an absolute tyranny over his fellow creatures of a lower condition, butchering them for his gluttony, and baiting them for his vanity, &c., dose likewise extend his cruelty to those of his own rank, and one man in his rage and passion, becomes the murtherer and destroyer of another. But that which is still more strange is, that a parent can be so harde-hearted to his own child, that they from whom we received our life, should be the promoters of our death; this certainly is the highest violation of the law of nature, and yet even of this there want not too frequent examples, and one we have just now before us, very near this famous city, which happend as follows:—

"On Tuesday, the second of this instant July, a person that made it his business to carry *Dulledg*-water to London, and there crying it about the streets, for their conveniency, that cannot spare time to go drink it upon the place, about two of the clock in the morning called up his son, a lad of about twelve years of age, and sent him forth to fetch home his horse, which he kept for the purpose. The boy stayed somewhat longer than ordinary, for, being wak'd so early, 'tis probable he might fall asleep in the fields; whereupon his father, who was naturally of a cruel dogged temper, and always immoderately severe to his child, got up in a rage to look after him, and was seen walking furiously that way with a huge cudgel in his hand, with which, 'tis judged by the sequel, he performed the inhumane act, beating the child so cruelly and excessively that within an hour or two after it dyed. Nor was he, as 'tis believed, content to give him unreasonable blows with the stick, but also stamp'd upon him with his feet, as by several marks that afterwards appear'd on the dead body, it was reasonable to conclude.

"However, after all this execution, 'tis thought he set him up on the horses back to ride home, whilst himself went home another way on foot; for the lad was met by a neighbour, to whom with a weak voice he said,—'*For God's sake take me off the horse, else I shall fall down.* The man did set him down on the ground, and went home with the horse, to tell them there of the boy's condition. Whereupon the mother cried out to her husband,—'*What have you done, have you killed my childe?*' To which he onely answered, in a sullen manner,—'*I have given him sleep enough,*' or to that effect; and so taking

Another outrage of more recent date is that which occurred in Dulwich Wood on the 28th December, 1802, when poor old Matthews, known as the Dulwich hermit, was foully murdered. This unfortunate man, who, notwithstanding a few eccentricities, which were usually ascribed to mental derangement, bore the character of a quiet, inoffensive, and strictly honest man, was a kind of jobbing gardener. Through the loss of his wife, of whom it is said he was extremely fond, his mind was greatly affected, and he formed the desperate resolution of quitting, as much as a working man could do, the social converse of the world. For that purpose he obtained permission from the master and warden of Dulwich College to dig a cave and erect over it a hut on that part of the manor abutting in the rear on the College Wood, and in front, on Sydenham Common. He made to it mud walls, and covered it with fern, furze, and brakes, such as the common afforded. Here, about 1798, he was assailed by a gang of gipsies, by whom he was robbed and cruelly beaten, and left, with a broken arm, apparently lifeless. Pending his cure, and indeed for a short time afterwards, he occupied lodgings at Dulwich; but growing weary of social intercourse he returned to his cave, and there he remained till the day of his death, except when following his avocation, or in fetching food from adjacent villages. In summer time and in fine weather numerous persons from town used to make parties to see the "Wild Man of the Wood," as he was called, and visitors were always surprised to find the "wild man" mild, gentle, and unassuming. The old man invariably offered his visitors a taste of his table beer, observing, as he did so, that they must be dry coming so far to see the old man. At the time of his death the hermit was nearly 70 years of age, and an inquest was held on his body at "The French Horn," Dulwich, when a verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown" was returned. A reward of £25 was on the 10th January, 1803, offered by the Camberwell authorities for the apprehension of the party or parties guilty of the murder; and although several parties were tried on suspicion, the murderer was never convicted.*

The Camberwell authorities were, however, more successful in bringing to justice the murderer of Samuel Bentyman, which also took place in Dulwich Wood in 1738, a full account of which appeared in the chronicles of that day.

In connection with this branch of the subject, it may be mentioned that a public meeting was held at Dulwich College in February, 1868, over which the Master of the College, Dr. Carver, presided, to call attention to the want of more police supervision for Dulwich, and in consequence of such representations, a police station was subsequently built by the authorities within the hamlet.

The village "stocks" and "cage," with the motto "It is a sport for a fool to do mischief—thine own wickedness shall correct thee," formerly stood at the corner of the pathway across the fields leading to Camberwell, opposite the burial-ground; and the College "pound," which formerly stood near the toll-gate in the Penge Road, was in 1862 ordered to be erected at the end of Croxted Lane. The College burial-ground is

his horse and water according to his custom, came to London, not returning till the afternoon.

"In the mean time the boy was found dead, and the father being questioned for it at his return, pretended that the horse kicked him, and that it must be by that blow that he came by his end, stoutly denying that he had beat him at all, and affirming that he had not been out of doors all that morning; but the contrary being proved, he at last did confess he struck him two or three small blows, but that it was only with the bridle. However, upon searching and view of the body, it was found lamentably bruised and battered; the prints and marks of the blows being visible from the shoulders down to the hips, and all his back thereby black and blue, besides several contusions on the breast.

"There were none present that could testify all circumstances, yet there were very violent presumptions, that it was the too excessive correction of his father that brought him to his end, who being before of ill fame, and as 'tis said, formerly burnt in the hand, was thereupon committed to prison, where he now remains. 'Tis said, besides these blows, there were furrows in the child's hips, occasion'd by the former immoderate whippings, so deep, that peasecods (to use the words of some that viewed it) might have been laid in them."

* A man of the name of Isaac Evans, well known about Sydenham and its neighbourhood by the name of Wry-necked Isaac, who died in Lewisham Workhouse in February, 1809, acknowledged himself to have been one of those who murdered Matthews.

not now used, except by special permission. Although it has been twice enlarged, the enclosure is still limited and wholly unsuited to the Dulwich of this day, however well adapted it might have been in 1616, when it was consecrated. In 1868 the Secretary of State permitted an exception to be made to the order for closing this place in the case of Mrs. Schroeder, whose family had been buried there. An interesting account of the consecration of the cemetery will be found in the Appendix. The following amongst other persons have been buried here :—John Eggleton, "a player," February 19th, 1727, whose wife was the original Lucy in the Beggar's Opera, and so represented in Hogarth's scene from that play; Anthony Boheme, called in the register "the famous tragedian," who died in January, 1731; "Old Bridgett, the Queen of the Gypsies," buried August 6th, 1768; Samuel Matthews, called the "Dulwich Hermit," who was murdered in his cave, adjoining Sydenham Common, on December 28th, 1803; Thomas Jones, Clerk, aged fifty, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, an eminent mathematician, buried July 26th, 1807; R. Shaw, Esq., of Casino,* Herne Hill; and Kitty Palmer :—

"But 'Kitty Palmer'—not a word
Beyond,—the mossy head-stone showing;
Not even a date; it seems absurd,
To care for one, one can't be knowing;
Yet I can't help it; she lies nigh
The quiet road I travel often,
And always when I pass her by,
T'wards Kitty there, my heart will soften.
There's nothing there her age to say;
Young? old? all's hid by time's thick curtain.
Was she a babe, scarce born a day?
A girl? a woman? all's uncertain;
Was she maid, wife, or widow? Well,
That knowledge we must do without it;
We know there's nothing here to tell,
And that's all we can know about it."†

One of the most interesting spots within the hamlet is that formerly known as Bew's Corner, Lordship Lane. "The Green Man," a tavern of some note in the middle of the eighteenth century, formerly occupied the site, after which time Dr. Glennie's school was built, and that in its turn disappeared, and old Bew, a man employed at the College, opened a beer-house there, making use of some of the outbuildings of the once famous school, and the grounds as a tea-garden.

The famous "Dulwich Wells," as will be seen by reference to the map of the parish, were in close proximity to "The Green Man," and the Dulwich waters were cried about the streets of London as far back as 1678,‡ and for many years, through the high repute of the waters, much custom was attracted to the adjoining hostel, which in 1748 was described as a "noted house of good entertainment." The proprietor flourished so well that a publication of the time tells us, "He has lately built a handsome room on one end of his bowling-green for breakfasts, dancing, and entertainment; a part of the fashionable luxury of the present age, which every village for ten miles round London has something of."

During the years 1782-83-84 "The Green Man" property became the subject of one of the most remarkable disputes ever brought into a court of law. The report of the case occupies several large skins of parchment, and the counsel on each side were men of eminence at the bar, and the Lord Chancellor none other than Lord Thurlow, who is stated to have resided either at this house or in proximity to it whilst his mansion at Knight's Hill was being built. It appears that the College authorities had about fifty years previously let to Francis Cox the house, with barns, stables, coach-houses, together with the privilege of cutting a footway or walk through the woods opposite his house, and known as "The Fifty Acres," reserving for shade on each side half a rood of wood, unfelled. After his death his son William Cox sold his interest to one James Rowles, a wine merchant in Westminster, which was confirmed by a lease from the College for twenty-one years from Michaelmas, 1759, at an annual rent of £14, with the proviso as to "Cox's Walk." In 1774 Rowles sold his

* The Casino and its grounds cost £40,000, received by Mr. Shaw, as solicitor to Warren Hastings in his celebrated trial.

† Poems, by W. C. Bennett.

‡ See page 384.

interest in "The Green Man" to Charles Maxwell, who paid a large premium for the remainder of the term, and in due course application was made to the College for a renewal of the lease. The master, for reasons which do not transpire, stood alone in his refusal to grant a satisfactory lease, and when the other members of the corporation remonstrated with him, he is described as "running out of his parlour precipitately, refusing to attend," and the other members protested against the master's arbitrary proceeding, as "tending to the detriment of the College, in creating discontent, sowing discord, and disseminating jealousies in the breasts of our tenants." Legal proceedings followed, and the College funds suffered severely.*

A full account of the Dulwich waters was communicated to the public through the Philosophical Transactions,† by Professor John Martyn, F.R.S., and is to this effect :—

"The purging springs, which have been esteemed for about a hundred years, and are commonly known by the name of Dulwich waters, have been improperly so-called; those springs arising in a valley on the south side of those hills, in the middle of a large common belonging to the parish of Lewisham, in Kent; whereas Dulwich is on the north side of the hills, in the parish of Camberwell, in Surrey.

"In the autumn of 1739, Mr. Cox, the master of a well-known house of good entertainment, called 'The Green Man,' at Dulwich, lying about a mile beyond the village, was desirous to dig a well for the service of his house, there being no spring of good water near it. As it was probable that he would be obliged to dig very deep, I was willing to observe what strata of earth he dug through. The first 20 feet in depth seemed to be only the clay, which in the long tract of time had been washed off from the steep hill at the foot of which his house is situated. It was intermixed with pieces of roots and leaves, and with other fragments of vegetable substances. In digging 40 feet deeper the clay was found of various colours—brown, blueish, and black—intermixed with a considerable number of pyritæ or copperas stones, and some large masses of the waxen-vein, or *ludus* helmontii, which is also found in great plenty on the sea-shore near the Spaw at Scarborough.

"The well being digged to the depth of 60 feet and no water appearing, Mr. Cox caused it to be covered up, and gave himself no further trouble about it that winter. The following spring, on my coming down, it was opened. I found 25 feet of water of a sulphureous smell and taste, which went off after the well had been opened some days." The properties of this water, which was a brisk purgative and diuretic, are detailed at some length in Mr. Martyn's paper. It was of much the same character as that of the Sydenham wells. "I do not find any material difference," says the account, "between the old and new waters, except in the convenience of drinking them. The old wells are at a distance from any house, except some few huts, exposed to the rain and land floods, by which they are often injured; the new well is a mile or two nearer to London, well secured from any injuries of the weather."

The following communication having reference to the waters mentioned above is from the pen of Dr. Webster, as high an authority on the subject as can be found at the present day. His description of the waters differs somewhat from that of Professor Martyn :—

"The saline spring was, and is, situated on Sydenham Common, in Wells Lane, on the slope of the hill between Dulwich and Sydenham. The little old cottage and garden where the 'Sydenham wells' are, belong to two elderly women of the name of Evans, and on my expressing surprise that they had not been 'bought out' for

* T. C. Noble.

† Phil. Trans., vol. i., part 2, p. 835.

building, as the spot is surrounded by modern mansions and good houses, they replied they kept possession, as the little property would be beneficial to their deceased brother's children. It is not at all resorted to now for medicinal purposes, but the water is strongly saline, similar to that at the quondam 'Beulah Spa,' Streatham Common, and Epsom. It is in Lewisham parish, Kent. The Dulwich Spa was a chalybeate spring, situated about a mile S.E. of Dulwich College, close to, or rather, I believe, *in* the premises of 'The Green Man,' then a place of resort on the verge of Dulwich Common. This was as far back as the seventeenth century; but this house of entertainment was, when I first knew it (1815), a house of instruction, as Dr. Glennie's well-known academy, at which Lord Byron was a pupil for two years. The old house was taken down about ten years after, when Dr. Glennie had left, but I remember then seeing a well within the premises, which had been long shut up or disused, and I tasted the water, which was decidedly chalybeate. On the site of the old 'Green Man' now stands 'The Grove Tavern,' of no celebrity in any way unless from the circumstances now stated, and which very few know besides myself. I knew the supposed localities of both these places many years ago, but it is only recently that Evelyn's Diary fell in my way, and it is remarkable that he incidentally mentions them so as to identify the *two* springs. Under date September 2nd, 1675, he notes, 'I went to see Dulwich *Colledge*, being the pious foundation of one "Allen," a famous comedian in King James's time. The Chappell is pretty, the rest of the Hospital very ill contrived; it yet maintains divers poor of both sexes. 'Tis in a melancholy part of Camerwell parish. I came back by certaine medicinal spa waters at a place called Sydnam Wells, in Lewisham parish, much frequented in summer.' And further on: '1677, 5th August, I went to visit my Lord Brounker, now taking the waters at Dulwich.' So you see there were two distinct spas within a mile, but in different parishes and counties, as Dulwich is in Surrey.

"A more sprightly observer than Evelyn (Walpole) visited Dulwich on June 8th, 1791, and writes:—

"This morning I went with Lysons the Reverend to see Dulwich College, founded in 1619 by Alleyn, a player, which I had never seen in my many days. We were received by a smart divine (très bien poudré), and with black satin breeches, but they were giving new wings and new satin breeches to the good old hostel, too, and destroying a gallery with a very rich ceiling, and nothing will remain of ancient but the front and an hundred mouldy portraits among apostles, sybils, and kings of England."

In 1843 the Prince Consort visited Dulwich, accompanied by Sir E. Bowater, both dressed as private gentlemen, in happy ignorance of a bye-law then in force for the preservation of the College lawn from intrusive feet. The foundation boys formed a sort of local constabulary, detected His Royal Highness walking across the close-cut lawn, and one of their number, Hartley* by name, demanded the usual fine of 6*d.* from each of the intruders. His Royal Highness inquired of the youth what became of the fines thus levied, and when told that they were divided amongst the boys, paid his 6*d.* very cheerfully.

A few words about Dr. Glennie's school in Dulwich Grove, to which allusion has been already made, may not be out of place. Amongst its pupils were many who in after years rose to fame and fortune—Byron, General Le Marchant, Sir Donald McLeod,† Colonel Sacville, Captain Barclay, the celebrated pedestrian, and others.

* Mr. Hartley, who now keeps the Fancy Bazaar in Church Street, Camberwell, is the "bold youth" who on this occasion made H.R.H. part with her Majesty's portrait in silver!

† Sir Donald McLeod: A Record of Forty-two Years' Service in India. By Major-General Lake.

Dr. Glennie appears to have been much beloved by his pupils, and his Christian cheerfulness, high character, and daily example had an influence for good upon most of his boys.

Once a week did the little party meet together in the spacious entrance hall for a little rational amusement, and the Saturday evening concerts at Dulwich attracted visitors from outside the family circle. Campbell, the poet, Howard and Wilkie, artists and academicians, and Barker,* the well-known painter of panoramas, and many others often found themselves at Dulwich. Campbell had not far to come, for he resided at Sydenham for seventeen years before that retired little village became "an endless pile of brick." Here the happiest of the poet's days were spent, in genial and congenial society, and much concerning "evenings" there may be found in the memoirs of Moore, Hook, Hunt, the Brothers Smith, and others.

"The narrow lane, lined with hedgerows, and passing through a little dell watered by a rivulet—the extensive prospect of undulating hills, park-like enclosures—the shady walks"—where the poet was "safe from all intrusion but that of the muses," as he himself describes them :—

> "Spring green lanes,
> With all the dazzling field-flowers in their prime,
> And gardens haunted by the nightingale's
> Long trills and gushing ecstasies of song."

All these are gone. The house still stands, and may be seen on the London and Croydon line, just after passing the Sydenham station—a red brick house, partly covered with ivy.

Campbell, when writing Gertrude of Wyoming, was a frequent visitor at Dr. Glennie's, and having a high opinion of the Doctor's cultured taste, would repeat the stanzas to him as the work progressed, and invite his friendly criticism. On one occasion the poet was so pleased with one of the children, Alfred Glennie, who had a beautiful voice and correct ear, that he wrote a song for him, beginning—

> "Upon the plains of Flanders,
> Our fathers long ago
> They fought like Alexanders,
> Beneath old Marlborough."

And Campbell was so pleased with the manner in which the child sang the song, that he remarked to the Doctor, "You ought to have called that boy after me."

With respect to young Byron's school days at Dulwich, there is nothing remarkable to record. In a letter to Tom Moore, Dr. Glennie speaks of Byron's ambition to excel in all athletic exercises, notwithstanding his lameness ; "an ambition," says Dr. Glennie, "which I have found to prevail in general in young persons labouring under similar defects of nature."†

It is said that Byron and his schoolfellows kept up a mimicry of brigandage, and that the stern demand to "Stand and deliver" was often made, to the amusement of the boys and the fright of the passing stranger. It must not be imagined that brigandage in Dulwich was all play, for at the commencement of the present century Sydenham Hill had then a reputation somewhat akin to Hounslow Heath. Dulwich Wood was the halting-place for gipsies, and highwaymen and footpads abounded in the locality. During Byron's stay at Dr. Glennie's, old Matthews, the Dulwich hermit, was killed in Dulwich Wood,‡ and the mysterious murder of the poor old

* An anecdote of Campbell and Barker is worth recording. They were walking one forenoon on County Terrace, which divided Surrey from Kent, when Barker, looking towards Peak Hill, exclaimed, "Is that your house, Tom, with the pantiles?" "*Apollo* tiles ! if you please, sir," replied the poet.

† "Quoique," says Alfieri, speaking of his school days, "je fusse le plus petit de tous les grands qui se trouvaient au second appartement, où j'étais descendu, c'était précisement mon infériorité de taille, d'âge, et de force qui me donnait plus de courage et m'engageait à me distinguer."

‡ See page 385.

man, who for thirty years had lived in his secluded cave, and who was doubtless one of the subjects, if not one of the heroes, of the boys' imagination, must have had an intense interest for the romantic young Byron. One of the residents of the village, who for some considerable time has filled the office of overseer of the hamlet (Mr. Gregory Bartlett), relates the hair-breadth escape of his father's apprentice from the excessive zeal of the youngsters to "put down" highwaymen and footpads within the hamlet. Rumours of an impending attack either upon the school, or certain individuals connected with it, had been freely circulated within Dr. Glennie's establishment, and Byron and his friends were on the *qui vive* for whatever phantom of the night might put in an appearance. Dulwich lanes, in the year 1800, were not brilliantly illuminated, and therefore it was not easy to tell friend from foe. Whilst waiting anxiously for a victim, and imploring fate to send a "pad" or "midnight robber" down that way, Bartlett's apprentice, whose business brought him frequently to the school, appeared upon the scene, and the order was given to prepare for action. The youth was about to receive a volley, when Byron, who was in command of the party, came suddenly upon the "enemy," and an order was forthwith given by the general: "Don't fire, boys; it's only a fellow from Bartlett's."

Having been instructed in the elements of Latin grammar according to the mode of teaching adopted in Aberdeen, the young student had unluckily to retrace his steps, and was, as is too often the case, retarded in his studies, and perplexed in his recollections, by the necessity of toiling through the rudiments again in one of the forms prescribed by the English schools.* "I found him enter upon his tasks," says Dr. Glennie, "with alacrity and success. He was playful, good-humoured, and beloved by his companions. His reading in history and poetry was far beyond the usual standard of his age, and in my study he found many books open to him, both to please his taste and to gratify his curiosity; among others, a set of our poets, from Chaucer to Churchill, which I am almost tempted to say he had more than once perused from beginning to end. He showed at this age an intimate acquaintance with the historical parts of the Holy Scriptures, upon which he seemed delighted to converse with me, especially after our religious exercises of a Sunday evening, when he would reason upon the facts contained in the Sacred Volume, with every appearance of belief in the divine truth which they unfold. That the impressions thus imbibed in his boyhood had, notwithstanding the irregularities of his after life, sunk deep into his mind, will appear, I think, to every impartial reader of his works in general; and I never have been able to divest myself of the persuasion that in the strange aberrations which so unfortunately marked his subsequent career, he must have found it difficult to violate the better principles early instilled into him."

Byron's two years at Dulwich were not turned to the best account, for his mother, who appears to have been an affectionate, wrong-headed, self-willed woman, interfered considerably with the boy's education. Notwithstanding the remonstrance, again and again repeated, against young Byron's frequent absence from school, the fond but fooling mother would keep her son at home amongst society, which, however agreeable to the youth, was not calculated to improve the scholar. When remonstrated with for her mistaken ideas of kindness, Lady Byron, whose paroxysms of passion were not like those of her son, "silent rages," would on all these occasions break out into such audible fits of temper, that they reached the ears of the scholars, and Dr. Glennie had one day the pain of overhearing a school-fellow of his noble pupil say to him, "Byron, your mother is a fool;" to which the boy made answer characteristically, "I know it, but you shan't say so."

* See Moore's Life of Byron.

Byron had two years' tuition under Dr. Glennie, when Lady Byron, who had been the principal cause of the want of application engendered in her boy, became dissatisfied with his progress, and he was sent to Harrow "as little prepared," says Dr. Glennie, "as is natural to suppose from two years of elementary instruction, thwarted by every act that could estrange the mind of youth from preception, from school, and from all serious study."

One incident connected with Byron's reading at Dulwich must not be omitted. An intimate friend of the master's had presented him with a pamphlet entitled, Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno on the coast of Arracan in the year 1795, and the stirring adventures of the shipwrecked crew were the subject of much admiration amongst the students of Dulwich Grove, and one affecting incident mentioned by the author of the pamphlet was reproduced in Don Juan (Canto II.) in almost the same language. It may perhaps interest the reader to compare the following extract from the pamphlet with Byron's account of it in after years :—

"Of those who were not immediately near me, I knew little, unless by their cries. Some struggled hard, and died in great agony ; but it was not always those, whose strength was most impaired, that died the easiest, though in some cases it might have been so. I particularly remember the following instances :—Mr. Wade's servant, a stout and healthy boy, died early, and almost without a groan ; while another of the same age, but of a less promising appearance, held out much longer. The fate of these unfortunate boys differed also in another respect highly deserving of notice. Their fathers were both in the fore-top when the lads were taken ill. The father of Mr. Wade's boy, hearing of his son's illness, answered with indifference, 'that he could do nothing for him,' and left him to his fate. The other, when the accounts reached him, hurried down, and, watching for a favourable moment, crawled on all fours along the weather-gunwale to his son, who was in the mizzen rigging. By that time only three or four planks of the quarter-deck remained, just over the weather-quarter gallery ; and to this spot the unhappy man led his son, making him fast to the sail to prevent his being washed away. Whenever the boy was seized with a fit of retching, the father lifted him up and wiped the foam from his lips; and if a shower came, he made him open his mouth to receive the drops, or gently squeezed them into it from a rag. In this affecting situation both remained four or five days, till the boy expired. The unfortunate parent, as if unwilling to believe the fact, then raised the body, gazed wistfully at it, and when he could no longer entertain any doubt, watched it in silence till it was carried off by the sea ; then, wrapping himself in a piece of canvas, sunk down and rose no more ; though he must have lived two days longer, as we judged from the quivering of his limbs, when a wave broke over him."

The following is Lord Byron's version of this touching narrative :—

"There were two fathers in this ghastly crew,
And with them their two sons, of whom the one
Was more robust and hardy to the view ;
But he died early; and when he was gone,
His nearest messmate told his sire, who threw
One glance on him, and said, 'Heaven's will be done ;
I can do nothing,' and he saw him thrown
Into the deep, without a tear or groan.

The other father had a weaker child,
Of a soft cheek, and aspect delicate ;
But the boy bore up long, and with a mild
And patient spirit held aloof his fate ;
Little he said, and now and then he smiled,
As if to win a part from off the weight
He saw increasing on his father's heart,
With the deep, deadly thought, that they must part.

And o'er him bent his sire, and never raised
His eyes from off his face, but wiped the foam
From his pale lips, and ever on him gazed.
And when the wished-for shower at length was come,
And the boy's eyes, which the dull film half glazed
Brightened, and for a moment seemed to roam,
He squeezed from out a rag some drops of rain
Into his dying child's mouth—but in vain.

The boy expired—the father held the clay,
And look'd upon it long, and when at last,
Death left no doubt, and the dead burthen lay
Stiff on his heart, and pulse and hope were past,
He watched it wistfully, until away
'Twas borne by the rude wave wherein 'twas cast;
Then he himself sunk down all dumb and shivering,
And gave no sign of life, save his limbs quivering."

It does not appear that Byron and his tutor were ever thrown together after the former left Dulwich, but from the manner in which Dr. Glennie always spoke of his distinguished pupil, it is evident enough that he watched the career of the wayward poet with feelings of peculiar interest, and the worthy Doctor was often made the subject of pleasant banter, when in society, for not making a "better man of him."

Mr. Brass Crosby, one of the ablest and most independent chief magistrates that ever graced the civic chair, was a resident of Dulwich.* He was elected lord mayor in September, 1770, and when returning thanks for his election, he assured his constituents "that, at the risk of his life, he would protect them in their just rights and privileges." That this profession was not a mere empty boast was evinced by his conduct in March, 1771, in the case of the proclamation against Wheble and the other printers, whereby he vindicated the free publication of Parliamentary debates. Mr. Alderman Oliver was committed to the Tower, and Mr. Crosby (then lord mayor) was ordered into the custody of the serjeant-at-arms; but on his spiritedly observing "that if any offence had been committed he was the greatest offender, and that he longed to join his brother in office, an order was signed for his commitment to the Tower. He received the thanks of the corporation and a cup value £100, "for having supported the liberties of the corporation, and for having defended the constitution." In 1760 Mr. Crosby bought, for £3,600, the office of City Remembrancer, which he was subsequently allowed to sell again! † During his mayoralty dinner, a number of young fellows, being heated with liquor, smashed hundreds of bottles of wine, and a large number of glasses!

The public, in appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Brass Crosby during his mayoralty, erected an obelisk in 1771 in Southwark. It has been described as a "plain but neat structure,"‡ and remains to this day an interesting reminder of Mr. Crosby's love of liberty. He served as surveyor of the highways in Camberwell in 1766.

On entering the village from Red Post Hill, and adjoining the North Dulwich railway station, is a semi-detached house, formerly the residence of the Hannens. In this house the present judge of the Divorce Court, Sir James Hannen, was born. Mr. Hannen, sen., subsequently removed to Kingswood, at present the residence of Mr. Tapling. He was known in the City as an active reformer of civic abuses, and as a man of great energy of character.

At the top of Red Post Hill is a house which has been in the occupation of the Attwoods for nearly twenty-five years. The first of the family to take up his residence there was Mr. Matthias Attwood, the head of the firm of bankers who

* In the Dulwich Rate, 1770, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, is assessed at £45 for his house, which had only two acres of land attached to it. Subsequently to this, Mr. Crosby "married" a great deal of money, and removed from Dulwich.

† See Annual Register, 1793, p. 11.

‡ Hughson's London, vol. iv., p. 504.

carried on business in Gracechurch Street as Spooner, Attwood, and Co. He died the year after he came to reside at Dulwich Hill (1851), and was succeeded by his son Matthias, also a partner in the London bank, and for some time member for Greenwich. At his death, in 1865, he left the bulk of his property to his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Attwood, recently deceased, whose anonymous donations to charities have since his death formed the subject of much remark in the public press. Mr. Attwood resided but little at Dulwich, preferring his other residence at Cheshunt, where he was living when the Dulwich property was bequeathed to him by his nephew, Mr. Matthias Attwood.

At that time Mr. Attwood was a widower and childless; so having just provided for his less rich kinsfolk—as Mr. Peabody also did—he began to use his money by "doing good by stealth," in secretly making gifts of £1,000 to all manner of charities. The London hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries, the asylums for every class of afflicted persons, the insane, the imbecile, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the crippled, the consumptive, the schools for orphan childhood, the shelter for destitute old age, frequently received his anonymous bounty. This went on for many years, until it is stated that as much as £375,000 was thus given away. For the sake of the many noble charities which he so materially helped, it is most devoutly to be wished that the peculiar position which Benjamin Attwood occupied in society will not remain long vacant.

Ivy Cottage, Dulwich, is associated with the name of the late Mr. Howard Staunton, who resided there whilst engaged in his Shakesperian researches at the College, and whose sudden death in June last was so deeply lamented.

His age was about 64 at the time of his death. He was educated at Oxford, but never practised any other profession than that of writing, and devoted his chief study to the English dramatists of the Elizabethan age. With Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher he was most intimately acquainted, and with all the antiquarian lore of their time. His sagacity in conjectural emendations of a corrupted text was generally admitted. Between 1857 and 1860 he was employed on the edition of Shakespeare published by Messrs. Routledge, which is, next to "The Cambridge Shakespeare" of Messrs. Macmillan, still the best we have. In 1864 Mr. Staunton brought out his facsimile of the folio of 1623. His Memorials of Shakespeare, and a series of articles, during the last two years, in the *Athenæum*, have kept up his authority in this branch of English scholarship. He was an honorary member of the Shakespeare Society in Germany. Mr. Staunton was the author, too, of an historical and descriptive account of The Great Schools of England, the second edition of which appeared in 1869. His fame as a chessplayer and scientific connoisseur of that game was still more widely known. In 1843 he accepted the challenge to play at Paris against M. de St. Amant, the champion of Europe, whom Mr. Staunton defeated. Many renowned victories at the chess-table increased his reputation during the next seven years. His books upon this subject are The Chessplayers' Handbook, 1847; and Chess Praxis, which formed part of Bohn's Scientific Library; with The Chess Tournament, a collection of notable games; The Chessplayers' Chronicle, commenced in 1841; and a controversial pamphlet of 1852, in defence of the London Chess Club. His report of the London Chess Tournament of 1851 was translated into German.

Conspicuous amongst the residents of the hamlet now living may be mentioned Dr. Webster, and so long and intimately has he been connected with Dulwich that he has been regarded for some time as "the father of the manor."

The doctor's tall figure is known to almost every resident of the hamlet, if not in times of health, certainly in seasons of sickness and distress. Dr. Webster, when in

full practice, was the most popular man in the pretty little village of Dulwich. As it was once said that Camberwell consisted only of Dr. Lettsom, so twenty-five years ago it might have been said with equal truth that the hamlet of Dulwich consisted of Dr. Webster. A Scotchman, and therefore a Liberal in politics, he has yet been most Conservative when fighting for "the rights and privileges" of Dulwich. The poor have always found in him a warm friend, and though Dulwich has ever been first in his affections, he has found time, during a long professional career, to minister to the comfort of the poor and afflicted far removed from the hamlet. We have elsewhere noticed the zeal and devotion displayed by Dr. Webster at the Sutton Schools, and it is no secret that for many years it has been his habit to visit weekly the aged poor within the walls of the parish poor-house at Camberwell.

George Webster was born in 1797, at Brechin,* Forfarshire, where his father occupied a leading position as a merchant, and later in life an agriculturist, at Auchrennie, in the same county. At 12 years of age he was apprenticed to a celebrated physician and surgeon, Dr. Wm. Arrott, of Arbroath, for whom he ever retained a grateful affection. Professor Sharpey, of University College, and late secretary to the Royal Society, was a step son of Dr. Arrott, and the two youths became firm and fast friends for life. At 15 years of age he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he soon distinguished himself, and the day after he was 18 he received his diploma as M.R.C.S. of Edinburgh. At this early age he received an appointment on the medical staff of the army in Belgium, and when on his way to join the army at Brussels he received the news of Napoleon's complete and final overthrow at Waterloo. Through the influence of another Scotchman, Joseph Hume, he was then offered an appointment in India, which he refused, and an opening occurring at Dulwich the young surgeon repaired thither in 1815, where he became first assistant, and afterwards partner, with Mr. Hall, an established practitioner.

In addition to his professional duties, Dr. Webster devoted himself, when once permanently located at Dulwich, to public affairs. On the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, Dr. Webster received an appointment from the Camberwell guardians, but in consequence of an indignity cast upon the profession by the Poor Law Board, the whole medical staff of Camberwell, acting on the advice of Dr. Webster, resigned their appointments. In recommending his professional brethren to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their profession, the doctor was ably supported by Dr. Arnould, of Peckham, and the whole parochial staff.

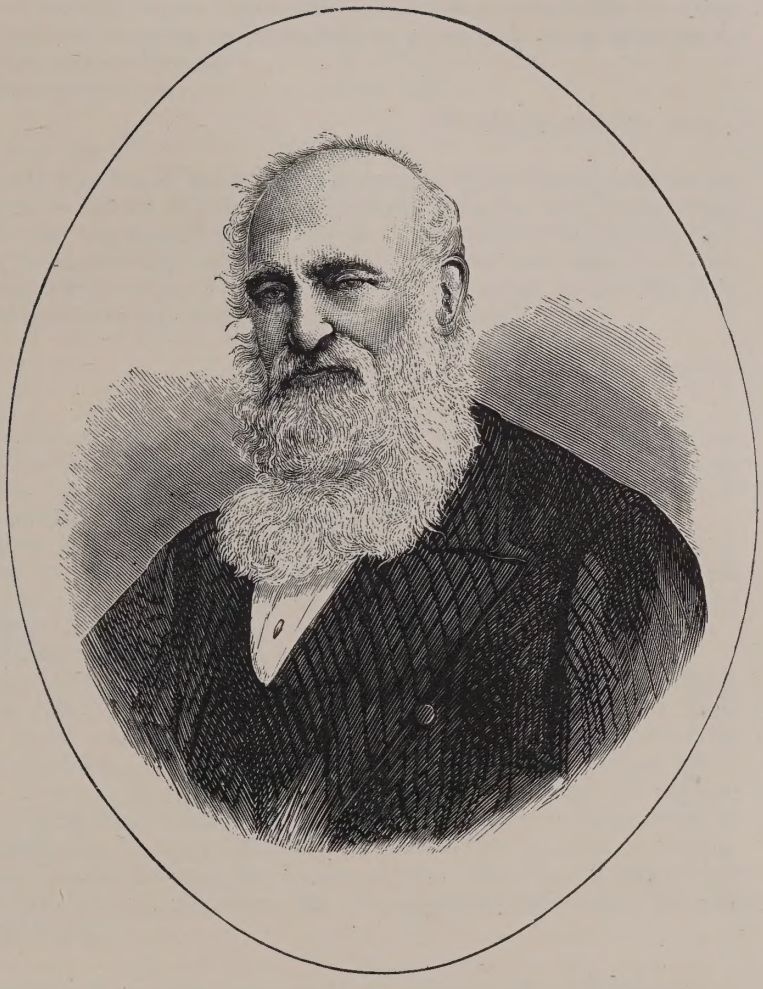
It was no doubt through the insult offered to the medical profession by the Poor Law Board of that day (1836) that Dr. Webster took active steps to found the British Medical Association, an organization which has rendered good service to the profession. Although to Dr. Webster is due the credit of initiating such a valuable society, he was most ably and heartily supported by most of the leading medical men of the day in London, and through its branches in the country, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, for amongst its members were to be found such men as Dr. Marshall Hall, F.R.S., Mr. Grainger, F.R.S., Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Liston, F.R.S., Dr. Granville, F.R.S., Dr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Wakley, M.P., Dr. W. Farr, F.R.S., and others.

Dr. Webster was president of the association for fourteen years, and during that time much valuable work was carried on through its agency, and many important alterations in the law relating to medical practice carried out.

One of its most distinguished members, Dr. Granville, in his Autobiography, recently published,† thus speaks of the society and its hard-working president :—

* The Websters of Brechin can be traced as far back as 1458, for in the local records, "James Webster, Maltman," is mentioned as the donor of £66 13*s.* 4*d.* for the use of the poor.

† Autobiography of A. B. Granville, M.D., F.R.S., vol. ii., p. 274.



Yours Sincerely

Geo. Webster

"Another very important society, the British Medical Association, of which I was the vice-president, was making strenuous efforts to improve the medical status in England. Its president had insisted on considering me his right-hand man in this question. I accepted the task, though it involved me in more work than I had time for, but I had not the courage to refuse work to a man who was so indefatigable himself in the same undertaking.

"Here is a specimen :—

"'Dulwich, 28th May, 1838.

"'My dear Sir,

Lord John Russell has appointed Saturday to receive the deputation of the council of our association, of which you were named a member, and I sincerely hope you will be able to accompany us to Whitehall. Doctors Grant, Farr, Marshall Hall, Davidson, and some others, compose the deputation. I send you a copy of my letter to Lord John, that you may be acquainted with our intention, and consider what further information we may be able to extract from his lordship.

"'Believe me, &c.,

"'G. Webster, Pres.'"

Dr. Granville considers that great practical good was accomplished through the agency of the British Medical Association and its hard-working and energetic president, and his interesting Autobiography will supply our readers with a full account of the great reforms effected through their persistent and energetic advocacy.

In addition to the above duties, Dr. Webster has been chairman of the Sutton Schools for seven or eight years, guardian of the poor, vestryman since 1855, and whilst acting in the latter capacity he has devoted himself principally to questions affecting Dulwich, Dulwich College, and Dulwich charities.

The following notice is taken from the Medical Directory, 1874 :—

"Webster, George, Dulwich, S.E. (retired) M.D. Aberdeen 1829 ; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1815 ; L.M. Edin. ; F.R.G.S. ; J.P. for Surrey ; Fell. Med. Soc. Lond. ; Corr. Mem. Med. Soc. Malta ; late Pres. Lond. Med. Regist. Assoc. ; Founder and President 1st British Medical Assoc. Author, On Medical Reform, Reports on Medical Relief, Proposals to treat Harmless Pauper Lunatics in Union and Parish Workhouses, instead of placing them in large County Asylums, On the External Use of Nitrate of Silver, Contrib. Cases in General Practice, Inst. Journal, 1850–51, Letters on Medical Reform, and on the Pharmacy Bill, *Lancet* and Prov. Med. Journal, Biographical Sketches of Dr. Marshall Hall, *Lancet*, 1850; also numerous contributions to journals, medical and literary."

The Dulwich Club.—This interesting local association celebrated its centenary in January, 1872. Dulwich roads in the eighteenth century were not the most perfect specimens of road making to be found in the Metropolis, and the lighting and watching of the hamlet not being quite so well looked after as at the present day, it was natural enough that the gentlemen of the hamlet should seek some outlet in Dulwich itself for friendly converse and social cheer. And what better hostelry for their meetings could be found than the far-famed "Greyhound," with its "hunting pudding," "mins pys," and "turtle suipe?" Indeed it may perhaps be remarked, without offence to the gentlemen of the Dulwich Club, that without "The Greyhound" it is just possible that the club would not have struggled into being; as without its fostering care it is not improbable that by this time the Dulwich Club would be known to us only as a memory. So far as

we have been able to ascertain, the club, which was founded on good feeling, has since been sustained and supported by good fellowship. Its code of rules has undergone very little alteration during the 100 years of its existence, and how such a very conservative body has escaped "disestablishment" and "disendowment" must for ever remain a mystery to all outside the charmed circle. From the minute-books of the club's proceedings, obligingly placed in our hands by Dr. Webster, it appears that "The Dulwich Quarterly Meeting" was reorganized in 1791* from amongst an association previously formed in Dulwich. Amongst the rules and regulations decided upon at this meeting were the following, viz.:—

"That the number of members be limited to 24; that all members of the previous Quarterly Meeting be admitted without ballot; that all other candidates for admission be balloted for; and that two black balls be considered sufficient to exclude admission; that membership should be restricted to inhabitants of the hamlet; that at the first meeting in every year, each member deposit one guinea and a half in the hands of the treasurer for the expenses of the year; that at each meeting the treasurer pay for every member 7*s.* 6*d.* to the stewards, who are to provide a dinner and pay all the expenses of the day, but which dinner shall consist only of one course with a remove at top and bottom, and the dinner to be on table at half-past 3 o'clock; that when any member has given notice to withdraw from the society, the treasurer do return him 7*s.* 6*d.* for every succeeding meeting in that year, and that when a new member is elected he do likewise pay for every succeeding meeting 7*s.* 6*d.* to the treasurer; that every member be allowed the privilege of introducing visitors upon paying for every visitor 7*s.* 6*d.* to the treasurer; and that the first meeting of the new society be on Saturday, 26th day of March, 1791."

The members of the new club at the first meeting after the reconstruction were evidently anxious to show the fairer portion of Dulwich residents that the club had been reconstructed on a large and liberal basis, and that a due regard to woman's rights would for ever be entertained by the club, as the following resolution "was made and declared to be carried unanimously:—

"That the members of the Quarterly Meeting entertain the ladies of the hamlet of Dulwich to a ball and supper."

A subscription, we are told, was then entered into for the purpose of entertaining the ladies, when all the gentlemen present, with one exception, deposited a guinea into the hands of the treasurer, who was likewise desired to wait upon absent members for the favour of their subscriptions. The ungallant objector above-mentioned, Mr. William Syms, had no doubt weighty reasons for his conduct on the occasion; and we must do him the justice to say that the introduction of the "Ladies of the hamlet" question was not productive of unanimity amongst the members on subsequent occasions. In 1792 Mr. Syms resigned, and another attempt was made to organize a ball and supper, but it fell through, as five members could not be found to act as stewards on the occasion.

It appears that many of the poorer residents of the hamlet regarded the establishment of the club as a kind of local board of guardians; and an application for relief was made by one Richard Moore at the second meeting of the society. Richard Moore is described as a "servant of the College," and he had been put to considerable expense in prosecuting certain offenders for stealing his poultry; and he made application for "relief, by way of indemnification;" but the worthy members refused most decidedly to take charge of the poultry of the entire hamlet, and the following indignant and decisive resolution was passed unanimously:—

* The silence hammer of the club bears date 1772.

December 21. 1782

First Course

Turtle Suipe

Fish

Turkey Boild

Hunting Pudding

Turnips

Sounge

Supe

2 Fouls Boild

Spinage

Hunting Pudding

Leg of Lamb

Fish

Turtle Supe

Second Course

Hare

Mins Pys

2 Teal

Mins Pys

Turkey Rost Sasseges

Chine of Pork

Sweet Breds

Mins Pys

2 Teal

Mins Pys

Hare

For 24 Gentle Men
at 5.6 Per Head Tish
Hares Found M
Mr Mademen

M Hs Sturds
Mr Vaughn

W Griggs. Photo-Lith

THE DULWICH CLUB.

BILL OF FARE.

DECEMBER 21, 1782.

"That no application for relief on account of any losses or otherwise be addressed to this society for the future."

That the members were determined to "put down" begging in its incipient stages must be evident from the wording of this resolution, for they were not content to refuse ear to all applications for relief, but decided by resolution that application should not even be addressed to the society!

That the members of the club during the anxious times of the French Revolution were loyal to the king and constitution was of course to be expected; and occasions arose which called for something more than a mere individual expression of loyalty and attachment. Such an occasion occurred at the end of the year 1792, and at the meeting of the club held on the 15th December in that year, the members present passed a resolution "recommending the inhabitants of Dulwich to form themselves into an association upon the plan of those that were daily forming in the Metropolis and its environs for the purpose of testifying their loyal attachment to the king and constitution."

This proposition, we are informed, was brought forward by the senior steward, "at the requisition of several gentlemen of respectability in the village;" and the senior steward is reported to have made a "very eloquent and pertinent speech," strongly pointing out the propriety of establishing such a loyal association. A general meeting of the inhabitants of the hamlet was arranged to carry out the above-mentioned object, and notice of the meeting was ordered to be "publicly given in the College chapel on Sunday." The minutes do not bear record of the number of Frenchmen slaughtered on the occasion, but Dulwich loyalty was no doubt well represented by a large army of "dead men," in confirmation whereof we quote the following extract from the minutes of the day's proceedings:—

"Several loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk, and the day concluded with the *greatest festivity!*"

Another occasion on which the club may be said to have taken a public position occurred in the first year of the present century, when, at the dinner held on the 6th of December in that year, resolutions were passed—"1st. Pledging the members to observe strictly in their families the injunctions in His Majesty's proclamation of the 3rd instant, recommending the greatest economy and frugality in the consumption of bread and every species of grain. 2nd. To enforce as much as possible the observance of the existing law to prevent the consumption of new bread. 3rd. That the above resolutions be entered on the minutes of the society, and printed in the form of a posting-bill, and exhibited in the most conspicuous parts of the hamlet."

With respect to the members it was proposed, at the reorganization in 1791, that the number of members be limited to twenty-four. In 1801, however, owing to the demand for admission, twenty-eight was fixed as the limit; and in 1811 the number was increased to thirty, and in 1832 the rule limiting the number was rescinded altogether; but it is believed the number has not at any time exceeded forty. The subscription has also undergone various alterations. In 1791 it was £1 11*s.* 6*d.*; in 1795, £2 2*s.*; 1812, £3 3*s.*; 1827, £4 4*s.*; 1828, £3 3*s.*

The club has entertained at its table during its career many distinguished men, such as John Allen, Dr. Glennie, Thomas Campbell, Dr. Babington, and others. The present master of the College, Dr. Carver, was chairman of the club last year.

On the seventieth anniversary of the club (March 19th, 1842) Mr. Hudson, the author of "The Cork Leg," was one of the invited guests, and he amused the company with a song written specially for the occasion, which was afterwards published and dedicated to Dr. Webster, the chairman of the meeting. The following extracts are made therefrom:—

"I am called for a song—I with pleasure comply,
There's no one more ready or willing than I;
But what is my theme? Why, my subject is gay,
A song on your Club, and your meeting this day.
You assemble together as neighbours, as friends,
The wine and the wit with good fellowship blends,
Making together a mixture most rare,
And tending to drive away sorrow and care;
So I fill up my glass with wine bright and rare,
May the Dulwich Club never know sorrow or care!

The doctor his patients neglects for this day,
Lucky for them, perhaps, that he stays away;
He tells them all spirits and wine to eschew,
But the doctor takes wine!—see the bottle in view;
We have one consolation—if tempted by wine
We should bound far over Dame Prudence's line;
The doctor's example 's before us—all fair,
Of course he will physic our sorrow and care;
So I fill up my glass with wine bright and rare,
May the Dulwich Club never know sorrow or care.

The husband may join in your meetings with pride,
Tho' here, he forgets not his wife—his fireside,
His children, like tendrils that cling round the vine,
He gives to their welfare one full glass of wine.
The lover, his mistress!—his hope and his heaven!
He takes off his bumper when one toast is given;
'The Ladies of Dulwich!'—they all give their share
To aid you to drive away sorrow and care;
So I fill up my glass with wine bright and rare,
May the Dulwich Club never know sorrow or care!

Your Club was first founded in friendship and bliss,
For seventy years you've had greetings like this;
May each added meeting find friendship in store,
And the Club live in unity seventy more.
Your parting to-night—may it be without pain,
And may you find pleasure in meeting again.
Of blessings of Providence each have a share
From your hearts and your homes keeping sorrow and care;
So I fill up my glass with wine bright and rare,
May the Dulwich Club never know sorrow or care!"

Dr. Webster was proposed a member on the 28th September, 1822, and the worthy doctor was present at the jubilee, as well as the centenary of the club; and therefore it is perhaps needless to add that he is the oldest member of the club.

The minutes of the club's proceedings are made up principally of the resignations of old members and the balloting for new ones, and though during the 102 years of its existence the phlebotomizing process has told at times upon its constitution, it has ever been invigorated by the infusion of "new blood," and when another 98 years are added to the club's existence, we trust it may be found still recruiting its forces from the pleasant hamlet, and, as a club, fully realizing the lines of Tennyson—

"For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever."

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, who until recently were enrolled amongst Dulwich residents, are so well known to fame that it will not be necessary to recapitulate here, if indeed space permitted, all their achievements in literature and art. Between them they have edited about 150 works; but perhaps Mrs. Hall will best be remembered by her Irish Sketches, and Mr. S. C. Hall by his connection with the *Art Journal*, which he established in 1839. Mr. Hall has assisted in founding some excellent charities in London, amongst which may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption, the Governesses Institution, and he acted as one of the honorary secretaries of the Nightingale Fund. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall have recently celebrated their golden wedding, an event of more than usual interest to a couple united so closely, not only by marriage ties, but by half a century of honest, earnest, united work. All the literary work of this united, happy, and industrious couple is known to the world; but few, perhaps, know aught of the perfect peace which has travelled hand-in-hand

with honest mental toil. One in everything—such has ever been their motto. The following graceful tribute of affection from the husband to the wife, in the shape of a copy of beautiful and touching verses (privately printed), was penned by Mr. S. C. Hall on his fortieth wedding-day :—

"Yes! forty years of troubles,—come and gone,—
I count since first I gave thee hand and heart!
But none have come from thee, dear wife—not one!
In griefs that sadden'd me thou hadst no part,
Save when, accepting more than woman's share
Of pain and toil, despondency and care;
My comforter thou wert, my hope, my trust:
Ever suggesting holy thoughts and deeds;
Guiding my steps on earth through blinding dust,
Into the Heaven-lit path that Heavenward leads.

So has it been from manhood unto age,
In every shifting scene of life's sad stage,
Since—forty years ago,—a humble name
I gave to thee, which thou hast given to fame;
Rejoicing in the wife and friend, to find
The woman's lesser duties—all—combined
With holiest efforts of creative mind.
And if the world has found some good in me,
The prompting and the teaching came from thee!

God so guide both, that so it ever be!

So may the full fount of affection flow;
Each loving each as—forty years ago!

We are going down the rugged hill of life,
Into the tranquil valley at its base;
But hand in hand, and heart in heart, dear wife;
With less of outer care and inner strife,
I look into thy mind and in thy face,
And only see the Angel coming nearer,
To make thee still more beautiful and dearer,
When from the thrall and soil of earth made free,
Thy prayer is heard for me, and mine for thee."

Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., M.P., author of The Gate of the Pacific and other works, is a resident of Dulwich, where he has built a fine mansion, the grounds attached to which are laid out with great taste, and in a manner altogether unique. In 1845–51 Captain Bedford Pim made a voyage round the world in Her Majesty's ship *Herald*, and was engaged from first to last in the search for Sir John Franklin, both through Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay. He was the officer who reached the *Investigator* and saved the crew of that ship, besides being the first man who made his way from a ship on the eastern to a ship on the western side of the North-west Passage. He saw active service in command during the Russian war, for which he has a medal, and in China, where he was desperately wounded in no less than six places.

Another noted name in connection with Dulwich is that of Henry Bessemer, who was born in the hamlet of Charlton, Herts, on the 19th January, 1813. His father, Antony Bessemer, was born in Old Broad Street, London, and at the age of 11 removed with his parents to Holland, where nine years later he erected the first steam-engine in that country for the purpose of draining the soil. The following year he settled in Paris, and having made great improvements in the microscope, was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, at the early age of 25. He remained in Paris until the Revolution, in which he lost his entire fortune, and eventually escaped to London, where by his great talents and untiring industry he rapidly recovered his position, and in the course of five or six years obtained sufficient to purchase a house and about 100 acres of freehold land in Charlton, Herts, where his son Henry was born. Among other arts to which Antony Bessemer devoted his attention was type-founding, and "he it was who cast the type used in printing the oldest existing newspaper in the county of Hertfordshire."* Henry Bessemer, the distinguished son of

* Cussan's History of Hertfordshire.

Antony Bessemer, is known to fame more particularly as the inventor of a new process in the manufacture of steel, and as the designer of the new motionless saloon steamer, although his numerous patents connected with improvements in machinery would have been sufficient in themselves to have established his reputation as a scientific and practical engineer of the highest order.

At a very early age he showed great aptitude for drawing and modelling in clay. These employments his quiet village life enabled him to practise undisturbed. It is not a little remarkable that this love and pursuit of the fine arts went on hand-in-hand with his devotion to mechanical invention. His father gave full leave to his inclinations in this respect, and he divided his time pretty evenly between fine-art study and engineering. At the age of eighteen he came to reside in London with his parents. Within two years of that period young Bessemer had the honour of being an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, then held at Somerset House. Up to this time he had never learned to copy a drawing; any attempts he made to do so were complete failures. He nevertheless possessed a most facile power of design, and produced with rapidity and ease the most elaborate patterns of a purely ideal and imaginative character. This was a power which he turned to considerable pecuniary advantage.

About the same time his attention was accidentally directed to the extremely high price of an article known as bronze powder. He had purchased a small packet of it, to ornament an album, at the price of no less than 105 shillings a pound. As the raw material of this expensive article is only worth eleven pence per pound, it at once struck him that the material offered a fine field for the application of machinery. The subject was, however, surrounded by difficulties, all former attempts to supersede hand-labour having failed. Mr. Bessemer notwithstanding took up the subject warmly, and by means of patient investigation and much labour succeeded in about two years in bringing his machine-process to perfection. He was enabled to produce a very high-class material at a cost of less than six shillings per pound. He had thus far kept the whole process a profound secret. There are no less than five distinctly different kinds of machines required in this manufacture, and he had succeeded in making each of them perfectly self-acting, so as entirely to dispense with manual labour. Mr. Bessemer then proposed to two of his young friends, in whom he had the most entire confidence, that they should superintend the working of these machines for him. Satisfactory arrangements were at once entered into with them. It is no small compliment to their discretion and fidelity that this secret process has now been successfully carried on during a period of nearly forty years, and is still in quiet operation in the City of London.

The profits of this successful enterprise have enabled Mr. Bessemer to pursue uninterruptedly that career of invention for which he is distinguished.

Some idea can be formed of Mr. Bessemer's extensive operations from the fact that he has taken out more than one hundred patents, and has paid the Crown as much as £10,000 for stamps. His name deserves honourable mention in connection with the history of stamps. At a time when frauds were of daily occurrence, and stamps were transferred from old documents to new ones, and no one could devise an effectual check to the robbery which was going on, young Bessemer, then only 20 years of age, was applied to by Lord Althorp to give the subject his attention. After numerous experiments, Mr. Bessemer at length succeeded in inventing what in his eyes, and in the estimation of all who saw it, was a most ingenious contrivance for effecting the object in view. The only fault to be found with the invention was its extreme cleverness, and it was remarked at the time that ingenuity had exhausted itself in Mr. Bessemer's elaborate contrivance. The authorities at the Stamp Office were perfectly charmed with it, and orders were forthwith given to introduce the

Yours very truly
Henry Bessemer

new check, when the inventor, delighted with his successful labours, and flushed with the praise and congratulations of men high in authority, hastened to communicate the glad tidings to his intended wife.

His scheme was explained in all its details, but to the surprise of the inventor, and mortification of the lover, the young lady laughed the inventor out of court, and annihilated his magnificent and wonderful contrivance in a sentence, "Why don't you put a date to the stamps? that would be far simpler," and so it proved, and not only simpler, but more effectual; and when the latest edition of the grand scheme was explained to the authorities, they were fain to confess that ingenuity had been beaten by simplicity, and the date was henceforth affixed to all stamps, and the loss to the revenue, which had been estimated at nearly £400,000 a year, was considerably diminished, if not effectually stopped. Notwithstanding this enormous service to the State, Mr. Bessemer never received the slightest remuneration—a fact which, to say the least of it, is by no means creditable to the powers that then were. It was unfortunate for young Bessemer that Lord Althorp vacated office before anything could be done for him; and yet, on the other hand, looking at Mr. Bessemer's subsequent undertakings, it was perhaps after all the most fortunate circumstance that could have befallen him, for though the Government might have secured the services of an able and painstaking official in the Stamp department, the country would have lost one of the most talented inventors of this or any other age.

Mr. Bessemer's paper on his new process of manufacturing malleable iron and steel was read before the British Association at Cheltenham in 1856, and his name has since remained a household word among us. In this paper Mr. Bessemer states, that for the last two years his attention had been almost exclusively directed to the manufacture of malleable iron and steel, in which, however, he made but little progress until within the previous eight or nine months. The constant pulling down and rebuilding of furnaces, and the toil of daily experiments, with large charges of iron had begun to exhaust his patience, but the numerous observations he had made during this very unpromising period all tended to confirm an entirely new view of the subject, which at that time forced itself upon his attention, viz., that he could produce much more intense heat without any furnace or fuel than could be obtained by either of the modifications he had used, and consequently that he should not suffer from the injurious action of mineral fuel on the iron under operation, but that he would at the same time avoid also the expense of the fuel. Some preliminary trials were made on from ten to twenty pounds of iron, and although the process was fraught with considerable difficulty, it exhibited such unmistakable signs of success as to induce him at once to put up an apparatus capable of converting about 7 cwt. of crude pig iron into malleable iron in thirty minutes. With such masses of metal to operate upon, the difficulties which beset the small laboratory experiments of ten pounds entirely disappeared.

It does not fall within the scope of this work to trace the progress and ultimate success of Mr. Bessemer's experiments, and the reader desirous of pursuing this very interesting subject is referred to an exhaustive book on the subject issued by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black in 1865.*

Mr. Bessemer's great inventions have been recognised and appreciated by foreign courts, and the Emperor of Austria conferred upon the distinguished Englishman the rank of "Knight Commander of the order of St. Francis Joseph." Mr. Bessemer was also presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales with the Albert Gold Medal, one

* Iron,—its History, Properties, and processes of Manufacture: by William Fairbairn, C.E., L.L.D., &c., &c.

of which is granted annually to any person of any country, for anything of an exceptionally meritorious character. But, perhaps, the highest honour has yet to be mentioned.

The great American nation, ready at all times to recognise distinguished genius, have actually named a town after the English inventor; and the rising town of "Bessemer," on the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway, is at once a peaceful and lasting memorial of Mr. Bessemer's inventions.

At the Universal Exhibition of Paris, in 1867, Mr. Bessemer was not himself an exhibitor, but his new system was ably represented by numerous exhibitors, and the following "Proposal for a Grand Prize," issued by the Jury, is so eminently characteristic and at the same time furnishes such a succinct account of Mr. Bessemer's inventions, that no apology will be made for its insertion in these pages.

(*Translated from the French.*)

CLASS 40.

Universal Exhibition of Paris in 1867.

Imperial Commission.

Operations of the Class Juries.

PROPOSAL FOR A "GRAND PRIX."

HENRY BESSEMER.*

The most remarkable victory which metallurgy has gained within the last ten years is due to the persevering efforts, to the intelligent and indomitable activity of an English engineer who has enriched the industrial world with a special metal which comes near to the best cast steel: science has applied to it a name which will be ratified by history, the name of its inventor; it is called "Bessemer Metal," or "Steel."

An indefatigable worker, Mr. Bessemer, commenced, in 1855, his practical studies concerning the manufacture of cast steel; for two years and a half he fought on for the success of his idea with a perseverance which must have been lent him by the most energetic conviction.

The inventor's first patent (10th July, 1855) was still devoted to the improvement of the former processes of manufacture, and on the 5th January, 1858, he obtained the most brilliant success at the Swedish works of Edsken. Seventeen distinct patents taken out successively by Mr. Bessemer during this interval, and five others which he subsequently added either on account of the various forms in which he clothed his idea, or with a view to perfect the implements intended to carry it out, bear testimony at once to his perseverance, and to the enormous sacrifices which he did not hesitate to incur, in order to insure the triumph of the new system.

The first experiments made upon a large scale in England were not happy; for the new process which substituted for the labour of puddling in reverbatory furnaces the simple passage of a current of air at high pressure through a bath of cast iron filling an enormous retort, produced in truth the dispersal in an almost complete manner of the silicium, and that of the carbon in a measure which the operation could regulate up to a certain point; but it in no way cleansed the metal from the most dangerous impurities, namely, sulphur and phosphorus. These bodies, in fact, on account of their great affinity to iron, resist the oxydising influence of the wind and concentrate themselves indefinitely in the metallic bath.

* 4, Queen Street Place, New Cannon Street, London.

In consequence, the experiments made with the common cast-iron of England yielded a metal at once brittle, and short, and determined the inventor to try the pure cast-iron of Sweden. The enlightened and generous intervention of Jern Kontoret* allowed him to make a double series of experiments which, on the 8th January, 1858, were crowned, as we have already stated, with brilliant success at the Edsken Works, near Fahlum.

This success, on the one hand, and the checks met with in England on the other, stamped in a decisive manner the high value of the new process, whilst it assigned it certain limits. In fact, it produces with pure castings, upon economical conditions till then unknown, a metal possessing the greater part of the properties of steel cast in crucibles after previous cementation; but it is not applicable to castings of an aluminous, sulphurous, and phosphorous character, which puddling and refining can alone purge of their impurities.

From that time the road was opened: Sweden first, then England, France, and Germany strode resolutely along it; and in spite of the difficulties of execution of every kind, in spite of some temporary failures, the production of Bessemer steel has constantly progressed since that day, without its being even possible as yet to foresee the limits of its development.

As proprietor of experimental works at Sheffield, the inventor continued without flagging, after as before his success, those researches which allowed him to improve or develop his method; and it is to his initiative above all that we should attribute the numerous improvements it has received and continues to receive, day after day.

Already at this day a great part of the pure castings produced by European metallurgy are saved from the slow and costly manufacture of puddled steels, of cemented or cast steels, to be transformed directly, economically, and rapidly into Bessemer Steel.

A few hours suffice for the manufacture, or at least for rough castings of pieces, the fashioning of which, once upon a time, required entire weeks; and the casting drawn from the blast furnace in the morning, can, before evening, be transformed into a tire, a shaft, a rail, or a plate.

In like manner, whilst before 1855 the weekly production of steel in England did not reach 1,000 tons, that of the Bessemer steel alone now exceeds 3,000† tons, without prejudice to the manufacture of steels of superior quality. The means of production have increased at the same time as they have become more economical. Immense retorts, capable of containing as many as twelve tons and a half of melted metal replace the ancient small fixed furnaces, wherein the manufacturer ventured to deal with at the most from 6 to 700 kilogrammes at a time. A new set of implements has been created, and powerful machines for transforming the raw bar into wrought metal fit for the trade have issued, and are daily issuing from the vast workshops of Crewe, belonging to the North Western Company.

Does this imply that the problem is completely solved, and that nothing more is to be found along this road, so short yet already so rich in discoveries of every kind? By no means: important steps have yet to be gained: we still require—only to speak of the principal ones—to render ourselves more completely masters of the operation and of the product which is its object; we still require to remove from the domain of experiment on a small scale to that of a vaster field of industry the direct rolling of the metal in its molten state, a process which will allow us to obtain plates of steel the dimensions of which will be theoretically unlimited.

The future will solve these problems; we do not require other guarantees for it

* Syndicate of the Swedish Iron Masters.

† It has since risen to 10,000 tons weekly.

than the number and importance of the establishments which devote their energies at the present date to the manufacture of Bessemer steel. In fact, we find, by only naming the most considerable :

In England, John Brown Cammell & Co., of Sheffield ; the Barrow Company at Ulverston ; the North Western Company at Crewe, and some others of minor importance, possessing altogether about forty converters :

In Sweden, the Fagersta Works and those of Siljansfors, Carls-dal, and Longstryttan :

In Germany, the Hoerde and Bochum Works of Westphalia ; those of Koenigshutte, in Silesia ; of Neuberg, in Styria ; of Wilkowicz, in Bohemia ; and of Reschitza, in the Banat :

In France, Messrs. Petin Gaudet & Co., at Assailly ; Messrs. Jackson, at Imphy St. Seurin; Messrs. de Dietrich, at Niederbronn ; the Chatillon, Commentry Company, at St. Jacques ; and, finally, the Terra Noire Works, to which we may no doubt shortly add those of Creusos, which are only waiting, before being added to the list, the definitive success of the numerous investigations they have undertaken since the appearance of the new process.

But already we observe the Neuberg Works in Styria, and those of Fagersta, in Sweden, exhibiting hand implements, cutting instruments, such as cutlasses, knives, razors of beautiful appearance, and obtained direct from thence. These establishments likewise exhibit steel plates of very good quality.

The Bessemer Metal obtained from pure castings only differs from cemented and melted steel in the possession of a little silicium and a rather larger proportion of manganese ; it is perfectly adapted for welding and hardening, and one may (at least in the manner in which the process is executed in Sweden) give it at will the degree of "decurburation," and consequently of hardness required. One may thus manufacture at will, by the simple difference of a few minutes in the time of the operation, either steel of great hardness, still bordering on cast-iron (fine metal), or soft iron of perfect purity. Its resistance to traction, after the labour of the hammer or the hydraulic press, reaches—in taking the average of numerous experiments principally made at Woolwich—

For Bessemer iron, 72·50t. per square inch English, or 79·90k° per square millimetre.

For plates, 68·30t. per square inch English, or 75·00k° per square millimetre.

For Bessemer Steel, 150·00t. per square inch English, or 170·00k° per square millimetre.

These are the highest points of resistance that have ever been obtainable with iron and its derivatives.

The uses of Bessemer Steel offer naturally a variety proportioned to the qualities of the metal ; we will only mention the chief among them ; which are the main pieces of machinery, plates, cannon and their bullets, gun-barrels, shafts, tires without welds, springs, implements, and, finally, and above all, rails.

The importance of this last manufacture is every day on the increase. The North Western Company being desirous to make comparative experiments upon the resistance of rails of good English iron and rails of Bessemer metal, laid down the former upon one of the two lines, and the latter upon the second, and this they did at two of their stations where the traffic was most considerable, viz., at Crewe and Camden Town. At the close of two years and a half, which is equivalent to a traffic

of more than seven millions of waggons, the iron rails had been renewed twelve times ;* whilst the rails of Bessemer steel, which on account of their shape, could not be turned, retained their upper faces in perfect working condition. Now when good iron rails cost from 165 to 180 francs per ton, those of Bessemer can at the same time be had for 350 francs per ton, and even 330 francs and lower ; so that one may obtain, by merely double the outlay, a metal, the service of which is twelve times more considerable than that of iron. The North Western Company have therefore, without further delay, ordered the complete remounting of their lines with Bessemer rails ; the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company have contracted for 20,000 tons of rails at the rate of 315 francs, and these examples will shortly be followed, we are convinced, by all the companies in Europe.

In presence of all these facts, which have produced in the iron and steel trade, a transformation of which the Universal Exhibition of 1867 is the highest and most striking expression, Class 40 believes itself to be the interpreter of the sentiments of all the representatives of metallurgy in proposing for the assent of the Jury, and the approbation of the Superior Council an exceptional recompense on behalf of Mr. Henry Bessemer, the promoter of this fecund and pacific revolution.

The Inspector General of Mines, Member of the Jury of Class 40, charged with the report in the sitting of Group V., May, 1867.

On this report being laid before his late Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French, he graciously proposed at once to confer on Mr. Bessemer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of the great value to France of his invention ; and it is not a little mortifying to know that on application being made to the English Minister in Paris to permit this mark of distinction to be conferred on an English subject, the necessary permission was refused on behalf of her Majesty the Queen. The Emperor, however, presented in person to Mr. Bessemer one of the most magnificent gold medals ever struck, and weighing no less than twelve ounces.

Mr. Bessemer's name has recently been brought prominently before the public through his latest achievement, "the Bessemer Saloon Steamship," designed to give steadiness to the Saloon or any other part of the ship by the application of hydraulic power, and the experiment is being watched by thousands, whose only objection to continental travel is the "terrible half hour" dividing England from the Continent.

JOHN RUSKIN was for many years connected with Dulwich. He was born in London, in February, 1819, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley, Fielding, and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and it was enlarged into a standard work, entitled Modern Painters, the first volume of which appeared in 1843.

The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been published.

Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school.

* The iron-rails had all been turned before being replaced, so that the surfaces of the iron were used twenty-four times before the Bessemer metal was even affected.

In his second volume of Modern Painters, written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussed at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been completed by the publication of three additional volumes, the last of which, published in 1860, contains illustrations by himself.

Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, and wrote the Seven Lamps of Architecture, published in 1849, as a first result, followed by the first volume of The Stones of Venice, in 1851; the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in the last-named productions, which excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication evoked, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has expounded his views both in lectures and in newspapers and reviews, having, as early as 1847, contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's Christian Art.

In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelism in letters to the *Times*, and in 1853 he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture.

In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Ruskin has written Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds, and King of the Golden River, illustrated by Doyle, in 1851; Two Paths, and Lectures on Architecture and Painting, in 1854; Notes to Pictures in the Royal Academy, Nos. 1 to 5, in 1854-9; Giotto and his Works in Padua, written for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member, in 1855; Notes on the Turner Collection, in 1857; Cambridge School of Art, Lectures on Art, and Political Economy of Art, in 1858; Elements of Perspective, Lectures on Art, and Decoration and Manufacture, in 1859; Unto this Last: Four Essays, republished from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1862; Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures; Sesame and Lilies: Two Lectures; and Study of Architecture in our Schools, in 1865; Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures, in 1866; and The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm.*

Mr. Ruskin was appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge in April, 1867; and the Senate conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, May 15.

In 1871 he proposed to devote £5,000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries, Oxford; and this handsome offer was, with some modifications, accepted by the University in January, 1872.

Another name connected with Dulwich history is that of Mr. John Goodall, of Rydall Cottage, whose able articles in *Macmillan* and other magazines concerning Dulwich and Dulwich College deservedly attracted attention at the time. He also contributed to the recently-published edition of the Enc. Brit. an article on Edward Alleyn, a subject to which he has devoted considerable attention; and has lately been engaged, in conjunction with Dr. Russell (*Times* correspondent), in the compilation of a work entitled, National History of England, Civil, Military, and Domestic; to say nothing of innumerable articles and literary efforts of a lighter kind. Mr. Goodall is an easy and graceful writer. His son, Mr. T. F. Goodall, who was educated at Dulwich College, has recently produced, in connexion with Mr. Walter Severn, a very beautiful book on The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, and Occasional Prayers, Illustrated with Floral and other Ornamental Borders in Coloured Outline (Longmans).

This work was received with great favour by the whole metropolitan press, as indeed it deserved, for the artistic skill of its embellishment, as well as for the novel

* Men of the Time.

BELAIR.

design of the work. The novel idea of leaving the illustrations in outline has been adopted so that the amateur illuminator can have all the pleasure of laying on the gold and colour without any of the trouble of conceiving and executing the design. All the plants and flowers are delicately and beautifully drawn and artistically disposed, and even if no further colour be added, the illustrations will adorn the text and delight the eye.

In connexion with art may be mentioned the fact that the celebrated artist, David Cox, lived at one time on Dulwich Common, picking up a precarious livelihood as a teacher of drawing in suburban boarding schools! Many of his rough drawings, hastily hit off for the guidance of his Dulwich pupils, have lately fetched more golden coin than it would take to cover their superficial dimensions.

At Fairwood, Sydenham Hill, for many years lived Mr. Alderman Stone, at present Lord Mayor, and J.P. for the County of Surrey.

He was educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, in Southwark, under the eminent scholar, Dr. Lemprière. At the usual age, being destined to the profession of the law, he was articled to Mr. Devey, of Ely Place, and after passing the usual examination, was admitted a solicitor and attorney in 1839. He continued in active practice until 1864, when, finding himself in the possession of an ample fortune, and with a disposition to enter upon the duties of public life, which his tastes and abilities well qualified him to undertake, he retired from the profession.

In that year he was elected, on the retirement of Mr. Alderman Conder, Alderman for the Ward of Bassishaw; in 1867 he served the office of Sheriff of London in conjunction with Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., a year memorable for the Fenian outbreak.

Mr. Stone, when he entered the Court of Aldermen, had already acquired large experience of public life. In 1840 and 1841 he was Under-Sheriff to Mr. Alderman Farncombe. In 1850 he acted as honorary private secretary to the same gentleman when he was Lord Mayor, and in that capacity arranged the banquet given at the Mansion House to the mayors of the United Kingdom, at which the late Prince Consort was a guest. In 1855 he was again Under-Sheriff—this time to Mr. Alderman Kennedy. In addition to these services, the Lord Mayor has discharged important municipal functions. For ten years he has been chairman of the Police Committee, and for several years has been one of the representatives of the Corporation at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

In Court Lane is the charming residence of Albert Crocker, Esq., one of the guardians of the poor of this parish. The house was formerly occupied by a school, conducted by the Rev. Philip John Butt, and was taken afterwards by the Turkish Ambassador as a summer residence. Mr. Butt's school was much patronised by the nobility, and the following, amongst others, were placed under his charge :—The late Earl of Athole, Viscount Cranly, the present Earl of Lonsdale and his two brothers, the Marquis of Normanby, &c. &c.

The "Court Farm," now carried on by Mr. Wm. Constable, has long been associated with Dulwich ; for Colonel Constable, the father of the present occupier, and the previous tenant, is more than 90 years of age, nearly the whole of which time has been spent within the hamlet. He is at present one of the out-pensioners of Dulwich College.

The grand old elm, in Half-Moon Lane, is a sight ever to be remembered—a feast

which can never satiate. As the observer admires the wild grotesqueness of its natural beauty, he is overwhelmed with awe. At every angle of observation fresh forms and grotesque profiles frown upon him, shooting forth contempt and commiseration for the "little lives of men." The grand old tree,—

> "The nodding horror of whose shady brows
> Threats the forlorn and wandering traveller,"

must be several hundred years old, whilst its girth is not less than 36 feet. It is perfectly hollow, and as many as a dozen persons can find sitting room within its trunk. What changes have taken place in its own immediate surrounding since first

ELM IN MR. FLEMING'S GROUNDS, HALF-MOON LANE.

it raised its head amongst its fellows! Queen Elizabeth, tradition says, took shelter beneath its noble boughs, whilst Edward Alleyn was, no doubt, an admirer of its majesty in his evening rambles through the woods, where now—

> "Palaces and fanes and villas rise,
> And gardens smile and cultured fields."

Its ridged and furrowed surface and mottled bark have stood the brunt of many storms, and its whole appearance is in strong contrast with the surrounding greensward, with its parti-coloured carpets and inlays, reminding one of Chaucer's picture of a garden,—

> "Well ywrought with turfes newe,
> Freshly turved, whereof the grene gras
> So small, so thicke, so shorte, so fresh of hewe,
> That most-like unto grene wool. wot I, it was."

THE MANOR HOUSE, DULWICH.

that it was built before Alleyn's time, as the erection of the old college, which was closely watched by the founder, began to tumble to pieces soon after his death. The Manor House had been designed and built in a very different style.

The magnificent oak stair-case, and spacious entrance hall, and lofty rooms, are worthy of the majestic actor; and, as one looks around, the form of its dignified host is conjured up, now receiving the poor brethren and sisters, holding consultations with the master, warden, and fellows, and anon holding converse and correspondence with the great men of the land. Alleyn's life at Dulwich must have been delightful. Possessing ample means—much given to home comforts and duties, to which he was so attached that within three months of losing "his good sweete harte and loving mouse," he took unto himself another partner—regarded by his neighbours as a man of considerable substance, and treated in a manner befitting the squire of the place—having great worldly knowledge, serene temper, and considerable tact,—he made many friends and few enemies; and, as his journal teems with payments for sundry bottles of wine when he went to London to see his friends, it is fair to assume that his cellar at the Manor House was well filled and at the service of his visitors.

And what more delightful walks could any mortal have had than those surrounding the fine old mansion in Alleyn's time;—when the meadows were yellow with the crow-foot, flushed with the sorrel, or purple with clover; the thornbushes, white or pink with their blossoms; the commons, golden with mellowing fern or glowing with purple heather; and deciduous trees contributing their varied tints to the scene—all this was then a reality!—would that it were so now, and to the same extent!—and the shade of wood and grove,—and the ramble

> "O'er many a heath, through many a woodland dun,
> Through buried paths, where sleepy twilight dreams
> The summer time away;"

and the feast of satisfaction as the founder viewed the progress of his college, at the end of a summer's stroll:—all this must have made life more than endurable at the Manor House.

That Alleyn received at his board many distinguished men of his day, is beyond doubt; but, strange to relate, no scrap of evidence has yet been produced in support of the supposition that Shakspeare ever made pilgrimage to Dulwich. It is, to say the least of it, an extraordinary circumstance, that two such prominent characters in the same profession should not have been brought together—or rather, that no evidence should be forthcoming in support of such a natural supposition. Garrick, Malone, Collier, Ingleby, Staunton, and other able and industrious workers, have toiled diligently, and hoped unfalteringly, but without success. And yet Ben Jonson and Michael Drayton were intimate associates both of Shakspeare and Alleyn! They were not divided by disparity of age, for Alleyn was Shakspeare's junior by only two years four months and a week, and both relinquished the stage, and invested their earnings in houses and lands at about the same time.

Casino, Dulwich Hill, one of the most charming spots within the parish, is the residence of W. H. Stone, Esq., formerly M.P. for Portsmouth, and a Justice of the Peace for Surrey and Hants. He is the eldest son of the late W. Stone, Esq., by Mary, daughter of T. Platt, Esq., and was born in 1834, and in 1864 married Milicent, second daughter of the late Sir Arthur Helps, Clerk of the Council. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1857, M.A. 1860). The spacious grounds adjoining the house are well known to South London residents, as Mr. Stone has kindly allowed the Surrey Floricultural Society to hold its annual flower-show there for several years past.

CASINO.

Casino was erected by Mr. Shaw,* of Dulwich, from designs supplied by Mr. Repton.† Mr. Hammersley succeeded Mr. Shaw in occupation, and then for a time Joseph Buonaparte, uncle of the late Emperor Napoleon, found a quiet resting place beneath its roof. Mr. Spring Rice, afterwards Lord Monteagle, then made it his residence. To him succeeded Mr. Rawson, and the present occupier, Mr. W. H. Stone.

Kingswood has recently been considerably improved, and Thomas Tapling, Esq., the present owner, has done all that great taste and ample means can do to make it worthy of the position which it has always held in the hamlet. Kingswood is indeed a noble mansion, and the broad acres attached to it serve to keep it secluded and select.

Mr. Bessemer's Grounds.—But the most charming spot within the hamlet has yet to be described—a spot which to most residents is a *terra-incognita*, for without special attention were called to its many attractions, the casual pedestrian and even residents of long standing, could have no possible conception of the beauties to be found in the grounds of Mr. Bessemer at Denmark Hill.

Mr. Bessemer took possession of the estate in the year 1863, at which time the house was less pretentious and imposing in size and ornamentation than it is at present. The pedestrian peregrinating along Denmark Hill is struck by a sight of the towering conservatory, free from the stereotyped style of construction and design, rearing its handsome head over and behind the house of Mr. Bessemer at a short distance from the main road. Entering by the gateway, and passing the head gardener's lodge, the visitor enjoys a transformation scene—he is at once transported from the "King's highway," with its subtowny associations, to a charming lawn, which does duty as a small park, being graced with deer. Apart from this feature there is but little to attract notice, other than is common to suburban establishments of the better class, until the garden and grounds are reached, by rounding the coach-house and various outhouses, in connection with which there is a most useful arrangement,—the pavement is of perforated bricks, affording means of watering the roots spreading underneath from the various fruit-trees which stretch their wealthy arms along the walls of the outbuildings.

We are at once in a glass colony,—a small village of hot-houses, forcing pits, and cold frames, rich in floricultural luxury, all of which have been placed there since the present proprietor came into possession of the grounds. Two lean-to vineries (50 ft. in length), one peach-house, a span cucumber-house (24 ft.), a span stove-house (42 by 15 ft.) for choice foreign plants of unsurpassable and rare foliage, for ferns and fine palms, and botanical beauties of all countries and degrees of colour and culture, stand at the head of the kitchen-garden. In the stove-house an enthusiastic florist would linger for hours, gazing without fatigue on such rarities as Adiantum Farleyense, of which gems there are two very fine specimens; the palm, Livistonia, an exceedingly valuable plant; the Maranta Veitchii, one of the best-grown productions of its kind in the country; the Geonoma Seemannii, valued at fifty guineas, there being but two or three of the kind in England; a collection of orchids which can scarcely be surpassed, if equalled, in a house of the same dimensions; a variety of Pitcher-plants, each having pendant vessels of natural growth, filled with water, which nature has enabled them to absorb from the moist atmosphere, and to store in their recesses for

* Mr. Shaw is buried in the Dulwich burial-ground, where a handsome family vault is erected to his memory.

† For a detailed description of the building and grounds, see Lyson's Environs.

the supply of the stems and roots ; rich specimens of Alocasia metallica, the metallic appearance of which almost denies their botanical character ; a curious bird-nest fern, seeming to invite the belief that the warblers of the fields had selected this building as a snug retreat in which to bill and coo and mate and rear their broods ; Lycopodia ; choice Croton Wisemannii ; Pandanus Veitchii ; handsome and choice pines, and a glittering host of Nature's glories, exhibiting as many colours as the rainbow. A stone, forming part of the structure, shows the date of erection, bearing the following inscription :—

"H Bessemer, 1865."

Another span-house (36 by 20 ft.) contains an unusual collection of heaths and Holland plants, and at one end has a portion utilized for the growth of oranges, camellias, &c. Adjoining this building is a forcing pit 90 ft. long and 9 ft. wide, furnished with hot-water apparatus. With such choice fruit-trees as are cultivated in these grounds, it would be "Love's labour lost" to be minus a store-house in which to preserve the gems produced at so much expense, and with such watchful care ; and perfection in this respect has been reached. A dry building at the eastern gable of the house is fitted up with racks, the floor of each being barred, not solid, and each bar being rounded on the upper side, so that there are no angularities to cut or bruise the fruit which may be placed upon them ; the openings between the bars facilitate the passage of air for the cooling and better preservation of the fruit, and each set of bars is the floor to a drawer, enabling any section to be drawn out without disturbing the remainder. There are one hundred trays capable in all of holding ten thousand apples or pears each three inches apart.

At the same gable of the house as the last-named building, but immediately fronting the first lawn, and several miles of picturesque scenery, stands a lean-to vinery 40 feet long and of ornamental design of no common order. It has twelve handsome windows of plate and figured glass, each being divided from the other by spiral columns. The parapet is surmounted with a blaze of geraniums during the summer season. The interior contains exuberant vines, along the glass ceiling, and is of course varied in its collection of flowers, according to the taste of the proprietor at different seasons. At the front of this structure, a view, perhaps unsurpassed around the metropolis, presents itself. The grounds constituting the estate measure forty acres, and beyond these the long and lofty ridge capped by handsome villas, far in the distance, known as Sydenham Hill, the broad rising ground to the left yclept Forest Hill, the well-set and substantial residence of Mr. James Henderson, on Adon Mount, the most prominent feature in Dulwich from this standpoint, the glittering towers and scintillating roof, and vitreous walls of the Crystal Palace, the woody and verdure-clad hills and dales of Norwood and the district of Tulse Hill, with the intervening space, constitute a picturesque scene which can have but few rivals ; and the foreground to this magnificent panorama is a vast field of wealthy culture.

The Conservatory.—The original plan of this iron structure, we understand, was made by Mr. Bessemer, and the details worked out under the able superintendence of Messrs. Banks and Barry. Many of the perforated castings employed in this structure are of extreme delicacy and beauty of finish. Among the heaviest are several from three to four tons in weight each, while there are thousands of others not exceeding four to eight ounces.

The conservatory has two floors or crypts, extending entirely beneath it. Massive brick piers pass through the floors, and support the sixteen columns on which the upper part of the structure rests.

The conservatory is formed with a large square central area surmounted by a dome.

H. GARRETT COCKING

MR. BESSEMER'S HOUSE—(FRONT VIEW).

PHOTO. PECKHAM.

H. GARRETT COCKING

MR. BESSEMER'S HOUSE—(Back View.)

PHOTO. PECKHAM.

On each side of the square there are bays or transepts, the entrance to which is beneath three arches, rising to a height of 14 feet, and resting on columns, of which there are sixteen. The dome is formed of 40 rolled iron ribs, separated by a framework which is glazed with stained glass, encircling the dome in three distinct bands, giving to the whole a most beautiful effect. The dome, which is 40 feet in height, rests on a series of bold trusses, springing from the sills of the upper windows, and forming a division between them. The ceiling of the central part surrounding the dome is formed into deep soffits, each filled with elaborately designed perforated gilt panels, with an azure background formed by the flat iron roof above them. In the upper part of the central space there are six windows on each side, each one composed of a single sheet of ground plate glass, engraved and painted in pale tints. These windows all open by an ingenious contrivance worked by an attendant from the cold-air chamber below, which is sufficiently lofty to admit of ready access.

The iron columns have a spiral groove running around them, which small spheres are all gilt, and give to the fresh grey tint of the columns a great relief; the capitals are all built up with separate acanthus leaves of very light and elegant form, and are also gilt; and through the arches the light falls in ever-varying clusters of rays as one walks about the conservatory. There are thousands of rosettes on these perforated screens, all cast separately.

The external walls are pierced with large circular-headed windows, glazed with a single sheet of plate glass, with a small Greek border etched round the edge, and narrow margins of coloured ground glass of a soft grey tint etched in patterns. The walls are entirely encased with polished marble, in pieces so large as to show no joints. A richly-moulded architrave of red Devonshire marble surrounds each window and door, and relieves by its warm colour the spaces between the windows, which are of dark Bardillo marble, against which are placed three-quarter columns of white veined Sicilian marble. The shafts of all twenty-four columns and the angle pilasters are 10 feet in length, each in a single piece, and surmounted by capitals carved in white Carrara marble. Above these is a rich entablature of veined Sicilian marble running over the Bardillo, which is ornamented over each window and door, with a rich incised pattern of Arabesque scroll work gilt in all the sunk parts. One bay or transept forms the end of the adjoining drawing-room. The right-hand bay abuts on a billiard-room, and a door between two windows leads on to a raised terrace, 90 feet in length, paved with squares of black and white marble, and extending all along the garden front of the house. The fourth bay is also divided by three equal arches, in each of which there are mirrors of 14 feet high by 7 feet wide, silvered by a deposit of pure silver; and they, at all times, reflect clearly the whole interior of the building giving it apparently double its real size. Around the sides of the building are raised spaces for the flowers, having a sort of dwarf screen of polished dove-coloured marble, in which are numerous gilt brass panels for the supply of warm air from the chamber below. In the central space beneath the dome is a large basin, richly moulded in beautiful veined Bardillo marble, with four pedestals of the same material at the angles, which serve to support vases of white marble, containing some beautiful specimen plants. The basin is filled with rare exotic ferns, and has a fan palm in the centre. Eight similar marble pedestals are also formed in the dove marble screen before named, on which are some choice specimens of Majolica vases by Minton, and two from Sèvres, and containing rare plants. Pendant from the ceiling are six Majolica flower baskets containing choice ferns and other drooping foliage. There are also eight suspended Roman lamps in bronze, with lotus leaves forming clusters of flowers in gas jets, and also four other suspended Roman lamps of classical design, giving in all eighty gas burners, by means of which the whole building may be at

night brilliantly illuminated ; there are also near the drawing-room door a pair of exquisitely chased bronzed candelabra, which on ordinary occasions give sufficient light for walking in the evening. The floor is composed of encaustic tiles and tessera tastefully arranged in panels of quiet colours (so as not to interfere with the brilliant colours of the flowers). In this design are embodied mosaics representing spring, autumn, summer, and winter ; and a fifth near the entrance represents Old Time with the date of the erection of the building on a tablet beneath him : at each of the four angles of the central part are life-size figures of boys executed in biscuit china at Sèvres—they represent Love, Pleasure, Folly, and Repose ; they are exquisitely modelled, and of a pure white, standing against the rich crimson background of the niche, and supported by pedestals of Devonshire marble.

At six different parts there are semicular spaces left above the doors or windows, and these are filled by spirited groups of chubby children in alto relievo, modelled by Wynn.

THE GROUNDS are divided into six sections, the first being a lawn paddock stretching from the main road of Denmark Hill to the house ; the second is devoted to the forcing and green-houses, &c., and the kitchen garden, extending a great length from the hill alongside the Green Lane to Dulwich.

The third portion (immediately in front of the house and including the site on which the house and conservatory are erected) is a handsome carpet lawn, upwards of one acre in area, and bounded on either side by a full and well arranged shrubbery ; the fourth is a paddock or meadow of six acres, on which a small stock of pure Alderneys are grazed ; the fifth is the most attractive, by its romantic and artfully contrived scenery of crags and pools, its profuse vegetation, cultivated with studied effect to represent Nature in one of her most unfettered moods—indeed, the art consists in the means of hiding the fact that Art has anything to do with the effect. Beyond this section is that known as the Model Farm, but whether it has ever been conducted as an experimental one to test any particular system of agriculture is doubtful : there are two cottages erected on the land, which are occupied by under-gardeners. This last division is interesting for an important fact that seems both incongruous with, and incognate to, land of any particular culture. At the north end of the Model Farm, the raging main has been subdued, the salt ocean has been ploughed, and the necessity for doctors and stewards and stewardesses on board ship reduced, sea-sickness having been brought to a minimum.

The model of the "Bessemer Ship" was erected here, and put through its trial movements in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering of witnesses, and remains here still.

The farm terminates at the London and Brighton Railway, for the construction of which a slice was taken off the estate as it originally stood.

The various sections at the front of the house, viewed as a whole, constitute a beautiful park, well wooded and cultivated ; taken individually, each one merits much detailed attention, and gives no encouragement to cursory inspection. The attractions are closely packed, each provoking admiration on the part of the spectator.

The Pavilion is a handsome structure, erected for a palatial summer house, commanding a rare view, and measuring about thirty feet in length and ten in breadth. As an ornamental building it is unique : as a saloon in which to lounge on a summer's day, it is inviting enough for a fastidious eastern potentate. The first wall is at once light and substantial, being artistically carved, and relieved of solidity by its tracings being fret-sawn, the reliefs being cut through (not merely sunk in), the material being of rich mahogany. To prevent the inroads of a searching wind through these apertures, and at the same time to ensure a rich and cheerful light, the work is backed by beautifully illumined glass of splendid design and harmonious colours.

H. GARRETT COCKING

MR. BESSEMER'S CONSERVATORY.

PHOTO. PECKHAM.

H. GARRETT COCKING

MR. BESSEMER'S GROUNDS—(Bridge over Lake).

PHOTO. PECKHAM.

The frontage is divided into various sections, each separated from the other by an ornamental twisted pillar. The interior is as novel as the exterior, having a vase suspended from a pale green dome, with a sun-centre, ornamented with branches in full blossom. Around the base, extending upwards from the floor about two feet, is a wall of beautiful Majolica tiles, and the panels above are relieved by artistic designs of flowers and branches in rich profusion. The decoration is of the style common to the middle ages. The joiners' work alone represents ten thousand hours of workmanship, and the whole of the sawing and carving was done on the spot, under the care of Mr. Bessemer's own clerk of works. The design is by Mr. Barry, the eminent architect.

Whether viewed from Denmark Hill on the north, from Dulwich on the south, or Peckham on the east, there is a distinctive character about the place, which is a sure title-page to a whole volume of grandeur. The glittering dome of the conservatory, when the orb of day dawns on the handsome building, suggests ideas of eastern romance. The spectator standing at the front of the house, with his face towards Dulwich, views a gorgeous panorama of rich colouring, a kaleidoscope exhibiting nature in her most attractive garb. Taking his stand on the marble terrace, at the front of the conservatory, he views at his feet a handsome, oblong, cleanly-rolled carpet lawn, measuring an acre, having on either side a stately patriarchal cedar-tree, which flourished there before the union of Great Britain and Ireland, and whose existence formed an item in the history of the country before the battle of the Nile contributed to the fame of Nelson. The lawn is bounded on the north by the attractive mansion (fronted by a floral blaze of rhododendrons in the spring), on the right (west) by a small grove of medlar trees, araucaria imbricata, firs, double scarlet thorn, and kindred companions of various degrees and nationalities; on the left by fine large laurustinæ, picea pinsapo, laburnums, and a woody host of compeers, dividing the lawn from the kitchen-garden, which last-named measures about an acre and a half; on the south by a handsome balustraded wall, at the front of which latter is a series of variegated beds artfully contrived, and the whole is girdled by a broad gravelled path. Further southward is a second lawn, spreading wider as the view extends, termed the front meadow, measuring six acres in area, graced and grazed by a few choice heifers, &c. On the left of this lawn meadow is an ornate path measuring ten feet in width and 330 feet in length, and sloping down to a rich valley of charms, terminating at a picturesque lake of an acre and a half, which placid pool lies embosomed among trees and rocks, beautified by hanging clusters of ferns, and a rich variety of rare plants and shrubs. The path alluded to runs in three different heights, the descent from the higher to the lower, and again to the lowest, being effected by steps. It is bordered on either side by Ransome's artificial stone, the elevation being backed by lobelia edging and a parallel band of green herbage measuring fifteen feet in width. The grassy monotony is relieved by artistic beds, the mere names of the plants in which would constitute a gigantic catalogue for a florist. Each bed has a "mate" on the opposite side of the path, and these uniform pairs are devoted respectively to the growth of plants and shrubs of a particular country—Italian, American, English, &c.

On the second slope or terrace, there are chains of flower-beds, including roses, rhododendrons, and of evergreens, including hollies and laurustinæ. These, like the beds on the first terrace, are placed uniformly in pairs. The third terrace is devoted to beds of heath, hollies, myrtles, &c., some of which beds are centred with rhododendrons. Thus, each slope is of a distinct character, and each has a special interest. To examine the plants individually on this terrace would be the work of several days, so varied are they and so numerous. The termination of each terrace is marked

by two handsome vases (one on each side) of white marble, specially designed by Mr. Bessemer for the purpose. The terrace is bordered with a full and bushy yew fence, four feet high and two feet in width, the top being cut level, as though it had been planed to represent a bronzed wall. Alongside this forty-feet terrace runs an orchard, measuring one acre, which is studded with very choice plum, pear, apple, and filbert trees. At the termination of the path, we walk over a bridge of artificial limestone, and crossing an arm of the many-pooled lake, with its manifold crags, standing in studied wildness and romantic disorder, over the tops of which are winding paths, leading to a variety of surprise-scenes, at different angles, studded about which are clusters of bright pampas grass, exhibiting their silvery sheen in the glittering sunlight. The different heights of jutting crag are backed by a lofty, rocky mound eight feet above the others, over which is made to flow a stream, appropriately termed "Niagara" (which is ingeniously contrived to work by the aid of a hidden steam engine, and a row of water pipes and a ten inch main), splashing among the rocks, throwing off vagrant spray, and streaming into the aqueous bed beneath. The water is driven back again by the pumps below into the reservoir, and then flows so long as engine power is maintained. The arched rocks invite the visitor to roam through the caverns, which are reached by serpentine paths and rising grounds, to represent a naturally undulating country in wild irregularity and rugged beauty, adorned by weeping willows, nestling islands, and forming a wilderness of studied grandeur, suggestive of some of the charming scenes in the Isle of Wight. Having wandered up the miniature crags and down the dales, a door is opened in the rock—open sesame—and we step from rocky rudeness into an artistic and delightful little palace, with walls of green and gold Majolica, half way up, the higher portion being of ornate golden fretwork of gorgeous design ; a mosaic floor with handsome marble pillars dividing the arches, which are filled in with plain plate glass, and in some cases mirrors reflecting the opposite sides, suggesting the idea of a room in a Moorish palace. Open sesame again, and we pass through another doorway into a large craggy room representing a natural cavern, in which exotic ferns of great size and beauty hang from rugged pillars, or peer from sly niches. The warm atmosphere reminds us of the fact that an artificial heat is kept up, after the manner of a conservatory. The cave is covered in with a span skylight, and the large arches between the rocky pillars are blocked with mirrors, multiplying the whole scene in appearance. We steal out of the cavern, and find ourselves on the borders of the lake, are confronted by a boat and romantic boathouse, and drink in the cool breezes of the open air, our heads being overhung with crags, covered with verdure. The bottom of the lake being cemented all over, the water is clear and glassy, and from this low region we gaze up the long stretching hill, over the meadow and lawn, on the mansion, conservatory, and glittering greenhouses, and the Elizabethan residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wright (the latter Mr. Bessemer's daughter).

The whole of this rockwork is artificial, and the sandstone of which the crags are moulded was all brought from a distance and shaped to represent natural rock. The whole of the grounds have been laid out, and the gardening operations worked under the superintendence of Mr. John Harrow, the head gardener, the plans and designs and instructions being given by Mr. Bessemer himself. Good taste and unsurpassable order, as well as neat and rich design and ingenuity, are visible everywhere, exhibiting the conceptive power of the proprietor in the manifold arrangements, and the executive ability of his manager.

"Woodhall," the residence of George Campbell, Esq., is one of the stately mily mansions for which the hamlet of Dulwich is famous. It was built by

WOODHALL. (Front View.)

WOODHALL. (Back View.)

R. P. Harding, Esq., and took the place of a house of less pretensions, known as "Wood-house;" and though it owes much of its attractions to its elevated position, and wild, woody surroundings, it owes perhaps still more to the taste displayed in laying out its charming grounds. Standing in but 24 acres of land, yet surrounded by graceful slopes, leafy woodlands, and the ample verdure of spreading trees, "Woodhall" is of the place and not of it, secluded and yet elevated, occupying one of the majestic slopes of the southern portion of the hamlet, and yet protected from intrusion, and guarded against the rough blasts of winter. Within its grounds are to be found grand specimens of our ever-green grandiflora, and deciduous trees, with their ever-varying foliage; conservatories with their exotic charms, and well stocked vineries; whilst, even in this lofty position, may be seen a rosary, so artificially protected, that thousands upon thousands of buds blossom into form and beauty, regardless of the wind. But perhaps the magnificent display of rhododendrons is the principal attraction of the grounds, as indeed they are of the hamlet, and many are the pilgrimages of residents and non-residents to "Woodhall" in the charming month of June, when their many and manifold beauties are fully developed.

And the prospect from the heights of "Woodhall," how delightful! Passing over a greensward of dells, and mounds, and banks, and knolls—a beautifully undulated landscape—the eye rests upon the magnificent pile of buildings raised to commemorate the generous gift of the retired actor; then over park and lawn, and stately mansion, passing "sleepy hollow," is a vista of which the northern heights of London stand foremost in the long perspective. To the north-east is Forest Hill, with its well defined parochial landmark, One-tree Hill; to the west, Norwood, with its peopled heights; to the south stands Sydenham's famous palace—forming altogether a *coup d'œil* perfectly unique. Mr. George Grote resided at Wood-house from 1832—6.

"The Hoo," on Sydenham Hill, the residence of Richard Thornton, Esq., is one of the most imposing of the family mansions to be found within the hamlet. It was built about ten years ago, by Mr. Dawson, and, strange to relate, remained empty for about two years. It was then occupied by a German family, and was known as "The Mansion," and subsequently by Mr. Howard, formerly M.P. for Bedford, who re-christened it "The Hoo." Mr. Thornton took up his residence here in 1871.

Our illustrations convey a very fair idea of "The Hoo" and its many beauties, for it is not only substantially built but elegantly designed, and for compactness, convenience, and comfort, can hardly be excelled. Standing on the apex almost of Sydenham Hill, its elegant turret is a recognised boundary mark far and wide, whilst on all sides are invitingly open some of the prettiest pages of Nature's gorgeous tome, a rich and varied panorama of woods, leafy lanes, cozy villas, park-girt mansions, and a richness and affluence of foliage but seldom met with.

On a fine day not only are the spires of city churches and the bolder contours of St. Paul's and Westminster distinctly visible, but Harrow, Staines, and Windsor, fringe the landscape with their charms.

To the south-east is the "Garden of England," with "Knockholt Beeches," that interesting little family of trees, dwelling apart on the grassy Kentish uplands.

The grounds surrounding the house are laid out with great taste. A well kept lawn, neat beds, and paths of primness first attract the eye, but a rapid descent suddenly transports the visitor into a wild and woody scene, and an almost endless succession of surprises.

This woody adjunct—a portion of the once famous Dulwich Wood—renders the grounds of "The Hoo" altogether unique, for nowhere else within the hamlet is to

be seen in such close juxtaposition, the landscape garden and a mazy labyrinth of trees.

In the upper terraces is a good array of hot-houses—conspicuous amongst which are the following :—the melon, the pelargonium, and the azalea houses ; though it is evident that special attention is given at "The Hoo" to azaleas—for which the place has now a kind of specialité: indeed, in this respect it stands unrivalled, in Dulwich at any rate. Mr. Thornton has considerably improved "The Hoo" since taking up his residence at Sydenham Hill ; and it was perhaps mainly through his efforts and liberal aid that the handsome church of St. Peter's has been built.

At Dulwich Common, the energetic knight, Sir John Bennett, has a "snug box," his more imposing residence being in Sussex, where the Bennetts have long held property. Sir John has always shown great public spirit as well as business activity, and his name has often been associated with laudable educational efforts. He was sheriff for London and Middlesex in 1871-2, and was knighted in commemoration of Her Majesty's thanksgiving visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872.

The CRYSTAL PALACE which forms so conspicuous an object on the hill skirting the southern portion of the hamlet, was formed by royal charters dated 28th January, 1853, and 22nd December, 1855, respectively. A small portion of the building is within the parish of Camberwell, and tradition has it that it was through the vigilance of a Camberwell overseer of forty years ago, that a neighbouring parish was prevented from taking away from Camberwell that which now forms part of the hamlet of Dulwich. The summit of the hill on which the palace stands is stated to have such an elevation that the floor of the building is on a level with the cross on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral.

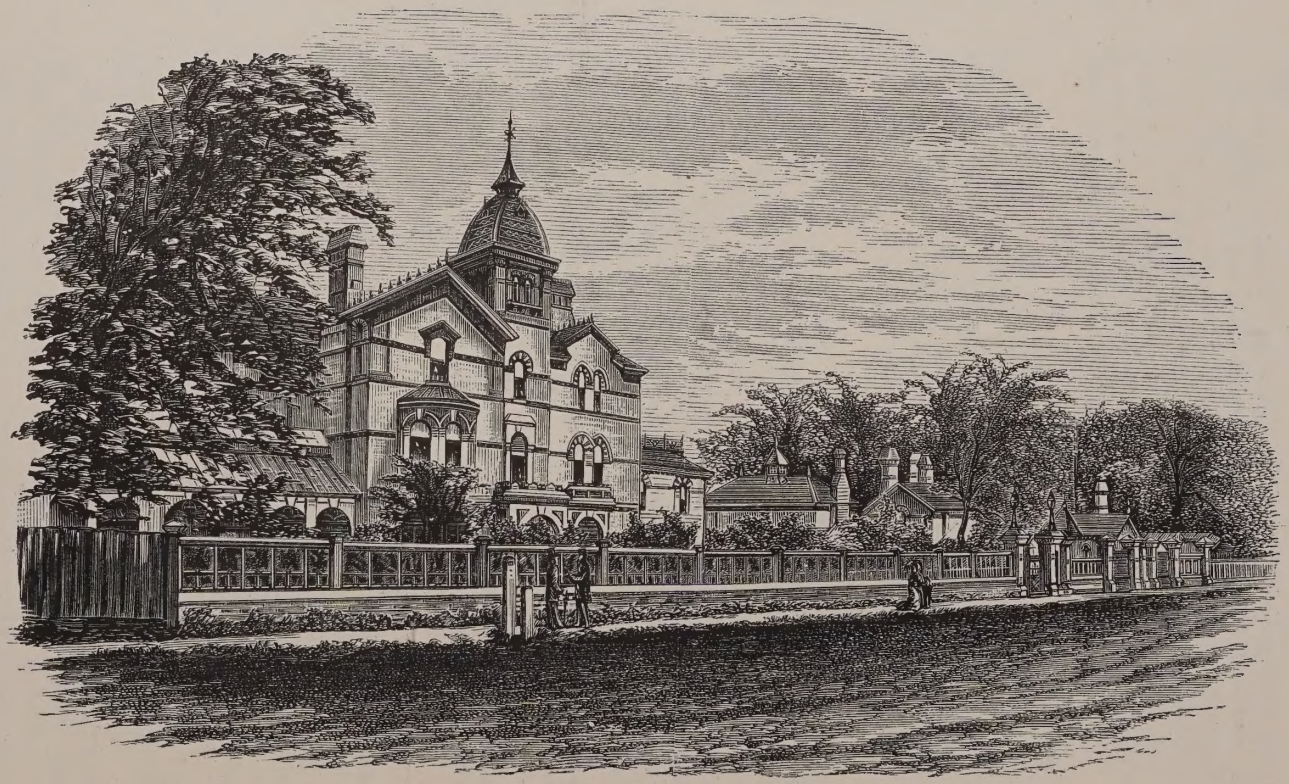
The palace, park, gardens, and fountains were designed and carried out by the late Sir Joseph Paxton, and Her Majesty opened the building in person on the 10th of June, 1854.

From the 12th June, 1854, to October 31st, 1873, the astounding number of 34,187,269 persons visited the palace, the annual average attendance during twelve years being 1,929,577.

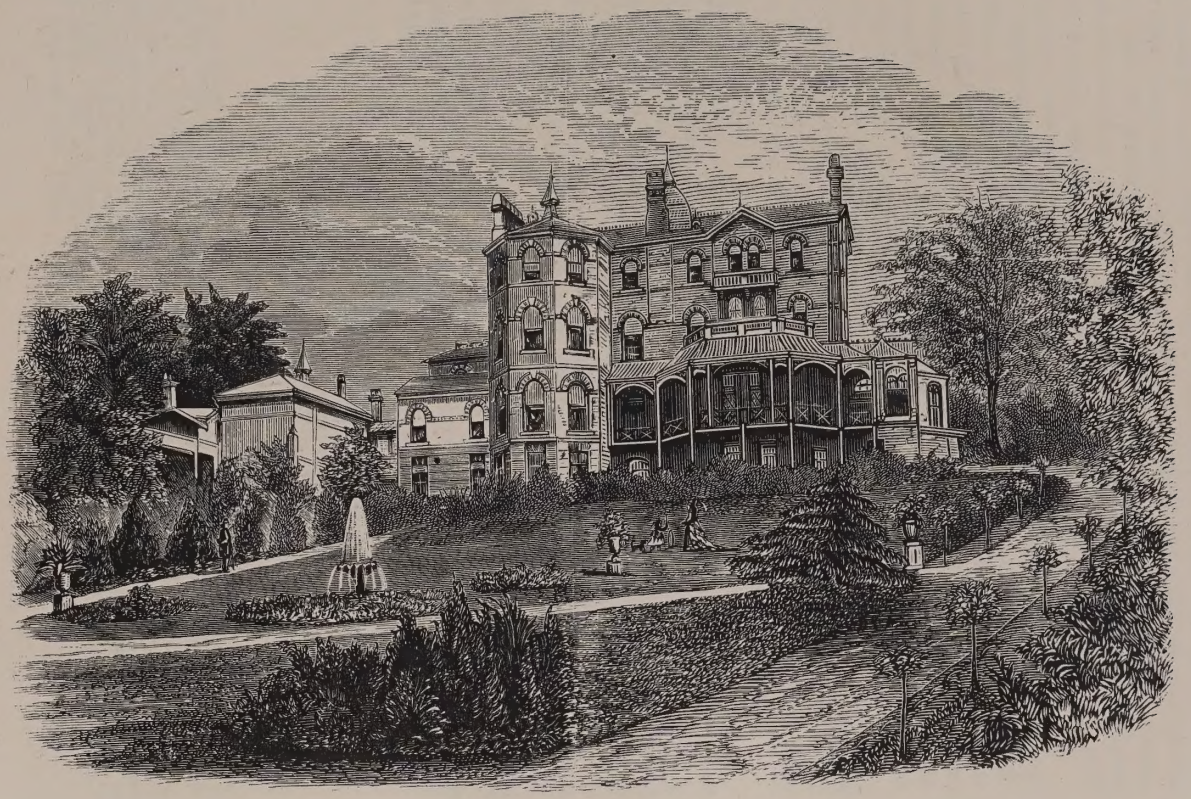
Amongst the local associations associated with the district may be mentioned The Dulwich Amicable Friendly Society, which was established in 1717 at "The Greyhound," Mr. Middlecott, grandfather of the present landlord, being appointed treasurer, which post was subsequently held by his son, and now by his grandson. Mr. Gregory Bartlett has been honorary secretary for twelve years ; the trustees being Mr. James East, and Mr. Francis Robinson, the latter of whom has held the position for more than half a century.

There are about eighty-four members, and although the allowances to sick and invalided members is arranged on a liberal scale, the society has £1000 invested capital, a fact highly creditable to the management.

There is also a Working Men's Institute in the village, which holds its meetings at the Dulwich Schools. The members have a library of about 800 books, and in winter entertainments and concerts are organised by the committee. The local gentry support the institution as it deserves, and the names of gentlemen of position in the hamlet, such as Dr. Carver, Dr. Webster, Rev. S. Cheetham, Mr. Hutton, and others give it the countenance of their support.



THE HOO. (Front View.)



THE HOO. (Back View.)

The tradesmen of the hamlet have established an annual dinner, and the oldest inhabitant knows not the precise date or origin of the institution.

These annual meetings are generally well attended, and for one night only, at any rate, business rivalry is buried, and loyalty and festivity and good fellowship abound. For many years past a representative of the Bartlett family has presided at the board, but the present representative, Mr. Gregory Bartlett, has other and more direct and substantial claims to the position, as he has ever proved himself a diligent public servant, ready at all times and at great inconvenience to watch over and protect the interests of the hamlet of Dulwich.

A cottagers' flower-show was formerly held at Dulwich, at the Working Men's Institute, but through ambitious management and a too extended basis of operation, the show came to grief. The last exhibition took place at Woodhall. It is much to be regretted that such an interesting annual should be lost to the villagers, and we feel confident that, if an effort were made to resuscitate the cottagers' flower-show on its original basis, it would meet with proper encouragement and support from the gentry of the neighbourhood. At any rate it is worth an effort.

Dulwich is quoted in official documents as containing 1450 statute acres, but the College estate is about 1500 with the recently acquired property of Knight's Hill. Statistically it is one of the healthiest suburbs of the metropolis, as it is certainly one of the most rural, quaint, conservative within the metropolitan area.*

Mr. Pickwick in his old age found a quiet haven at Dulwich, where he had "a large garden situated in one of the most pleasant spots near London." He is described as "visiting frequently the Dulwich picture gallery and enjoying walks about the pleasant neighbourhood." And representatives of the Pickwickian type of character, well-to-do, comfortable, and benevolent-looking old gentlemen can now be daily met with strolling leisurely along its rural lanes and rustic corners, taking little heed of the worry and work of those engaged close by, trying to pick up gold and silver on Tom Tiddler's ground.

The village milestone† in front of the old College gates assures the passer-by that it is five miles from the Standard at Cornhill, but the stone, like Pope's "Bully," would seem to "lift its head and lie" so far is the great city now from the thoughts and affections of many of the residents.

> "But if the busy town
> Attract thee still to toil for power of gold,
> Sweetly thou mayst the vacant hours possess
> In Hampstead, courted by the western wind,
> Or Greenwich waving o'er the winding flood,
> Or lose the world amid the sylvan wilds
> Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous hands unspoiled."

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* The following are a few recent cases of longevity brought under the writer's notice:—
18th June, 1840, Sarah Kirkham, Court Lane, Dulwich, 93; 6th January, 1849, Robt. Woodzell, Boxall Row, Dulwich, 90; 28th October, 1849, Elizabeth Pearcy, Dulwich, 92; 30th April, 1856, Tho. Newman, Dulwich College, 93; 8th January, 1864, Louisa Ann Bartlett, Dulwich, 92; 26th July, 1866, Esther Nicholls, 7, Garden Row, Dulwich, 90; 2nd October, 1866, John Ludlow, Dulwich, 96; 19th June, 1868, Saml. Briggs, Southwood, Dulwich Wood, 93; 9th January, 1871, Thos. Wootton, Dulwich College, 90; 18th January, 1871, Richd. Goody, 4, Lloyd's Yard, Dulwich, 96; 25th April, 1872, Amelia Reeve, Dulwich College, 94.

† The words *Siste viator*, with initials T. T., and date 1772, are still legible on this stone. The initials are those of Thomas Treslove, a magistrate of the county, who resided at Dulwich, and was instrumental in laying out and repairing the adjacent roads.

MEMOIR OF EDWARD ALLEYN.

EDWARD ALLEYN, in his time, played many parts—the skilful actor—the successful manager—the country squire—the faithful husband—the firm friend—the generous alms-giver, and the founder of a College.

It is as founder of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich that his name becomes a memory to the inhabitants of Camberwell, but some account of the manner of his acting in other characters can hardly be out of place in a record of this description.

Born in 1566 (September 1st), in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate,* Edward Alleyn was the grandson of Thomas Alleyn, of Willen, in Buckinghamshire, and of Mesham, in Bedfordshire.† Edward Alleyn, the second son of this Thomas Alleyn, and the father of the founder of Dulwich College, was an "innholder," and kept the "Pye" in Bishopsgate. He had two other sons, John and William. Their mother was Margaret, daughter of John Townley, Esq., of Towneley, in Lancashire. Documents of Dulwich College would seem to establish that Mrs. Alleyn was married a second time to a person of the name of Brown, an actor, and it was owing to this circumstance, doubtless, that young Alleyn was "bred a stage-player."‡ That he attained extraordinary celebrity as an actor in an age prolific beyond all others in dramatic talent, cannot be disputed, as Fuller, in his Worthies, describes him as "the Roscius of our age, so acting to the life, that he makes any part (especially a majestick one) to become him."§ Still more emphatic is the testimony given to Alleyn's merits by one of the most eminent of his many distinguished contemporaries and associates, Ben Jonson :—

"If Rome so great and in her wisest age,
Fear'd not to boast the glories of her stage,
As skilfull Roscius and grave Æsope, men
Yet crown'd with honours as with riches then,
Who had no lesse a trumpet of their name
Than Cicero, whose every breath was fame;
How can so great example dye in mee,
That, Allen, I should pause to publish thee?
Who both their graces in thyself hast more
Outstript, then they did all that went before;
And present worth in all dost so contract,
As others speake but onely thou dost act.
Weare this renowne, 'tis just, that who did give
So many Poets life, by one should live."‖

The earliest record we have of Alleyn's connection with the stage is that of January 3rd, 1588-9, when he bought for £37 10s. the share of "playing-apparels, play-books, instruments, and other commodities." In 1592, Alleyn appears to have taken front rank in his profession, as in a piece which came out in that year he is twice mentioned as a performer of deserved distinction.

* It is stated in the biography of Alleyn, in the Genl. Biog. Dict, that in a memorandum of his own writing, Alleyn records the fact of his birth in the parish above stated, but no such record has been found; the parish register, however, has the following entry:—"1566, Sept. 2nd, baptized Edward Alleyn, Henry Wood, and Olive Clerk."

† Alleyn entered his pedigree at the Visitation of the County of Surrey two years before his death.

‡ Fuller, Worthies, ii., 84.

§ Baker also, speaking of Alleyn and Burbage, says,—"They were two such actors as no age must ever look to see the like."

‖ Ben Jonson's "Epigram," published in 1616.

Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich.

Edwd: Alleyn.

Nash says, in Pierce Pennyless, his Supplication to the Devil :—

"Not Roscius nor Æsope, those tragedians admyred before Christ was borne, could ever performe more in action than famous Ned Allen."

Evidence of Alleyn's high character as an actor is furnished by documents still preserved at Dulwich College, and one of them (quoted by Malone) relates to a wager which had been laid by a friend of Alleyn's, that in the performance of a particular part he would excel Peele, a famous actor of that time.

On the 1st September, 1592, Alleyn completed his 26th year, and on the 22nd of October following he was married to Joan Woodward, the daughter of the wife of Philip Henslowe, who had married Agnes Woodward, a widow. The entry of the marriage of Edward Alleyn with Joan Woodward stands thus in a Diary, or Account-Book, kept by Henslowe :—

"Edward Alen wasse maryed unto Jone Woodward the 22 day of Octobr, 1592, in the iiij and thirtie yeare of the Queenes Ma^tie Rayne, elizabeth by the grace of God of Ingland, france, and Iarland, defender of the fayth."

It is not improbable that Alleyn's wife possessed property in her own right, as four years after his marriage he entered into an agreement whereby he was to receive "iij thowssen powndes of lafful mony of England" for the lease of the parsonage of Firle, in Sussex, a county with which his wife's father had been connected. Immediately after his marriage he appears to have taken up his residence on Bankside, in the liberty of the Clink, in St. Saviour's parish, near to the Hope, Globe, and Rose Theatres. Henslowe had become connected with the Bankside Theatres shortly before Alleyn's marriage ; and about the time this took place a partnership in theatrical concerns was concluded between Henslowe and Alleyn, and they afterwards became jointly interested in the theatres of the Rose on Bankside and the Fortune in Cripplegate.*

Alleyn's theatrical career received a sudden check—at least in the Metropolis—in 1593. In that year the plague broke out in London, and Alleyn and his company started on a strolling trip through the country.

The wife remained with her mother and sister at the Bankside, and the following letters (preserved at Dulwich College) were written by the strolling player and absent husband during his travels abroad :—

"To E. Alline, on the bankside.†

"My good sweete harte and loving mouse, I send the a thousand comendations, wishing thee as well as well may be, and hoping thou art in good helth, with my father, mother, and sister. I have no newes to send thee, but I thank God we ar all well, and in helth, which I pray God to continew with us in the contry, and with you in London.

"But, mouse, I littell thought to hear that which I now hear by you, for it is well knowne, they say, that you wear by my lorde maiors officer mad to rid in a cart, you and all your felowes, which I ame sorry to hear ; but you may thank your ij suporters, your stronge leges I mene, that would nott cary you away, but lett you fall into the

* There exists, in Alleyn's own hand-writing, at Dulwich College, an inventory of his theatrical apparel, from which it appears that Alleyn took part in "Leir," "Romeo," "Henry VIII.," "Moore in Venis," and "Pericles." It is not improbable that these plays may have been the "Lear," "Romeo," "Henry VIII.," "Othello," and "Pericles" of Shakespeare. Oldys, in his account of Alleyn, in the *Biographia Britannica*, writes with confidence on the point ; but Collier imagines them to be versions of the original by other dramatists.

† Lysons imagines this letter (p. 88) to have been written to Alleyn's wife's sister, Elizabeth ; but it was evidently written to his own "loving mouse." Two "loving" mice could hardly have existed at one and the same time—even on the Bankside. Lysons also states that when this letter was written Alleyn had been married "about a year ;" whereas he had only been married six months and a few days.

hands of such Tarmagants. But, mouse, when I com hom, I'l be revenged on em: tell when, mouse, I bid thee fayerwell. I prethee send me word how thou doste, and do my harty comendations to my father, mother, and sister, and to thy own self, and so swett harte, the lord bless thee. From Chellmsford the 2 of Maye, 1593.

"thyn ever, and nobodies els, by god of heaven

"Edward Alleyn.

"Farewell mecho mousin, and mouse,
and farewell bess dodipoll." *

Alleyn's next letter to his wife was written from Bristol, 1st August, 1593, and contains much practical common sense, as well as a high moral tone:—

"This be delyvered to mr hinslo, on of the gromes of her maist. chamber, dwelling on the bank sid, right over against the clink.

"My good sweete mouse, I comend me hartely to you and to my father, my mother, and my sister bess, hopinge in God, though the sicknes be round about you, yett by his mercy itt may escape your house, which by the grace of god it shall, therefor use this corse;—keepe your house fayr and clean, which I knowe you will, and every evening throwe water before your dore, and in your bake sid, and have in your windowes good store of reue and herbe of grace, and with all the grace of god, which must be obtayn'd by prayers; and so doinge, no doubt but the Lord will mercyfully defend you. now, good mouse, I have no newse to send you but this, thatt we have all our helth, for which the Lord be praysed. I reseved your Letter at Bristo by richard couley, for the wich I thank you. I have sent you by this berer, Thomas popes kinsman, my whit wascote, because it is a trobell to me to cary it. reseave it with this letter, And lay it up for me till I com. if you send any mor Letters, send to me by the cariers of Shrowsbury, or to Winchester or to York, to be kept till my Lord Strange's players com. and thus swett hart, with my harty comende, to all our frends, I sett from Bristo this Wensday after Saint James his day, having redy the playe of hary of cornwall: mouse, do my harty comend to mr grigs, his wife, and all his houshold, and to my sister phillyps.

"Your Loving husband,

"E. Alleyne."

"Mouse, you sent me no newes of anything: you should send of your domestycall matters, such things as happens att home . . . . . And, Jug, I pray you, lett my orayng tawny stockins of wolen be dyed a very good blak against I com home, to wear in the winter. you sente me nott word of my garden, but next tym you will; but remember this in any case, that all that bed which was parslay in the month of September you sowe it with spinage, for then is the tym. I woulde do it myselfe, but we shall nott com hom till allholland tyd. and so, swett mouse, farewell and broke our long jorney with patienc."

It will be seen from these two letters that Alleyn took great interest in the domestic affairs of his household, and the letters written on behalf of his wife (who was unable to write) are full of allusions to home affairs. In one of these "Mouse" sends her "comendations from her harte and from her sowle, prainge to god, day and nyght," for her husband's health, "which trewley, to be playne, we doe saie all, hoopinge in the lorde Jesus that we shall have agayne a mery meting." The garden

* Dr. Dodipoll was a character in a play of the time, and hence, perhaps, the nickname.

is described as "weall and the spenege bead not forgoten." In another letter addressed "For my weallbeloved husbande, Mr. Edwarde Allen, on of my lorde Strange's players, this be delyvered with speade." Alleyn's wife alludes to her husband's reported illness, "which was no lytell greafe unto us heare, but thanckes be to god for amendmente, for we feared yt much, because we had no leatter from you when the other wifes had leatters sente; which made your mouse not to weape a lytell, but tooke yt very Greavesley, thinckinge that you had conseved some unkindnes of her, because you weare ever wont to write with the firste: and I praye ye do so stylle, for we wold all be sorey but to heare as often from you as others do from their frendes." The garden is next mentioned, and "thanckes be to god, for your beanes are growen to a hey headge and well coded, and all other thinges doth very well:"—except the tenants—for it was of course a hard time for owners of house property, and Alleyn's tenants were no better off during the plague than their neighbours, but "weaxed very power," and were unable to pay any rent—"while mychellmas, and then we shall have y^{t} yf we cane geat yt." As regards the sanitary measures recommended by Alleyn, the wife, after thanking him for his "good cownsell," remarks that not only are his instructions obeyed, but more also, "for we strowe y^{t} (the house) with hastie prayers unto the lorde, which unto us is more avaylable than all thinges eallse in the world."

In 1599 Alleyn's name comes before us (in documents now at Dulwich) in connection with the Fortune Theatre in Cripplegate, the establishment of which seems to have proved a substantial source of profit to its proprietor.

The "dangerous decaye" of his Bankside Theatre, the Rose, is alleged as the reason of the application to the magistrates for the new house, and great support in his new venture was derived by Alleyn from the parochial powers of that time, whose support was obtained on three grounds:—

"First, because the place appoynted oute for that purpose standeth very tollerable, neere unto the Feildes, and soe farr distant and remote frome any person or place of accompt, as that none can be annoyed thearbie.

"Secondlie, because the erectours of the saied house are contented to give a very liberall portion of money weeklie toward the relief of our poore, the nomber and necessity whereof is soe greate, that the same will redounde to the contynuall comfort of the said poore.

"Thirdlie and lastlie, wee are the rather contented to accept this meanes of relief of our poore, because our Paurishe is not able to releave them."

In addition to the theatres, Alleyn was proprietor also of a bear-garden on the Bankside; and in Stowe's Chronicle (March, 1603-4,) mention is made of an exhibition before King James in the Tower, when Alleyn was sent for to bring his dogs from the bear-garden to bait a lion in his den; and at a city pageant on the 15th March, 1603, in honour of King James's visit, Alleyn, attired as Genius, delivered a congratulatory address to his majesty. Dekker reports (1604) that his speech was delivered with "excellent action and a well timde audible voice."

Bear-baiting,* on the whole, appears to have been a profitable business with Edward Alleyn, though in a petition to King James, subsequent to his appointment as "chief master, ruler, and Overseer of all and singular his majestie' games, of bears, and bulls, and mastive dogs, and mastive bitches," he makes an application for increased salary on the ground that "free liberty to bait bears on

* The following advertisement of Alleyn's Bear-garden is preserved at the College:—

"To-morrow, being Thursdaie, shal be seen, at the bear-gardin on the Bank-side, a greate match plaid by the Gamesters of Essex, who hath challenged all comers whatsoever, to place dogges at the single beare, for 5 pounds; and also to wearie a bull dead at the stake; and for your better content, shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear."

the Sunday afternoon, which was the chiefest means and benefit to the place" had been withdrawn by the king.

Among Alleyn's papers is an engagement, signed by certain persons in Manchester, wherein they promise to send up yearly "a masty dogge or bytche to the beargarden, between mydsomer and michaelmasse." Other places also entered into a composition with the Master of the Games to send up a certain number of mastiff dogs yearly, upon condition that the commission should never come into their neighbourhood, as the master's powers of "appropriation" were rather extensive. He was authorised to "take up" any bears, bulls, or dogs in any part of the kingdom for the service of his majesty, on payment of what might be considered a fair price; and this privilege was no doubt greatly abused at times.*

No one has been able to fix with any exactness the date of Alleyn's first purchase of land at Dulwich, but in a bond given jointly by himself and Henslowe in October, 1606, Alleyn is styled "Lord of the Manor of Dulwich." An unexecuted deed of sale of the manor from Sir Francis Calton to Alleyn, is preserved in the College, bearing date 2nd June, 1606.† On the 4th August, 1607, we find him adding to his property at Dulwich by buying for £410 10s. three tenements and twenty-two acres of land, copyhold of the Manor of Dulwich, and four acres and one rood of freehold ground, from Ellis Parry, "citizen and weaver," and subsequent additions,‡ made in the course of the next five years, increased his landed property to about 1300 acres. In 1610, Alleyn was appointed churchwarden of the liberty of the Clink. He was assisted in his parochial duties by a most active and vigilant sidesman, or synodsman, John Lee, whose "presentments" concerning the wickedness of the locality are to be found amongst Alleyn's papers.

* The following references to the Patent Rolls will show to what a serious extent these legalized appropriations were carried:—

"A commission to take up well singing children for furnishing the Queen's chapel," Pat. 4 Eliz., pt. 6, Jan. 10. Commission to George Buck to take up as many paynters, embroiderers, taylors, &c., as he shall thinke necessary for the office of the revels, Pat. 1 Jac., pt. 24, June 23. Commission to Andrew Pitcairn to take up hawks for his Majesty's recreation, and pigeons and hens for the keeping of them, Pat. 5 Car. I., pt. 1, Oct. 30.

† The oldest document in Dulwich College respecting the purchase of the manor by Alleyn is dated 3rd October, 1605. It is indorsed "Sir Fran. Calton's livery. The extent and value of the land," and runs as follows:—

"Md it is agreed betweene Sr Francis Calton, Knight, and Edward Alleyn, gent., this third daie of October, 1605, That the said Sr Frauncis Calton shall bargaine, sell, and assure to the said Edward Alleyn and his heires the Manor of Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey, with all the Roialties and appurtenances thereof, all his landes in the parishe of Camberwell, except onelie the Advowson of the Vicaridge of Camberwell, and shall passe the same as the learned Councell of the said Edward Alleyn shall reasonablie devise, with warrantie against the said Sir Frauncis and his heirs, and all that shall clayme by, frome, or under his father or his grandfather, and with warrantie that the said Manor with the appurtenances is worth, as it is nowe letten, the cleare yearlie value of Cvli at the least, besides all chardges and reprises, and besides the woodes and woodlandes, which are noe parcell of the demeanes. And that the said Sr Frauncis shall procure the Ladie Dorothie, his wife, to joyne with him in a fine, for the better conveyance of the said estate. All which assurances are to be doen and perfected before thend of the next tearme with a statute of viij Mli frome Sir Frauncis for performance of the bargaine. In consideration of which bargaine and conveyance the said Edward Alleyn ys to paie to the said Sr Frauncis Calton the some of Fower thowsand and nyne hundred poundes in this manner, viz., uppon thensealinge of the Indenture of bargaine and sale, one thowsand and eight hundred poundes, and uppon the acknowledginge of the fine one hundred poundes, and uppon thensealinge of the said indenture of bargaine and sale the said Edward Alleyn shall enter into statute to the said Sr Frauncis in the some of 5 Mli that either he shall paie to Sr Frauncis twoe thowsand poundes att thend of vj monethes next after the date of the said indenture, or ells paie the said Sr Francis vij Cli att thend of the same sixe monethes, and C xxli by yeare for forbearance of the xiij Cli for 3 yeares then following; and then att thend of the same 3 yeares to paie the said Sr Frauncis the said xiij Cli in money, or ells in satisfaction thereof to assure to Sr Frauncis Calton the lease of the Parsonadge of Firles in the Countie of Sussex, with such landes theare which the said Edward Allen latelie purchased att the choice and election of the said Sr Frauncis. Soe as sixe monethes before thend of the said three yeares the said Sr Frauncis Calton geve to the said Edward Alleyn direct notice which he will accept. And alsoe the said Edward Alleyn by the said statute shall stande bound for paiement of the other thowsand poundes residue of the purchase, att thend of one yeare and a halfe next after the date of the said indenture. Of which some of iiij M ix Cli the said Edward Alleyn hath paid to the said Sr Frauncis in earnest of the bargaine the some of vli which is to be accepted as in parte of the first payment. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto sett their handes.

"Fran: Calton.
"Ed: Alleyn"

‡ Between 1606 and 1611, Alleyn bought numerous adjacent estates, most of them copyholds of the Manor of Dulwich, from Thomas Calton, Sir Ed. Bowyer, John Bowyer, Ellis Parry, T. Turner, J. Bury, T. Emerson, J. Ewen, and Sir E. Duke.

From this time we hear less of the man of business and more of the country squire. The actor's personations at the Bankside give way to the more magnificent acting at Dulwich. Alleyn had reached his 47th year, and not having any children to succeed to his property, it was but natural that he should look about for some means of perpetuating his name. The story told by Aubrey of the actor being frightened into a benefactor through seeing the apparition of the devil, when acting that character himself, is barely probable, seeing that Alleyn had discontinued acting some time before we hear of his great charitable scheme. It has been thought by some that Sutton's Hospital (the Charterhouse) suggested to Alleyn the idea of founding a hospital for the infirm and a school for the young. The following note from his Diary would seem at any rate to indicate that he was anxious to acquaint himself with the arrangements then in progress for giving effect to Sutton's munificent bequest.*

"1617. Sept. 29th. My wife, Mr. Austin, Mr. Young, and myself went to see Sutton Hospital—water . . . . . 0 1 0."

We know from other sources that Alleyn took great pains in framing his statutes to obtain the very best advice and assistance. There is preserved at the College an interesting document containing sundry hints by the Warden of Winchester College, Dr. Love, who had evidently been applied to by Alleyn for information. It would almost appear from this document that at one time Alleyn contemplated the appointment of twelve governors, as the Warden of Winchester remarks that if "Ye 12 governors or ye maior pte of them shall have coerceive power to reforme in case ye Mr and Burser p'foarme not their offices, the Bishop will spare to use ye power he hath to visite, wch he will otherwaise often practise."

The election by lot ordered by Alleyn in his statutes, to be observed in filling up all vacancies, seems to have been an idea of his own—at any rate, the Winchester divine was rather shocked at the proposed lottery, "for though it might doe mutch in respect of avoyding p'tiality and corruption, y^{t} in divinitie" he deems it better to implore "ye immediate assistance of God, and to refer it to election as is usual in all foundacions, both in the Universities and other schooles and Colledges abroad."

But the Founder of Dulwich College took his own course, and the name given by him to his foundation shows how thoroughly the worthy man realised the finger of Providence in all his affairs. As the Warden† and Fellows and poor brethren and sisters and the twelve scholars were ultimately selected by lot, and therefore by a power not his own, he piously regarded the selection as God's Gift, and his College was therefore very properly named God's Gift College.

And yet there was a deal of wordly wisdom in the proceeding. Alleyn took great trouble to prevent Providence going wrong, as the final selection only was decided by lot. It would surely have been more reasonable and logical to leave the whole of the candidates to take their chance by lot, for if Providence was inevitably bound to select the best out of two, the same power would have selected the best out of ten thousand!

The mode of proceeding laid down in the 12th item of the statutes and ordinances, is as follows:—

"That the manner of drawing the said lots shall be thus,—that is to say, twoe equal small rowleses of paper to be indifferently made and rolled up, in one of which rolls the wordes GOD'S GIFT are to be written, and the other rowle is to be left

* Sutton had obtained letters patent for founding his "Hospital and Free School at Charter-house" only so recently as June 22nd, 1611, and died in December of the same year.

† The master was an exception, as, on the mastership becoming vacant, the warden was directed to take the office upon himself within twenty-four hours after the death of the master.

blank, and so put into a boxe, *wch boxe shall be thrice shaken* up and downe, and the elder of those two that are selected, to draw the first lot and the younger person the second, and which of them draweth the lot wherein the wordes GOD'S GIFT are written shall be forthwith admitted into the void place or office of the said college." *

In 1613, according to the original indenture† for the brickwork between Alleyn and John Benson, a bricklayer of Westminster, the foundation of Dulwich College was commenced. Benson was found in materials and scaffolding, and for every rod of brickwork he received forty shillings; and the following memoranda in Alleyn's handwriting show the progress made from 19th June, 1613, to 22nd April, 1614 :—

Received this 19th of June, 1613, of Ed. Alleyn in part of payment. John Benson.	£20
Receved more this 14 of August, 1613 . . . . . John Benson.	10
Receved more this 28th Aug. 1613 . . . . . John Benson.	10
Receaved more this 11 of September, 1613. . . . . John Benson.	10
Receaved more this 18 of September, 1613 . . . . . John Benson.	10
Receaved more this 9th of October, 1613, the sum of . . . . John Benson.	20
Receaved more this 30th of November, 1613, the sum of . . . John Benson.	20
Receaved more this 15th of December, 1613, the sum of . . . John Benson.	05
Receaved more this 24 of December, 1613, the sum of . . . . John Benson.	05
Receaved more this 10th day of January, 1614, the sum off . . John Benson.	10
Receaved more this 22 of Aprill, 1614, the some of	7

The whole sum here accounted for amounts to £127, paid for workmanship alone, and though it has been conjectured that the building was erected under the direction of Inigo Jones, the "plott" of the building, according to the contract, had been "made and drawn" by Benson, the bricklayer.

That Dulwich College, or the College of God's Gift, must have been ready, or nearly so, for the reception of inmates, in September, 1616,‡ is shown by the following letter from the Earl of Arundel to Alleyn :—

"To my loving frend, Mr. Allayne, Esquire, these.

"Mr. Allayne: whereas I am given to understand that you are in hand with an hospitall for the succouring of poore old people, and the mainteynance and education of yong, and have now almost perfected your charitable worke: I am, at the instant request of this bearer, to desire you to accept of a poore fatherless boy to be one of your number, of whose case and necessitie this said bearer will better informe you,

* See appendix, p. xiv.

† See appendix.

‡ The chapel was consecrated on September 1st, 1616, and Alleyn himself commenced the Register of the College in the following terms :—"A register book for this colledge of God's guift in Dullwich, in the Countie of Surrey, wherein is contayned first of all the names of the Colledgiantes. Then all christenings, burialls, or mariages, which hath bene since the chapple of the said colledge was consecrated, and dedicated to the honor off Christ, by the most reverent father in god George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury his grace, on Sundaye the first of September, and in the yeare off our Lord 1616.'

which if yow shall doe at my request, I shall take it kindely at your hands, and uppon occasion requite it, and rest

"Your loving frend,
"T. Arundell.

"Arundell House, the xvijth of
"September, 1616."

Candidates for the almshouses were also forthcoming in the year 1616, and on the 2nd October in that year the rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, recommended three old people to the consideration of the "worshipfull Edward Allen Esquire, at his howse at Dulwich."

"Salutem in Christo.

"Sir, I have now sente you a personall view of those three poore persons whose names were presented unto yow from the Churche uppon Sunday laste. Mawde Lee, a very poore widow and a pensior of our Parish, aged threescore yeares, and upward: Henrie Phillippes, an almes man also of owers, uppon the point of three score yeares: and John Muggleton of the lyke age, trusting that uppon this enterview yow will give them their direction when they shall be admitted unto your hospitall of poore folkes, which are the pledges Christ hath lefte with yow in his absence whoe hath told us longe agoe that the poore you shall alwayes have amonge yow corporally present, untill he come agayne in body to judge the world and give recompence to those that have for his sake shewed any mercy heere to his images; and needy members heere. Thus recommendinge to the grace of ower good god, I rest

"Your verie lovinge and ancient freend
"Steph: Gosson Rect.

"At my howse in S^{t}
"Botolphes withowte
"Bishopsgate, 2 Octh.
"1616."

Alleyn did not begin well with the recipients of his bounty, as one of the three recommended by the Rector was not long after expelled, and mention is also made of one "Boane," who was on two occasions fined for being "drounk."*

A successor to the man expelled (Muggleton) was recommended by the Rector of St. Botolph in the person of Edward Cullen, "a single man who hath longe bin one of our pentioners; and for hee is aged and therfore past his labour, and withall knoune to us to bee of good Conversation, we are the more Imbouldened to Commend him to yow."

It appears that the rector had previously recommended one John Woodhouse, but Alleyn objected to him "for that hee hath a wife," and therefore it was evident that at this time (1617) Alleyn had determined that no poor person encumbered with a wife should be admitted to the College.

* It would appear from the following, taken from Alleyn's "Statutes and Ordinances," that he allowed the old people many opportunities for repentance:—

"That the poore brethren and sisters shall not frequente any tavernes or ale houses, and if any of them be drunk and convicted thereof by the master, warden, senior and junior fellowes, or most part of them, whereof the master or warden to be one, that then he or she so offending shall forfeyt for the first, second, and third offence, three daies pension for each of those times; for the fourth offence shall be set in the stocks, in the outer court of the said College, by the space of one hour, also loose three daies pension; and for the fift time be set in the stocks in the place aforesaid, for the space of two houres, and loose one week's pension; for the sixte, be set in the stocks in the place aforesaid for the space of three houres, and loose two weekes pension; and for the seventh offence, be expelled from the College forthwith, and made uncapable of any benefitt, or place in, or from, the College."

It appears, from the "Private Sittings Book" of the College, that the authorities very kindly ordered that a pair of stocks should be made for the use of the poor brethren and sisters, and that in May, 1760 Dorothy Miller "makes use" of the stocks for being drunk.

The troubles of the "worshipfull Edward Alleyn, Esquire" with his poor brethren were as nothing compared to the tribulation of the spirit yet in store for one who, full of goodness to all around him, only sought a channel for his bounty. Alleyn had actually progressed so far without any very extended knowledge of law. Like most of the country gentlemen of his day, he appears to have possessed a knowledge of law terms. He had bought and sold land, and had therefore learnt something about "executors, administrators, and assigns;" but he had yet to feel the full force and majesty of law, and to know more of its beneficent character. The poor brethren had been admitted into the College in 1616, but it was not till September 13th, 1619, that the College was formally opened;* so that for nearly three years poor Alleyn was, at his own expense, permitted to study law and to know something of the law's representatives from Lord Chancellor Bacon downwards. Hamlet says, "This fellow might be in his times a great buyer of land with his statutes," which was true enough of Alleyn, but the purchaser of land had yet to become a great buyer of law as well. The Lord Chancellor (Bacon) threw impediment after impediment in Alleyn's way, and in a letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, explaining why he had "stayed the Patent at the Great Seal," states, "I now write to give the King an account of a Patent I have stayed at the seal: it is of license to give in mortmain £800 land, though it be of tenure in chief, to Alleyn that was a Player, for an hospital. I like well that Alleyn playeth the last act of his life so well; but if his Majesty give way thus to amortize his tenures, the Court of Wards will decay, which I had well hoped should improve. But that which moved me chiefly is, that his Majesty now lately did absolutely deny Sir Henry Saville for £200 and Sir Edward Sandys for £100 to the perpetuating of two lectures, the one in Oxford, the other in Cambridge, foundations of singular honour to his Majesty, and of which there is great want; whereas Hospitals abound and beggars abound never a whit less. If his Majesty do like to pass the book at all, yet if he would be pleased to abridge the £800 to £500, and then give way to the other two books for the universities, it were a princely work, and I would make an humble suit to the King and desire your Lordship to join in it that it might be so."

In spite, however, of many difficulties, Alleyn at length accomplished his much-prized purpose, and on the 21st of June, 1619, the Great Seal of England† was affixed to Letters Patent from King James I., giving licence to Edward Alleyn to found and establish a College in Dulwich, to "endure and remain for ever," and to be called "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey." On September 13th, 1619, the College was formally opened with great ceremony, and Alleyn had the satisfaction of recording his diary, September 13, 1619:—"This day was ye foundacon of ye Colledge finisht," and so in the words of old Fuller, "He who out-acted others in

* Amongst other items of expenditure enumerated by Alleyn in his diary, is one for "lawe," which the poor fellow truly says is "worst of all." The following entry also speaks volumes of Alleyn's desire to avoid legal quarrels:—September 22nd, 1619, "I went to town to meet with Jacob. I dined with Jacob, Mr. Adys, and Mr. Foster, and wee concluded our matters, both with him and Tho. Angell; blessed be the God of peac."

† The following entries occur in Alleyn's diary:—

1619, July 16. Mathias fetcht the Great Sealle.

For yesterday and this day's water . 0 0s. 6d.

The charge for the Great Seale.

The Sealo	8	13	0
The Dockett and rec. . .	0	3	0
The inrowlment . . .	2	0	0
The dividont	2	0	0
The officers fee . . .	2	13	4

For drawing, ingrossing and entering the dockett . .	0	3	4	18li 16s 10d
Vellome and Strings . .	0	17	6	
The clarck	1	0	0	
	17	10	2	
For vellome and ingrossing of the 1st patent . . .	1	6	8	

1620. May 15. Pd for inrowlling ye College deeds in the Chauncerie . . . 2 2 0

Water to Westminster to acknowledge in the Comon Pleas 0 0 4

23. Pd my fyne being rated, all the landes att 65li, ye Howses within Bushopsgate at 20li, ye Fortune att 20li. I pd ye xth peny which came to 10 10 0

26. My wife and I acknowledge ye fyne att ye Comon Pleas barre, of all my landes to ye Colledge. Blessed be God yt hath lent us lyfe to doe itt.

his life, out-did himself before his death." Among the distinguished guests on this occasion, of whom Alleyn gives a list, "ther wear present, ye Lord Chancellore, ye lo. of Arondell; Lo. Coronell Ciecell; Sr Jo. Howland, Highe Shrieve; Sr Ed. Bowyare;* Sr Tho. Grymes, Sr Jo Bodley; Sr Jo. Tunstall; Inigo Jones, ye Ks. Surveyer; Jo. Finch, Councillor, Ric. Tayleboyer; Ric Jons; Jo Antony. They first herd a Sermond, and after the instrument of Creacion wase by me read, and after an Anthem, they went to dinner wch was as followyth :—

Two Messe of Meat.
Capons in whight broth.
Boyld pigions.
Boyl venson.
Forc'd boyld meat.
Could rost.
Gran salade.
A chin of beef, rost.
Shoulder of mutton, with oysters.
Bak't vensone.
Rost neates tongues.
A florintyne.
Rost capons.
Rost ducks.
Rost Eeeles.
Westfalya bacon.
Custards.

So ye other messe.

2 *Course.*

Jellies.
Rost godwits.
Artychok pie.
Rost partridges.
Wett leche.
Rost quayles.
Codlyng tart.
House pigions.
Amber lecher.
Rost rabbit.
Dry neates tongs.
Pickle oysters.
Anchovies.

So ye other messe.

"The charg of ye Diner" is then given, amounting altogether to £20 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the various items are here transcribed, as they not only serve as evidence of the painstaking and business-like character of the host, but illustrate in a complete manner the cost of articles of food 250 years ago.

The CHARG of the DINER.

Ye Bucher's Bill,

A chine of beefe, 12 stone	0	18	0
A qter & a flank, 20 stone 7lb	1	12	9
16 lb of suett	0	05	4
13 mary boanes	0	04	4
12 neats toungs	0	12	0
A leg of mutton	0	01	10
3 pr. of cauves feet	0	00	10
Pd a porter	0	01	4
	3	16	5

Ye Powlter's Bill.

9 capons	1	02	0
2 godwitts	0	08	0
6 howse pigions	0	04	4
18 felde pigions	0	04	6
6 rabitts	0	04	2
Half a 100 of eaggs	0	02	0
	2	05	0

Cook's Bill.

2 dry neats tounges	0	04	0
3lb of lard.	0	2	6
A pottle of great oysters	0	03	0
Isingglass & turmsole	0	02	6
Damsones & codlings	0	01	6
Barberyes & grapes.	0	01	6
A strayner	0	00	8
	0	15	6

Gardyner's Bill.

2 colley storeys	0	03	0
16 artichocks at 30d the dosen	0	03	4
30 Lettis	0	00	4
Purslaine & beet roots	0	00	8
Caretts, turnips, rosemary, and bays	0	00	4
19 oring, 4 lemons	0	01	2
	0	8	10

Saltyer's Bill

Olyves 1 qrt	0	01	6
Capers 5 a lb.	0	00	6
† 5 a lb.	0	00	4
Anchovies, 3 qrs of a lb.	0	01	6
H. a bushel of salt	0	00	8
	0	04	6
Eeeles, to sowse and root	0	03	0
Sweet water.	0	00	8
4 pipkins for the cooke	0	01	0
	0	04	10

Confectionair's Bill.

Pine aple seed, 4 oz.	0	00	9
Oringaes, 2 lb.	0	03	4
Whight biskett, ½ of a lb. / Colored biskett, a q. of a lb.	0	01	0
Wett suckett, H. a lb.	0	01	0
Musko dyamonds	0	02	0
Almonds past ½ a lb.	0	00	10
Wafers, ½ a lb.	0	01	0
Lumpe sugar, 9 lb.	0	09	0
	0	18	11

Grocer's Bill.

A sugar loaf wth l. cla.	0	17	6
Case pepp, 1 lb.	0	02	4
Nutt megges, 7 oz.	0	01	9
Ginger, 5 oz.	0	00	3
Synamon, 1 oz.	0	00	4
Dry Cloves, 2 oz.	0	01	0
Long mace, 2 oz.	0	01	0
Jordayn allmonds, 8 oz.	0	00	8
Figgs, 4 oz.	0	00	1
Reason solis, 2 lb.	0	00	11
Prunes piked, 2 lb.	0	00	4
Curones, 4 lb.	0	02	0
Rice, 1 lb.	0	00	4
Dates, 4 oz.	0	00	6

* Collier makes the person present to be Sir Edward Bowyer, but this is clearly a mistake. Sir Edmond Bowyer was present on the occasion.

† Illegible.

Saffornes, ¼ an oz.			0 00 4
Beaten sinamon & ginger			0 00 1
Capp pap, 1 quier			0 00 3
Pack thred			0 00 4
			1 10 0

Vintener's Bill.

2 rundletts of clarett, contayning 8 gall			0 16 0
A bottel of canory, 9 pints			0 02 6
3 qts of sherry			0 02 0
3 qts of whight wine			0 03 0
1 qt of wine vinegar			0 00 9
			1 02 6

Of my owne.

A mutton			0 10 0
Wheat for meal & flower, 8 bushlls			2 00 0
30 lb. of butter			0 15 0
Chare coal and wood			0 10 0
2 hoggsheads of bere			1 04 0
Use for a garnish of verte			0 01 6
Carrowas, 1lb			0 00 6
Given them yt wayted			0 05 0
			5 06 0
Some of theys is.	16 12 6		
The Coke's labour	01 16 8		20 9 2
Ye buck, wh warrant & feching	02 00 0		

Alleyn was twice married, first on 22nd October, 1592, and secondly on the 3rd December, 1623. His first wife died on the 28th June, 1623, and on the 3rd of December in that year he married his second wife Constance,* a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Donne,† Dean of St. Paul's. Sir Thomas Grymes,‡ of Camberwell, acted the part of mutual friend in bringing about the second marriage, and the negotiations savour very much of pounds, shillings, and pence. Dr. Donne was not liberally inclined to his daughter after her marriage, and Alleyn's remonstrance could hardly have been relished by his reverend father-in-law. The son-in-law acted well his part, as indeed he acted every part in life, and in his will (made November 13th, 1626) not only bequeathed to his wife all that he had undertaken to do, but more also. Alleyn's second marriage is thus recorded in the register of Camberwell Old Church :—

"Married, Dec. 3rd, 1623, Edward Alleyn, Esq., to Mrs. Constance Donn."

Dr. Donne was a frequent visitor at Dulwich during Alleyn's first marriage, and on the 23rd May, 1620, the doctor preached at Dulwich College, as on that day Alleyn makes the following entry, "Mr. Donne preached here." On the 20th of July following this entry occurs :—"I herd Mr. Donne at Camb. (erwell) and after dined with Sir Thomas Grymes. They and Mr. Angell came to Dull. in the afternoone." It would appear from these entries that Alleyn was on terms of close intimacy with Sir Thomas Grymes (who arranged his second marriage) and his future father-in-law at least three years and a half before his marriage to Constance Donne ; and this circumstance may in a measure account for the short space of time (five months) which elapsed between the death of his first wife and his second marriage. He had evidently had many opportunities of meeting Constance Donne under her father's roof, as well as at Peckham,§ Camberwell, Lambeth, and there can be little doubt at Dulwich also, so that when he lost his "good sweetharte and

* On the death of Alleyn, in November, 1626, his wife remained his widow three years and a-half, and then became the wife of Mr. Harvey, nephew of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Alderman of London, and grandson of Sir James Harvey, a distinguished member of the Ironmongers' Company. In his will, Dr. Donne left her the furniture of two parlours in his deanery; and setting forth that "Constance Harveye received from him at her firste marriage, but five hundred pounds," he equalized her share with those of the other children, and gave directions respecting the conveyance of "a farme, called the Farm House," which he held as security for the repayment of two hundred and fifty pounds advanced by him for the use of her husband, Mr. Harvey. She was married to Mr. Harvey at Camberwell, June 24th, 1630, and had by him three sons, John, Thomas, and James.

† In perusing "honest Izaak's" admirable Life of Donne, the celebrated dean of St. Paul's, the genealogist will remark the singular omission of all mention of the doctor's children, whose names even are not chronicled. We are merely informed that he was the father of twelve children, of whom six died *in vita patris*. Of the latter, Lettice, was buried at the church of St. Giles, Camberwell, on January 29th, 1626.

George Donne, second son of the Dean, was baptized May 9th, 1605, at Camberwell, and is described in his father's funeral certificate as Capt. and Segt. Major of all the forces in the Isle of St. Christopher. He married, and had a daughter, Margaret, baptized at Camberwell, March 22nd, 1637-8.

Bridget married Thomas Gardener, Esq., of Peckham, son of Sir Thomas Gardener. Margaret, the third daughter, married Sir Wm. Bowles, and was mother of Margaret, the wife of Peter Scott, of Camberwell, LL.D., Canon of Windsor.

‡ Sir Thomas Grymes had married a sister of Mrs. Donne, daughter of Sir George More, of Loseley.

§ In one of his letters to Sir H. Goodyere, Dr. Donne writes of this place as "my familiar Peckham."

loving mouse," with whom he had lived on terms of the greatest happiness, he had evidently made up his mind as to the future partner of his home. Alleyn was a shrewd, common-sense man, a keen observer, and a determined and energetic advocate, and having once made choice could not be diverted from his purpose. And his choice appears to have been unexceptionable, for Constance was not only well educated, but domestically useful. "My daughter Constance," says the doctor in one of his letters, "is at this time with me, for emptinesse of the towne hath made me, who otherwise live upon the alms of others, a housekeeper for a moneth ; and so she is my servant below stairs, and my companion above." And in a letter dated October 4th, 1622, stated to have been written to Sir Henry Wotton, Dr. Donne adds :—"I am a father as well as you, and of children (I humbly thank God) of as good disposition ; and in saying so, I make account that I have taken my comparison as high as I could goe ; for, in good faith, I beleeve yours to be so ; but as those my daughters (who are capable of such considerations) cannot but see my desire to accommodate them in this world, so I think they will not murmur if heaven must be their nunnery and they assoicated to the blessed virgins there. I know they would be content to pass their lives in a prison, rather than I should macerate myself for them, much more to suffer the mediocrity of my house, and my means, though that cannot preferre them."

It would seem, therefore, that the daughters were a great comfort to the father, and the eldest (Constance) is often alluded to in terms of great affection. The tone of the doctor's letters is not satisfactory, and his allusion to the "nunnery in heaven" and the imaginary enrolment of his daughters as inmates with the "blessed virgins there" is not perhaps in the best taste, especially when it is clearly hinted that he would prefer such an eventuality rather than "suffer the mediocrity of his house."

It may be that in giving his daughter to a retired play-actor, he considered that his "house had suffered mediocrity," for it is evident enough that though he was on good terms with Edward Alleyn before the latter's second marriage, he was on very bad terms with him after that event. Dr. Donne thus writes to his friend, Mrs. Cokain a short time after the marriage. "We do but borrow children of God to lend them to the world. And when I lend the world a daughter in marriage, or lend the world a son in a profession, the world does not alwaies pay me well again ; my hopes are not alwaies answered in that daughter or that son."*

Another cause of dissatisfaction arose from the fact that the worldly dean had suffered disappointment. He had made other arrangements for his daughter—but the story cannot be told better than in the dean's own words given in a letter dated October 18th, 1622, "to the hon. knight, Sir G. P. :"—

"Telle both your daughters a peece of a story of my Con. which may accustome them to endure disappointments in this world : an honourable person (whose name I give you in a schedule to burn, lest this letter should be mislaid) had an intention to give her one of his sons, and had told it to me, and would have been content to accept what I, by my friends, could have begged for her ; but he intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already £300 a year of his own gift, in church livings, and hath estated £300 more of inheritance for their children ; and now the youth (who yet knows nothing of his father's intention nor mine) flies from his resolutions for that calling, and importunes his father to let him travel. The girle knows not her losse, for I never told her of it ; but truly it is a great disappointment to me."

And if the loss of this very nice young man, with a comfortable income, who was

* Sir Tobie Matthew's Coll., p. 346.

to be "given" to Constance so unceremoniously by his father, was a great disappointment to Dr. Donne, the marriage of his daughter in her twentieth year to a retired actor in his fifty-eighth, was perhaps a still greater disappointment.

And yet it was not such a bad match after all. Alleyn was not a rich man at the time, it is true, for the bulk of his property had been allocated to his "poor brethren and sisters," but he had still ample means and an assured position. He was lord of the manor of Dulwich, founder of a large charitable institution; had proved himself a loving and affectionate husband—had no "incumbrance," was of a dignified, or rather "majestic" bearing—was a good tempered and kindly gentleman, and withal a plain, honest, God-fearing man;—but not a man after the Dean of St. Paul's heart.

Curiously enough the history of this courtship and matrimony is found committed to paper by the bridegroom himself "about three quarters after the marriag."

On the back of an old letter received by him, found at Dulwich College, was discovered the draft of another, written by Alleyn to some unnamed father-in-law, who had "unkindly, unexpectedly, and undeservedly denied the common courtesy of a loane of some unusefull money," after promise made and a voluntary offer of £500 more than was entreated, and Alleyn expresses wonder at "what so strangely" brought about the change of affairs and proceeds, "And trewly, sir, I can nott dwell in quiett till I bee in som sort resolved herein, and to that end I have examined my selfe, in all my proceedings towching you and yours, to see if I could find any such cawse of offenc in me to move you to this bad dealing; and surly I can find none, yet it seems you conceive it to be wholly in me, but I hope I shall alwayes be able before God and the world well and trewly to cleer myselfe off the least breach of any jott of that promise I first made, and for your better remembrance, I pray you, look backe and revert to the whole process off the business which as farre as I can remember will here trewly sett downe.

"Then thus: after motion made by Sir Thomas Grymes on both sides, I was envited to your house the 21st of October, 1623, when after dinner in your parlor you declared your intention to bestow with your daughter Con. all the benefitt of your pryme sect which, as you said, you knew would shortly be received, and that you were assured iff I stayd till michaellmass next to bee worth 500li att the least, and when so ever it showld rise to more it showld wholy be hirs. My offer was to doe as much for her as your selfe, and add to that at my death 500li more, and so her estat should be a 1000li. This gave you content; and Sir Tho. perswaded me to doe some what more, which I did, and promis'd to leave her at my death 2000 markes. This was accepted and security demanded. I then towld you all my landes were stated on the Coll. 3 leases I had, one of them was given to the Coll., the other 2 being the manor and recktory of Lewsham, worth 120li a year, and divers tenementes in the Black-friars, as the plaie howse theare worth 120li the year, booth which cost me 2500li: iff nowe my statute or recognisance would serve, those 2 leases should be past over to some persone in trust that after my death shee surviving, should be leaft 2000 markes. This was accepted on all sides, and your selfe being calld away by the coming of some Ladyes you tooke your leave of Sir Tho. and referd the accomplishing of these businesses to his direction.

"I presently returned to Peckham, and coming then to Con. towld her what had past; and more, to show my love to her off my owne voluntary, I towld her before Sir Tho. I would make it upp 1500li which was then by your selfe, and Sir Tho. extraordinary contented with.

"All this while there was no 200li a yeere spoken off nor any other joynter, but so muche mony at my death; tis trew itt wase thought more convenient for her to have

200li a yeere then 1500li in money, and as I sayd divers tymes iff god enabled me I shalbe more willing to doe itt, and soe it was a desire rather then a promise.*

"Thus past itt till the beginning of your sicknesse, and then you desire our maryag should be performd with as much speed as might bee; for as you sayd the world tooke surer knowledge of itt, and for what wase promisd on your part, iff god lent you lyfe should be really performd.† I directly went on, urging you to nothing, but rested wholy on your bare word (which I then thowght 10 tymes the valew could not make you breake). Itt is now allmoste 3 quarters sinc our maryag; I have all this tyme loved her, kept her and maynteyned her, and never thought to have so great a cause off discontent as your selfe now gave.

"Thus I may safly take god and the world to witness I have with trew love and affection performd all that ought to be don on my part to you and yours. My conscience knowing made me angred att your soudeyn deniall of that which before you had granted, and delever those passionat wordes you tooke so hanously, seeing thereby I must be branded either for a foole or a knave in the business I had undergone; but itt seems itt wase your desire to drive me into that defenc els you would never continew me in hope till very late, and then forste me uppon all termes; but the Lord judge this caus beetween you and me and so the Lord deale with me, either in mercie or judgment, as I had a trew intention to doe good to those pore men, and no wrong to you nor yours. My language you tooke so harsh was this—that I now perceived you esteemd 500li befor my honesty, yea my reputation or your daughters good. You presently being enflamd sayd that it was false, and a lye, wordes in my mynd fitting you 30 years ago, when you might be questioned for them, then now under so reverent a calling as you are. But as fals as you suppos them, I wish they prove not all trew, for some off them I am to well assurd off before this violenc brake forth.

"You calld me a playn man: I desire alwayes so to be for I thank god I never could deceive in my lyfe, and I am to owld now to turne (and) wear it off, the cursedst felow in Christendom. My hart and tong must goe to gather, and allthough this be thought great folly in the world, yett I hope (it) will easely forgive the fault, iff it be one. Therefore sinc I am willing to be so as your knowledg long held of me, I pray you pardon such faultes as my heart in its playness committes.

"And now in playne termes give me leave to enquire what faultes of myne hath caused so manie unkind passages in you? as first after our mariage before Sir Tho. Grymes upon your recovery, the people all giving joy, you then promised to send my wyfe her mothers embroiderd lynnen for new years guift. After that my wyfe had a great desire to a little nag off yours, for her owne selfe to use for her health to take the ayre, and hearing you many tymes saye it did you no servis, caused her brother George to move you for itt on her be half, which she making no doubt of was very much hurt in, but to prevent her of the comfort, the nagg was suddeynly sent away to Oxenford.

"Again, she having but 2 dyamond ringes you wisht me to tell her you were importund for your owne, and if she would send you itt you would return her the ring with the stone you received in lew thereof.

"I brought you your owne, but the other you have still. Again; one tyme you towld me in the great chamber you had 9cli for the Leet, but Con. should have but

* In his will, Alleyn left his wife £1500, secured upon his property in Southwark, consisting of the "capital messuage and inn" called the Unicorn, and three other houses, with the signs of the Barge, the Bell, and the Cock. He also gave her £100 in money for "present use." Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, and Sir Thomas Grymes, of Peckham, were trustees for Mrs. Alleyn under the will.

† It is known that Dr. Donne had so severe an illness about this period, that his life was considered in danger.

500^li, when as you allways promised the uttermost valew. Agayn you were very fond to wish me to (be) as bowld in your house as in my owne, and to take a lodging at any tyme when I pleasd; but when I towld you this term my occasion would have me in town, and that I was willing to accept your former loving offer, you answered noe with favour, and so I took itt. Many tyme have I moved you for matters of indifference belonging to your place, but they were eather put by to circumstance or flattly denyed.

"All these backward favors, was it for some fault in me or your judgement? but you can not find itt unless it be to much commodyty to trust wordes in sted off deedes. For my wyfe's mony I should receave you may conceave I desire itt owt of covetousness; itt is coveting that to make itt better for her, and iff you can imploy itt more for her good then I intend of your own discretion: for the enlarging of my own estate I never desired itt, for I thank my good god I have enough for my selfe and others, but my care in this was onely for her, which I thank you, you now took from me.

"In this little tyme of our so nere aquaintanc iff ever you had found me as a man alltogether unfitt to receave any frendly curtesie off your handes, for I here you profess it largly to severall persons, then for a conclusion lett me entreat you as I find you no waye willing to my furtheranc so be not any ways a meane of my hindranc; and as your daughter Luce is good companie for my wife, so your ability is better able to bear her charge then myn. And thus, beeing a playn man, I hope you will pardon me in delivering my mind in playn terms, yet ever ready with my best love to your daughter, and my best servis to you, I ——— &c."

About this time Alleyn appears to have entertained the idea that his social position might be still further improved, for in a letter (dated 23rd July, 1624), from his "loveinge freind" Henry Gibb, who appears to have had influence at Court, it is stated that Alleyn had expressed a wish to have "some further dignitie conferd" upon him, and his friend recommends him to "defer a litell." The wish here shadowed forth was somewhat foreign to Alleyn's plain unostentatious mode of life, but then it must not be forgotten that he had taken unto himself another wife, who simply knew him as the country gentleman, lord of the manors of Dulwich and Lewisham, and as owner of considerable property in Blackfriars, Cripplegate, Yorkshire, Bishopsgate, and Lambeth; and it is not at all improbable that his wife's relations were anxious on her account that application should be made for this "further dignitie." Alleyn's life at this time was most agreeable, full of dignity and content. He took delight in both the young and all about him, whilst his fondness for his old professional work is indicated by the fact that he engaged the boys in occasional theatrical performances. At a festive gathering on the 6th of January, 1622, "the boys played a playe," and numerous entries testify to the attention bestowed upon the old people.

Mention has already been made of the founder's diary, and the following additional extracts will conclude our notice of Edward Alleyn. The diary commences in September, 1617.

Oct. 1.	I came to London in the coach and went to the Red Bull .	0	0	2
6 Oct.	P^d for a bottle of wine	0	1	1
22 „	P^d Kenge's rent for Bank*.	13	17	5
19 „	† Our wedding daye, ther dind w^t us Doc. Watt, owld Best and his wife, Canterburie and his wiffe, Jo. Boane, Mr. Harris, and his frend Ro Joace.			

* The Bear-garden at the Bankside.

† Alleyn's wedding-day was the 22nd October. Perhaps it was kept on this occasion, on the 19th October.

22 Oct.	P^{d} Mr. Travise rent for ye Black Fryars	40	0	0
31 „	I went to London to ye Lo. Tresurers	2	10	0
	Supp att Young's ordinarie w^{h} ye Starr Chamber men	0	6	0
Dec. 23.	A ream of fine paper	0	2	4
Jan. 1, 1618.	Newe year's day w^{t} giftes,			
	Given my lady Clarck a pr of silk socks	1	10	0
	Given M^{r} Austen a p^{r} of silk stockins	1	10	0
	Given M^{rs} Austen a p^{r} of gloves	1	10	0
	Goody Mason, a great cake	0	0	0
	Y^{e} Porter, a turkey	0	0	0
	Person, a sugar loaf	0	0	0
	Davis, a collar of brawn	0	0	0
	Ro. Bayer, a capon	0	0	6
	Francis, a pullett	0	0	0
	Jo. Boane, a capon and a hen	0	0	6
	Stoughton, 2 pullets.	0	1	0
	Hamon, one pllett.	0	0	6
	Jo. Lewis, a capon and a pullett	0	0	6
	M^{rs} Coop^{r}, sent 9 cakes	0	0	3
	Jo. Staple, a capon and a hen	0	0	6
	Hether had a henn	0	0	6
	Math. Withers, a loyne of pork.	0	0	6
	Ar. Kingsland, a hen	0	0	6
	M^{r} Widgington, a sugar loaf	0	0	0
	Goody Jones, eggs and apples	0	0	4
	Same, apples	0	0	3
	Doc. Nott, 2 cocks*	0	0	6
		0	6	4
	Moneys I gave to my la. Clarck's servants,			
	R. Green 0 2 6			
	Stokes 0 2 6			
	Argent 0 2 6			
	Thomas 0 2 6			
	Coachman 0 2 6			
	Ursula 0 2 6			
	3 maydes more 0 3 0			
		0	18	0
	The attorneys fee on the 2 bill	0	3	4
	New drawing my bill	0	5	0
	For ingrossing thereof	0	3	0
	A copie of W. H. second peticion	0	5	0
	Drawing a breefe for S^{r} Ra. Crew	0	2	6
	Wrighting 2 fayer copies of itt	0	2	0
	Entering a copie of the order	0	11	6
	A second copie made on the first Hering	0	3	4
	An affidavitt of Jo. H. death	0	2	4
	The copie of the bill.	0	11	0
	Drawing and ingrossing an answer to itt	0	12	0

* It appears from the diary that Alleyn invited all the almspeople to dine with him on the 4th January.

A breef for Mr Geratt's motion	0	0	6
For an attachment for W. H.	0	2	10
Affidavit yt W. H. was served wt pe	0	2	4
For entering and drawing the last order	0	11	6
Tuchborne's fee this Terme	0	20	0
Wine with Tuchborne	0	1	0
1618. Jan. 4. This daye we took the comunion at cambwell, and Sir Ed Bowyer dinde all our pore peopl.			
„ 16. A pr of wight under stocking	0	1	10
Mar. 2. I din'd at the vestry and gave a seminarie preest . .	0	1	0
Mar. 7. Given Mr Gerratt a fee for coming to ye bear-garden this day	1	2	0
Mar. 9. Wine with Tuchborne	0	0	4
Mar. 24. Pd Mr Younge, my chapline and schoolmr, for his qrters wages	5	0	0
Pd Mr Harrisone, my chapline and usher, for his qrters wages	3	6	8
March 14. Given towards repairing Cammerwell church . .	1	0	0
A pint of muskadell	0	0	6
„ 17th. I was att Arundell Howse, wher my Lord showed me all his statutes and Picktures that came from Italy.			
Given his man	0	2	0
March 27. Bought a pair of orgaines for ye Chapell off Mr Gibbs of Powles	8	2	0
May 17. Pd for ye bookes of examinacions in the Star-chamber being 94 sheets at 12d the sheet	4	14	0
Given Mr Gressame ye wrighter of them	0	2	0
July 11th. I receved my Pattent from Mr Attorney, and he woud have nothing, but Mr Beal had for it . . .	5	10	0
His 2 men	1	02	0
The Chamb. Keepr I gave	0	05	6
Aug. 16. Paid Mr Attorney in my patent passing the signet and privy seal	8	0	0
1 Sept. This day the pore people dined and suppt wt us, it being my birth daye & 52 years owld, blessed be ye Lord God, ye giver off Lyffe. Amen.			
Nov. 15. Pd ye poores pencions	8	8	0
Nov. 24. Water to ye Temple to meet Sir Edmond Bowyer .	0	0	4
Nov. 29 Two grammars for ye children	0	1	10
„ 13. I invited to dinner Sr Ed. Bowyar, La. Brice, Mrs Bowyer, Mr Dennis, Mrs Jane and a young gentlewooman; and wh theys came 5 men; then cam unlookt for Tho. Allen & his sone, Mr Edmunds & Mr Juby & his wife, Mr Kipitt & his wife & a gent. wt hym, & 3 psones from ye Bank Sid.			
„ 18. Dinner at ye Marmayd in Bred Streat wt Mr Edmonds, Mr Bromfield, Tho. Allen, & 5 of the Fortune company .	0	5	0
Dec. 29. My wife and I din'd with ye Bishop of Winchester .	0	3	0
More disbursed for ye building in ye Black Fryars for this yeare & in ano 1617 when it first beganne wt ye 200l first disbursed by my father's buying in off			

	Leases, Chargis in Lawe, and ye building itt self, w^t^ making meanes to kepe them from being puld down is	1,105	00	02
	Blessed be ye Lorde Gode euer Lasting ye only giver and preseruer of all. Amen.			
29th Sept. 1618.	Here ends ye years account beginning at Michellmass 1617, and ending this Michellmass 1618, in which hath bene disbursed, in generall w^th^ the charge off ye Black Fryars Buildings	2093	12	08
	Whereoff in pticulars as followeth :			
	In Howshould Charge	137	14	02
	For ye Colledge	184	09	06
	For Rente.	258	02	07
	For debts, building or repairing	1254	13	06
	For Aparell	010	13	06
	For Lawe, ye worst of awe	067	05	06
	The some of their ptis	1912	19	03
	Other expences in this book	190	13	5
	Blessed be ye Lord God euer Lasting the only giver and preserver of all. Amen.			
Jan. 22, 1618-9.	Bought between me and Jo. Harrison, my chapline, M^r^ Minshawe's Dictionarie, being ij languages, the price was 22^s^ whereof I gave	0	11	0
Feb. 15.	Paid for four hundred and fifty damask of roses, at seven pence the hundred	0	2	7
Ap. 27.	Paid S^r^ Jeremy Turner, muster-master, for two years mustering for my lighte horse	0	2	0
	A musket 1/- and corslet -/8	0	1	8
July 30.	Paid for powder to make a sweet bag	0	1	7
Sept. 1.	This daye is my birth-day and I am nowe full fifty three years old, blessed be the Lord God, the giver of life. Amen.			
Mar. 24, 1620.	I rode to see the tylting, p^d^ for a standing. . .	0	1	0
May 9.	Bought 2 books Googe Husbandry, & a copie book, & Rules off Lyfe	0	5	0
„ 26.	My wyfe and I acknowledg the fine att the Common Please Court of all my lands to the Colledge, blessed be God y^t^ hath lent us lyffe to doe itt.			
July 21, 1620.	This day I layde the fust brick of the fowndacion of the alms-houses in Finsburie.			
	Paid for my tawny sattin doublett	1	2	9
	My wight taffeta doublett	0	13	4
Nov. 3.	I changed my twelve owld sybles for neu, and gave four shillings a piece to boot to M^r^ Gibkin for them.			
Nov. 11.	Bought of M^r^ Gibkin fourteen heads of Christ our Saviour, and the twelve Apostles, at a noble a-piece	4	10	4
Dec. 15^th^.	This day I paid for the manor and parsonage of Lewisham	1000	0	0
Dec. 29.	This day the French Ambassador, the duke of Loraine, with three hundred and seventy-three persons, came to Somerset-place.			

Jan. 17th 1621. I this day toke a poor fatherless child.
Mar. 20. I bought a white horse of Sir Edward Fowler . . 4 8 0
May 22, 1621. I bayted before the King at Greenwich.
Dec. 9. This night at twelve o'clock the Fortune was burnt.
In the ensuing year, are frequent entries of money given to the workmen, rebuilding the Fortune theatre.
Feb. 1622. Paid the ten members at Finsbury their quarterage.
Ap. 26, 1622. I din'd with the Spanish ambassador, Gundomar.
June 12. I went to my lord of Arundells', and showed the Fortune plot.
June 10, 1622. Baighted before the King.
Sept. 1, 1622.* Wee took the communion, feasted the pore, and gave the 12 ther newe gownes ; and this being my birthday, I am full 56 years owld : blessed be the Lord God, the giver of lyffe. Amen.

The diary ends at Michaelmas, 1622, in the following manner :—

"This Booke contaynes the account of 5 years, viz. from Michellmass 1617 to Michelmass 1622.

The generall disbursed for theys years is . . .	8504	04	8½
Whereof in particuler as followeth :—			
Howshowld charge	0917	11	2
The Colledge	1315	04	2
Rentes	1547	19	2
Debtes, building and repairing	3373	17	7
Lawe	0207	8	1½
Aparell	0078	18	8½
Some of theys particulers	7440	19	0
Other expenses	1063	5	8½
In theys 5 years hath bene disbursed about building or repairing the Colledg	0802	7	9

Praysed be the name off our good God, both now and ever, through Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

Alleyn survived the opening of his College seven years, but there is some difficulty in determining the exact date of his death. Aubrey, writing at the commencement of the last century, gives the following copy of the inscription then to be found on the stone over Alleyn's grave :—

"Here lyeth the bodie of Edward Alleyn, Esq., the founder of this Church and College, who died the twenty-first day of November, 1626."

The inscription given by Lysons at the end of the last century differs somewhat from this, inasmuch as the worthy founder is there stated to have died on the 26th of November. It runs thus :

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
EDWARD ALLEYN, ESQ.,
THE WORTHY FOUNDER OF THIS COLLEGE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOV. 26th,
A.D. 1626. ÆTAT 63.

* In 1621, Alleyn "kept" his birthday on September 2nd.

AS LIKEWISE OF

JOAN,

HIS DEAR AND BELOVED WIFE,
WHO FINISHED HER MORTAL RACE,
JUNE 28th, 1623.

The present inscription is as follows :—

"Here Lyeth the Bodie of Edward Alleyn, Esq., The Founder of this Church and College, who died the 21st day of Nov., A.D., 1626. Aetat 61."

There is little doubt that both the one and the other of these conflicting testimonies is incorrect.

In the short sketch of the History of the College, issued at the laying of the foundation stone of the New Buildings, and signed A. J. C., it is stated that documentary evidence points to the 25th of November as the correct date. The evidence referred to is no doubt the following statement of account of Matthias Alleyn, the first Warden :—

"The accompt of Mr. Mathias Alleyn, Warden of the College of God's Guift in Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey, from the death of the Founder of the said College, viz., the xxvth of November, 1626, being Satterday, to Satterday, the third of November, 1627."

We find the same date assigned for his death in the Latin inscription over the entrance porch of the Old Buildings—originally affixed there in 1710 * :—

Regnante Jacobo
Primo totius Britanniæ monarchâ;
Edwardus Alleyn, armiger,
Theromachiæ Regiæ præfectus,
Theatri Fortunæ dicti choragus
Ævique sui Roscius,
Hoc Collegium instituit;
Atque ad Duodecim Senes egenos,
Sex scilicet Viros et totidém Fæminas
Commodè sustentandos
Paremque Puerorum numerum alendum,
Et in Christi Disciplinâ et bonis moribus Erudiendum
Re satis amplâ instruxit.
Porrò,
Ne quod Deo dicaverat postmodum frustra fieret,
Sedulo cavit.
Diplomate namque Regis munitus, jussit
Ut a Magistro, Custode, et Quatuor Sociis,
Qui et Conscientiæ Vinculis astricti,
Et sua ipsorum Utilitate admoniti
Rem bene Administrarent,
In perpetuum regeretur.

* Mr. Collier, in reference to Aubrey's date (the 21st) suggests that the writer misread "twenty-first" for "twenty-fift," as it was then commonly written.

Postquam annos bene multos Collegio suo præfuisset
Dierum tandem et bonorum operum Satur
Fato concessit
VII° Cal. Dec^bris, A.D. MDCXXVI *
"Beatus ille qui misertus est pauperum"
"Abi tu, et fac similiter."

Alleyn was buried in the Chapel of his College on November 27th, 1626.

Alleyn's life was, after all, but an ordinary one. It may be fitly compared to the seasons—as it contained spring, with its tender leaves of hope, summer with its full weight of work; autumn, with its honours and successes; and the winter—well, Edward Alleyn had but little winter, for he was cut off at the age of 61. Take him all in all he was a fine character.

We cannot indeed deny that to modern ears it may sound strange that the religious and kind-hearted Alleyn petitioned the Court to allow him to bait bears on Sunday afternoons, but it was not a very outrageous proposition in the days of the Stuarts. It is not always an easy thing, in estimating the character of the worthies of former times, to make proper allowance for the force of educational associations and national prejudice. Not so many years have passed since even in England the duel was held to be not only consistent with the character of "a Christian and a gentleman," but, under certain circumstances, a duty which no man of honour could decline: and the time perhaps may come when a higher refinement or a more tender conscience than that of the 19th century will be shocked to read that ladies of rank and fashion gave their presence and applause to the cruel slaughters of the battue and the pigeon-match. And now that we are in the humour of fault-finding, we may add that Alleyn was in the habit of writing long letters when the serenity of his mind was disturbed; and this was a great mistake; and with all his shrewd common sense he was utterly unable to keep clear of law, which was a greater mistake still; † but then it must be remembered to his credit that he was a strictly honourable man, a good husband, a sincere sympathiser with the poor, a liberal promoter of education, and—above all—the Founder of Dulwich College.

* *I. e.*, November 25th, 1626.

† His diary is full of entries concerning law charges, and at one time he had at least three suits on hand.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

BY letters patent,* dated 21st June, 1619, licence was granted to Edward Alleyn, to found a College in Dulwich, to endure for ever, and to consist of one master, one warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, and twelve poor scholars, to be maintained, educated, and governed according to such ordinances and statutes as he should make in his life-time, or as the persons nominated by him should make after his death. The College was to be called the College of God's Gift, and the master, warden, fellows, poor brethren, sisters, and scholars were to be a body corporate, and to have power to take to them and their successors the lands therein mentioned, and the Archbishop was to be for ever visitor of the College and to have power over the same and the persons therein; to visit, order, and punish according to the ecclesiastical law of England, or such constitutions and ordinances as Alleyn should make.

In pursuance of this licence, the College was formally opened on the 13th of September, 1619, and the various members, as above described, were legally installed in their several places.

This 13th of September, 1619, has accordingly been regarded ever since as the date of the foundation of the College. But with that strong faith and resolute purpose which marked his whole life, Alleyn had for some years previously been carrying his great design gradually into effect, undeterred by the difficulties which beset the grant of his letters patent and which at one time seemed almost insuperable.

Early in 1613 he had settled the plan of his College buildings, and concluded the contract for their erection. Three years later the buildings were apparently complete, and on the 1st of September, 1616, the Chapel of the College was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury.† The proceedings on this occasion were evidently regarded with great interest far beyond the secluded valley of Dulwich. They were

* See appendix, p. I.

† Archbishop Abbot, who performed the service on this occasion, had the misfortune to kill an assistant-keeper of Lord Zouch's, with a cross-bow bolt, when hunting in that nobleman's park in Leicestershire, and a commission was appointed to try him for this "irregularity." His deprivation, however, was not effected. The Archbishop obtained the king's pardon, and by his charities and devotion during the remainder of his life, endeavoured to expiate his fault.

attended, we are told, by a "great multitude of people," amongst whom are named Alleyn's friends, Sir Edmond Bowyer, of Camberwell, and Sir Thomas Grymes.

By a deed dated 24th April, 1620, Alleyn conveyed the lands mentioned in the letters patent to the sole and only use of the body corporate of his College and their successors for ever.

On the 29th September, 1626, being seven years after the opening of the College, the founder at last settled the statutes and ordinances for the maintenance, education, and government of the College; and therein stated the qualifications and duties of the several members of the corporation, and gave specific instructions concerning the revenue and its distribution. In framing these statutes he seems to have considered that in some respects he was at liberty to vary the constitution and objects of the foundation which he had established.

The most important and significant of the alterations thus introduced into Alleyn's original scheme were the following:—He appointed that there should be six chaunters, for music and singing in the chapel, who should be called and esteemed junior fellows, "every one of them to have his voice as the four senior fellows had." He provided for the establishment within his College at Dulwich of a school of eighty boys, in which number were to be included his twelve poor scholars and the "men-children" of the inhabitants of Dulwich, the Dulwich boys being educated "freely," while "forreyners' children other than of Dulwich" were to pay such allowance as the master and warden should appoint. He enacted that the poor brethren and sisters should be chosen out of the parishes of Camberwell, St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate, St. Saviours, in Southwark, and the parish now called St. Luke's, in equal proportions from each parish.* He directed that two churchwardens of each of the three last-named parishes should for ever be assistants to the master, warden, and fellows, for the government of the College; and further that the churchwardens and vestry of each of these parishes should make choice severally of ten poor persons—that is, five poor men and five poor women—to be admitted by them into the almshouses in London; and from thence to be admitted into the College, as brethren or sisters, as places should fall void. He directed the mode of choosing the poor brethren and sisters, and the poor scholars.† Lastly, he ordered to be paid to each of the chaunters a certain annual sum, and a share of the surplus annual revenues, and to each of the thirty non-resident almspeople a weekly sum of sixpence, a gown once in two years, and a proportion of the surplus annual revenue.

This attempt to alter the constitution of the College, as defined by the letters patent, even though in several respects the changes were for the better, was unquestionably a mistake on Alleyn's part, and, as it proved, a disastrous one. Alleyn had unfortunately no such powers as he imagined.

It will probably interest our readers if we add in this place a summary of some of the more quaint and curious provisions contained in the Founder's statutes.‡

* Alleyn was connected with St. Botolph by birth, and with St. Saviour's and St. Luke's by business, and with Camberwell, the fourth interested parish, by his settlement at Dulwich.

† By the 9th item of the Statutes and Ordinances, Alleyn decreed as follows:—"That the sixe poore brethren and sixe poore sisters, and twelve poore schollers, shall be for ever chosen of the parishes herein specified, in manner and form following, that is to say, two of the poore brethren, one of the poore sisters, and three of the poore schollers, out of the parish of Saint Buttolphes, whout, Bishopsgate, London; two other of the poore brethren, and one of the poore sisters, and three of the poore schollers, out of the parish of Saint Saviour, in Southwark; one other of the poore brethren and two of the poore sisters, and three of the poore schollers, out of that part of the pish of Saint Giles without Cripplegate, which is in the countie of Middlesex; one other of the poore brethren, two of the poore sisters, and three of the poore schollers, out of the parish of Camerwell, in the County of Surrey."

And by the 24th item of the same, it was ordered "that the master, warden, and fellowes shall for ever have the sole denomination and election of the poore brethren, poore sisters, and poore schollers, that are to be elected out of the parish of Camerwell, to elect whom they shall thinck fitt, wyout limitation of age, provided always the persons elective (men and women) be single and needy, and especially if they inhabit in the lordship of Dulwich."

‡ The statutes are given *in extenso* in the Appendix.

The master and warden were always to be of the founder's blood and name, and for want of such, of his surname only and unmarried. The master to be the chiefest person in the College, and to be observed with reverence by all the rest of the persons of the said College ; and to govern all the said persons thereof, and admonish, correct, and punish them according to the statutes. The two first senior fellows to have the degree of Master of Arts of either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, preachers. The service to be read and sung in the chapel of the College daily, in such manner and form as near as may be as is usually observed in the King's Chapel, or in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, at Westminster ; and the master, warden, fellows, and scholars to sing their parts daily in the quire of the chapel, on Sundays, holidays, and eves, in their surplices, and on other working days in their gowns. Of the four fellows, the two first were to perform all ministerial offices in the chapel, and to "wed, bury, christen, and visit the sick within the College ;" the third fellow was to be master of the school, and the fourth usher. The two first of the six chaunters or junior fellows were to be "musicians of sufficient skill in the art of musique" to be organists of the College, and to teach the "poore schollers to sing, pricke * song, and to play upon the violl, virginalls, organs, and other instruments." † The other four chaunters were to be men of handicraft trades, viz., "teiylors, glovers, imbroderers, shoemakers, or such like, and for avoyding of idlenesse, to be imployed in their trades for the generall good of the College, and to instruct in their severall manufactures such of the poor schollers, as should be unfit for the universetie." The master and usher, and the two first junior fellows, were also "every of them" to teach the twelve poor scholars, and such other scholars as should be admitted with the consent of the master or warden, in "good sound learning, wryting, reading, grammar, musique, and good manners." They were, without recompense or reward, to teach and instruct the children of the inhabitants within Dulwich, and provide at their own charge for the poor scholars "sufficient pennes, inck, and paper, both for wryting and ciphering books, and for the grammarians to make their Lattins in." The Dulwich boys were, however, to pay sixpence a quarter towards "broomes and rodds," and a pound of good candles at Michaelmas for the use of the school. The hours of attendance were to be from 6 to 9.30 A.M. and from 1 to 4 P.M., with slight modification during the winter months.

The books used in the school were to be such as were commanded by public authority, or were usually taught in the free grammar schools of Westminster and St. Paul's.

The master or usher was required to take the boys to hear the orations and exercises "used and uttered" by the scholars of Westminster or Merchant Taylors' on election days ; and at the age of eighteen the boys were to be sent to the university or put out to trades, according to their capacity. Four might be at the university together at the expense of the College ; "good and sweet trades" were to be selected for the others. In the dietary for the boys is included "a cup of beere at breakfast and beere without stint at dinner, with such increase of diett in Lent and gawdy days, as the Surveyor of diett may think fitt." The beef and mutton for the boys were to be sweet and good, their beer well brewed, and their bread well baked, and made of clean and sweet wheaten meal. Their coats were to be of good cloth, "of sad cullor, the boddys lined with canvass."

The poor brethren and sisters were to be single and unmarried persons of 60 years

* Prick song, written descant, which was termed prick song, in regard that the harmony was written or pricked down; whereas in the other, which obtained the name of plain song, it rested in the will of the singer.—*Sir John Hawkins' Hist. of Music.*

† At the time of his death Alleyn left the following instruments in the College :—"a lute, a pandora, a cythera, and six vyols."

of age at the least, and "not infected with any noisome disease, nor decrepit in their limbs;" and to be of religious and sober lives and conversation, and if after their admission, they marry, commit adultery or fornication, he or she so doing to be expelled. The six poor brethren were required by turns weekly to sweep and keep clean the inner and outer courts and cloisters of the College; and if any through infirmity should be unable to perform the same, then he to give allowance, at the discretion of the master or warden, to any of the other poor brethren that shall do it for him. The master was also required to make choice of one of the ablest and healthiest of the poor sisters to be matron of the 12 poor scholars, to make their beds, sweep their chamber, mend their clothes, and "entend them and noe other person whatsoever," and in respect of which service the other five poore sisters were ordered to pay her sixpence apiece quarterly. The other five poor sisters were also directed "to weede and keep cleane" the gardens in the forecourt of the College. The porter was required to keep the keys in the daytime of all the outward gates, to open them in summer at five in the morning, and lock them at ten at night; and in the winter at six in the morning and nine at night. The poor brethren or sisters were strictly forbidden to frequent any "tavernes or ale howses," and if any of them were convicted of being "drunck," punishments more or less severe were ordered to be inflicted, amongst others to be "sett in the stocks," and for the seventh offence to be expelled, and under no circumstances were the fellows, poor brethren, or sisters to keep any "doggs, poultry, or any other noisome cattell within the College, besides a catt."

Scarcely were the new collegiates settled in the possession of what their founder had so liberally bestowed upon them than their tranquillity was disturbed by the intrusion of regal power. In the year 1643 an order came from King Charles I. commanding them to elect John Alleyn master, by which the rights of the College were not only invaded as to the election of their own members, but the founder's intention expressly counteracted, as by the statutes and ordinances it was ordered that the warden should succeed to the place of master whenever a vacancy occurred. During the civil war the same dispensing power was exerted by the House of Commons, who appointed two persons to fill up the four fellowships which happened at that time to be vacant.*

In 1647, Fairfax's army being then at Putney and Fulham, a company of soldiers, under the command of Capt. Atkinson, was quartered in the College, for which the sum of 19*s.* 8*d.* was paid, a poor recompense for the outrages which they are alleged to have committed.

In 1655 the College presented a petition setting forth their grievances and praying that the privilege of electing their own fellows might be restored. Cromwell, by letters patent dated February 11, 1656, appointed Nathaniel Fiennes, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, Chief Justice St. John, General Lambert and others commissioners, with full powers to visit and settle the affairs of the College. This visitation took place March 19th, 1658, but the commission appointed a new preacher and schoolmaster themselves, instead of restoring the privilege of election to the College. The next year Elias Alleyn presented a petition to Richard Cromwell, then Protector, in which he complained that, notwithstanding the visitation of the commissioners in the preceding year, the

* There is an entry of this appointment in the College Register, from which it appears that the nomination was made "by virtue of an order from y^e committee." The parties appointed, Stephen Street and Edmund Colby, presented a petition in 1646 to the committee for plundered ministers, that they might have a double allowance for diet, as they stood in the place of four fellows; their petition was rejected at first, but was afterwards granted, as being consonant with the will of the founder.

abuses of the College were not reformed. In consequence of this petition certain persons were appointed to inquire into the matter, and it came to a hearing at Whitehall, when it was alleged that the master and warden had alienated lands belonging to the College, and had to the amount of £200 a year applied the money to their own use ; that they had sold divers valuable goods belonging to the College, and had aided and abetted the late king by conniving at the fellows being in arms against the Parliament. A report was subsequently drawn up, but nothing further was done.

As far as the College was concerned, the restoration of monarchy three years later led only to further arbitrary interference. A vacancy occurring in 1669, King Charles II. sent a *mandamus* for the appointment of a particular candidate as warden. The collegiates and assistants, willing to cover their own obsequiousness under the appearance of respect for the law of the land, came to the following resolution :—

"That the founder was not empowered to make any statutes repugnant to the prerogative royal."

They therefore elected John Alleyn, the Court candidate ; but shortly after another letter was received from the Court, informing the authorities that his Majesty had been imposed upon, the candidate he had wished then to appoint having concealed the fact that he was a married man. But unfortunately he had already been appointed, and therefore it may readily be imagined that consternation and alarm reigned supreme at the College, for by obeying the behests of royalty, and neglecting the orders and statutes of the founder, the little corporation at Dulwich had brought themselves into a great difficulty. Many and long were the deliberations, angry and deep were the mutual reproaches. They had foolishly made a precedent for royal interference, and they were deeply committed to its use. Unless a stand were made, the College appointments would in future be issued from Whitehall ; and so the little band plucked up courage to check the royal interference. But what was to be done with John Alleyn, who had been elected warden in spite of the fact that he was a married man ?

With this great difficulty on the one side and a second royal candidate on the other, waiting to be installed, it will easily be seen that "the powers that be" were on the horns of a very considerable dilemma. During the progress of the deliberations, the wife of the warden just elected, evidently appreciating the difficulty as keenly as any one, seems to have made up her mind to solve the difficulty, and restore to her husband the qualification he had forfeited on their marriage, for she suddenly departed this life, to the grief no doubt of her husband, but to the intense satisfaction of the fellows and assistants of the College, who forthwith proceeded to re-appoint John Alleyn, the first royal candidate, to the position of warden, and the College Register makes the following mention of this extraordinary circumstance :—

"1669. March 4. The above said elecon of John Alleyn was made voyd by His Majesty's Letter under his privy signet, and upon Munday fortnight following, being y^e^ 21st y^e^ same month, at a general elecon by y^e^ master, ffellowes, and assistants, y^e^ said Mr. John Alleyn was elected warden again, he *being then a single* person according to y^e^ statutes by the death of his wife, and being next of kin to y^e^ Founder, of his blood and surname."

A tradition prevails at Dulwich that the soldiers of the Parliamentary army were suffered by their officers to disturb the remains of those that were buried there for the purpose of converting the leaden coffins into bullets. From this it may be inferred that the College of God's Gift underwent a similar fate with that of Sir Thomas Gresham, at the time when the chair of the astronomical professor was filled by Sir Christopher Wren. When one of his friends attempted to enter

in order to hear the lecture he was met at the gate by a man with a gun on his shoulder, who told him that he might spare himself the trouble of entering, for the College was *reformed* into a garrison.

THE OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—The original buildings have almost entirely disappeared. Within a dozen years of the founder's death (6th of July, 1638,) the tower displayed a sudden objection to its elevated position, and Archbishop Laud, acting in accordance with the 119th statute, directed the stoppage of the higher officials' salaries for six months in order to make the necessary repairs. The almspeople and the scholars, however, were allowed 2*s.* per week.

According to certain injunctions issued by Archbishop Sheldon in 1664, it appears that one whole wing and a portion of another had fallen to the ground.

The register of Dulwich chapel under date February 28th, 1703, has the following entry :—

"The College porch with y^e Treasury Chamber, &c, tumbled to the ground."

In 1740 the east wing was rebuilt at an expense of £3,600.

Since the College obtained the private Act in 1808, the west wing has been partially rebuilt, and extensive repairs have been made throughout the whole buildings, at an expense, in 1817, of £4,602 ; in 1821, of £3,823 ; 1831, of £6,865 ; and the alterations and repairs since carried out have been proportionately heavy. The alterations of 1831 comprised a new wing, which was designed by the late Sir Charles Barry, who had been appointed to the surveyorship of Dulwich on the 27th March in the previous year. The wing then erected has been altered and enlarged, from a design by Charles Barry, Esq., son of Sir Charles, who was elected to the office previously held by his father, by the new board of governors in 1858.

THE CHAPEL.—Like other portions of the College buildings, the chapel has undergone alterations, additions, and repairs. In the early part of 1823 it was greatly enlarged, and a gallery erected along the south side, "with a view to the accommodation of such inhabitants as should be willing to contribute towards the expense of such improvements."

The altar-piece, which was a copy of Raphael's celebrated picture of the "Transfiguration," was purchased at Christie's Auction Rooms for the sum of £60, and presented to the College by the purchaser, Thomas Mills, Esq., of Great Saxham Hall, in Suffolk.

The organ was built by Messrs. England & Whyatt, and put up by them in August, 1760. They received for it the sum of £260, together with the old organ.

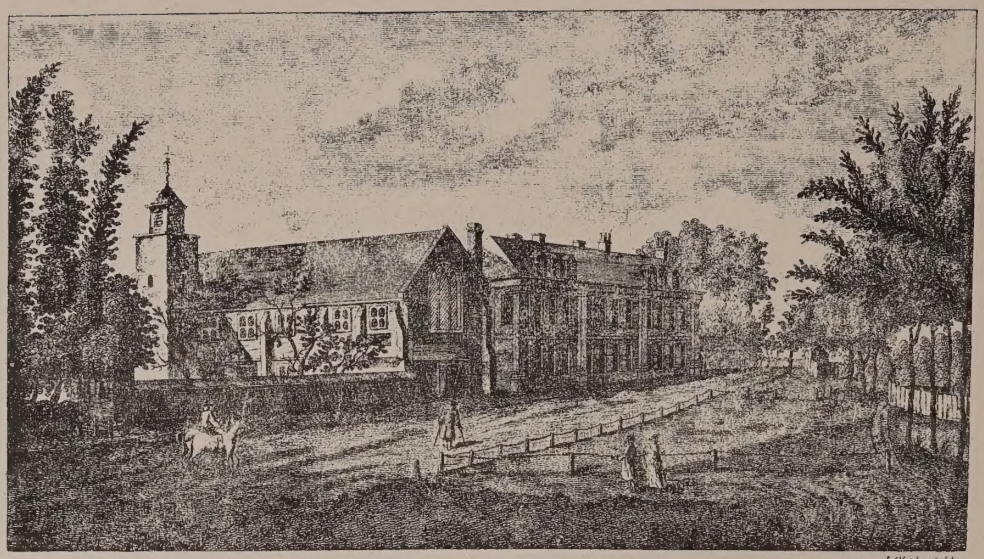
The font is of variegated marble, of an oval form, ornamented with fluting, and supported by a baluster column. It was presented in 1729 by the Rev. James Hume, a second fellow of the College, and bears the following inscription :—

VOTIVUM HOC βαπτιστηριον DEO OPT. MAX. HUMILLIME
D.D.Q. JAC. HUME. A.M. SCOTO. BRIT. HVIUS COLL. SOC. A.D.
MDCCXXIX.

On the edge of the lid is the subjoined Greek anagram, so constructed as to form the same sentence, whether read forwards or backwards :—

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.*

* "Wash (or cleanse) away Sin, not the visage only."



J. Oliphant delin

DULWICH COLLEGE.

1750.

W. Griggs, Photo-Lith.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

1830.

W Griggs, Photo-Lith

View of Dulwich College.

Taylor sculpt.

Published by J. Sewell, May 1, 1790.

1790.

Legal Proceedings.—It was a most unfortunate circumstance for the College, as has been already remarked, that in framing his statutes Alleyn attempted to extend the benefits of his Foundation to recipients other than those named in the letters patent. Having once allocated his estate for the benefit of certain specified individuals and their successors, it was hardly to be expected that these would quietly submit to the introduction of outsiders. And so it was that, after endless litigation, the charity, with a few somewhat arbitrary exceptions, was constructed as Alleyn originally intended, and not as afterwards, with more mature judgment, he had desired. It would indeed be a curious return, if all the sums of money spent by the authorities in law proceedings could be furnished ; and if the whole of it were now replaced in the massive old treasury chest at the College, each of the parishes claiming interest in the Foundation might have a splendid building forthwith erected in their midst ; but, perhaps, after all, the last state of the College would be worse than the first, for before any division could be made, the "interested" parties would inevitably go to law if only for the pleasure of depriving the other "interested" parties of their fair share !

In the 250 years of its chequered career numerous Archbishops have tried their "'prentice hands" at legislating for its welfare ; the courts have sat upon it so often and so heavily that its vital spark has almost been quenched ; Lord Chancellors have delivered solemn and weighty decisions over it ; royalty has even treated it as another Naboth's vineyard ; and the "Protector" protected it in his own rough, original manner. Its members have quarrelled amongst themselves, and the "interested" parishes have perhaps naturally pushed their "interest" to the very utmost.

Alleyn's body was scarcely cold before legal proceedings were commenced. It appears that by the founder's will his executors were directed, within two years of his death, to build ten almshouses in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and likewise ten other houses in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and his executors failing to carry out his wishes in this respect, the churchwardens of St. Botolph filed a bill against the College against the surviving executor, praying for discovery and relief. In their answer to this bill, the corporation alleged that the lands amortized to the corporation were not sufficient to bear the charge of the first foundation, and the charges incident thereto, which the founder had omitted to provide for, so that the addition of the six chaunters and thirty almspeople of the three several parishes could not be maintained by the revenue, for which cause, and also that the new addition was not warranted by law, they urged that they were not bound by law or equity to part with any portion of the College revenues for the maintenance of six minor fellows or of the thirty almspeople ; and the surviving executor stated the assets he had received and the payments he had made, and that he was content to charge himself with a moiety of the assets then in hand, £120, towards building the almshouses for the parish of St. Botolph. He thought the same sufficient, and had offered therewith to build the almshouses if the parish would provide the land ; but the parish rather desired to have the money for the benefit of the poor in some other charitable employment than to have the almshouses built, unless the allowance for the maintenance of the poor according to the ordinances could be had, and that could not be for the reasons aforesaid ; and he stated himself to be ready to prove £120 was the utmost the personal estate would produce.

In this suit it was ordered, by consent, that the defendant, the executor, should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of £120, on security to be given by the parish that the same should be duly employed, and it was further ordered that if any new addition to the estate should come to the College, or there should be an overplus thereafter of value in the College revenues, that then the defendant should be liable to apply such increase to the additional charity of the founder, as the court should think fit to

direct; and on payment of £120 to the parish the executor was discharged of the bequest.*

With respect to the pensions assigned to the thirty members, it appears that they were paid for a few years immediately following the founder's death. They were then discontinued until Archbishop Sheldon, in 1667, made the following, amongst other orders, for the regulation of the College :—

"We do therefore appoint that between Michaelmas and Christmas next ensuing the said poor shall each of them have a gown, and that from and after our Lady-day, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1669, they shall each of them weekly have their allowance in money of 6 pence per week, to be paid them as the statutes do direct, and so from year to year ever after to continue." †

This allowance in clothing and money was continued to 1723–24, with one interruption, which took place in 1676. The College then refused to make the usual payments to the thirty out-members. Archbishop Sancroft, then visitor, directed an inquiry, and thereafter ordered the warden of the College to pay two years'

* The St. Luke's almshouses had been built in Alleyn's life-time, as he laid the first brick in 1620, and in the following year placed three men and seven women therein. The houses were rebuilt in 1707, and again in 1874; and on the latter occasion they were enlarged to accommodate twenty-two persons, or twelve additional to the original foundation. Mr. J. T. Halls is the architect of the modern building.

† The injunction of Archbishop Sheldon did likewise "direct and appoint that the in-members of the College should consist of one master, one warden, four fellowes, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, twelve poor scholars; and the out-members of six assistants, and also thirty poor pensioners, namely, ten from each of the three parishes from whence the assistants are chosen; that in all votes for letting or selling of the College lands, or in any business concerning the governing and ordering of any persons or affairs of the College; that as the statutes do give the master and warden superiority of place, and to the master a casting vote when the votes are equal, so when the votes are not equal, that no vote of any major part shall be accounted good or valid unless the master or warden, or at least one of them, be of that side which hath the major part of votes; and that all business or matters, which do or may concern the said College, be proposed by the master, or, in his absence, by the warden, or else no vote to pass; for otherwise the master and warden, by a combination of the fellows and others, may be made as cyphers, who by the statutes are intended and made to be the chief and superiors." The master and usher are at the same time admonished to be more careful in their duty of instructing the scholars, "as well foreigners as the twelve poor boys of the College, and to give no correction to any but with the rod or ferall, and the same with mildness and moderation."

The injunction also contained the following, concerning the disposing of the College revenues, and the particular allowances out of the same :—

"Whereas we find divers imperfections in the way by the statutes set for the disposing of the College revenue, and in and concerning the allowance out of the same, particularly the allowances for diet to the master, warden, and fellows, poor scholars, and servants, being set down too scanty, short, and disagreeing in one place with another, many expenses being omitted which are necessary, and some appointed which never were in practice; We do therefore hereby declare, direct, and appoint that, for the time to come, till a better settlement can be established, the College revenues and profits, and the allowances out of the same, shall be disposed of and allowed after the proportions following; that is to say :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Imprimis, the master, warden, and fellows' diet to be increased from £10 apiece to £15 apiece, in all yearly	90	0	0
2. Item, the poor scholars' and eight servants' allowance, which is about 3½*d.* a piece a day, to be made to 6*d.* a day a piece, in all	182	0	0
3. Item, the poor brethren and sisters' bread and beer, to each 2*d.* a day, in all yearly	36	10	0
4. The master's pension, yearly	40	0	0
5. The warden's pension, yearly	30	0	0
6. The two first fellows' pension, yearly	24	0	0
7. The two second fellows' pension, yearly	20	0	0
8. The twelve poor brethren and sisters' allowance in money, at 4*d.* apiece per day, per annum	73	0	0
9. The twelve gowns once in two years, at 20*s.* a gown, per annum	6	0	0
10. The twelve poor scholars' apparel, yearly	30	0	0
11. The six assistants' horse-hire, yearly	3	0	0
12. The thirty out-members at 6*d.* per week apiece, yearly	39	0	0
13. Their gowns, at 20*s.* a piece once in two years, is yearly	15	0	0
14. The eight servants within the said College, together with the Bailiff of the woods and the clerk of the accounts, being servants out of the College, their wages altogether shall not exceed the sum of £56 yearly, and shall be appointed and paid to them severally, according as the master and warden shall be able to make the best and cheapest agreement with them; and if any overplus of the said £56 shall be and remain yearly, it shall be put to the common stock and dividend	56	0	0
15. Augmentation of diet upon feasting days	10	0	0
16. Four feasting days to the poor brethren and sisters	6	0	0
Sum total, yearly	£660	10	0

"So then the rents and yearly profits coming into the said College, being as we are well satisfied, one year with another, eight hundred pounds a year at this present, and there being at this time full one hundred pounds in stock in the College chest, as the statutes require, there will remain after all these allowances defrayed, over and above the said £660 10*s.*, the sum £139 10*s.*, which we do direct to be disposed as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1. For placing out boys to the university and to be apprentices, yearly	40	0	0
2. For the reparation of Camberwell high-ways, according to the statute of the College, yearly	10	0	0
3. For reparations and all other incidental charges, yearly	89	10	0

Au.

H. Griggs, Photo-Lith. Lacey.

DULWICH COLLEGE 1840.

arrears, amounting to £88. To this order all the members of the College submitted, except the third fellow, who refused to sign the accounts, and was expelled the College by the visitor. The last payment made to the thirty members was in March, 1725-26, when they received £19 10*s.* in respect of the thirty-nine parts out of 600 given them by the statutes. They did not, in fact, receive the gowns in 1725-26, for though the gowns were then ordered, they were not at that time actually bestowed, and the sum allowed for them in the audit-books appears from the College accounts to have been brought back into stock in 1730.*

In the year 1736 a suit was instituted in respect of the thirty members, as well as of the assistants; and Lord Chancellor King, in 1738, decreed that it was not competent for the founder to make the provision for the thirty members, on the ground of it not having been contemplated by the letters patent, but judgment was at the same time given in favour of the rights of the assistants. His lordship decreed "that the said Edward Alleyn, the founder of the said college, could not by his said ordinances and statutes of the 29th September, 1626, add any persons to the corporation, or make any new person a member of the said body corporate, but that he could appoint assistants to the said corporation; and doth therefore order and decree that the relators and their successors be admitted to be assistants to the corporation, according to the said ordinances and statutes, and are to be quieted in the possession thereof; but this is to be without prejudice to the defendant, the Archbishop of Canterbury, his right of visitation, or of any application to be made to him to alter, correct, or amend any of the said ordinances, or to any correction, alteration, or amendment that the said Archbishop or his successors shall or may lawfully make or ordain; and the costs of all the parties in this suit are to be paid out of the estate of the said college."

In the year 1841 an information was filed by the Attorney-General in the Court of Chancery at the instance of the commissioners for inquiring into charities, who had reported, as the result of their investigation of this charity, "that in consequence of the increase of the revenues of the College, the then payments to the poor brethren and sisters so far exceeded what could be required by them, or could have been intended by the founder, that it seemed proper to submit to the consideration of her Majesty's Attorney-General whether the opinion of a court of equity should not be taken on the propriety of extending the charity to such a degree and in such a manner as might be deemed most expedient."

The case† was heard by Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, who decided that the Court of Chancery could not interfere for the purpose of extending the charity to any other objects than the members of the corporation, and dismissed the information.

In consequence, however, of a suggestion thrown out by Lord Langdale, subsequently to his decision dismissing the information, a Grammar school was established by the College in or about the year 1841 for the benefit of the inhabitants of Camberwell, at an estimated outlay of £1000.

The vexed question of the rights of the assistants cropped up again in 1851. The assistants, upon the vacancy of the office of warden about that time, proposed to the master and fellows that the right of nominating candidates should be impartially shared, and that the master and fellows should nominate one and the assistants another. This offer was refused, and the six assistants, acting in concert, succeeded in returning against the College both candidates, one of whom of course was elected. The College then refused to swear in the successful candidate, and he thereupon

* Charity Commissioners' Report, 1834.
† Attorney-General *v.* Dulwich College, 4 Beavan's Reports, p. 255.

applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel his being sworn in. To thisthe College made a return, raising the point as to the votes of the assistants; and the whole question was brought fully before the court, and argued at great length, and the unanimous judgment of the court was pronounced in favour of the assistants.*

STATE OF EDUCATION UNDER OLD CORPORATION.—Dulwich College, as an educational establishment under the old corporation, was not a success, and its failure in this respect is not perhaps an extraordinary circumstance, when we consider how slight was the supervision and control over the school shadowed forth by the founder in his statutes and ordinances.

The visitor† is directed to appoint some learned and sufficient person to examine the children once a year, "on Monday in Whitsunweeke," and after the labours of the day he is to have a "dynner for himself *and man*;" so that if matters were not "made comfortable all round," it was not the fault of the well-meaning founder.

From a document found at Dulwich College, and now noticed for the first time, it would appear that Alleyn contemplated the appointment of a sort of board of governors, who were to possess full executive power in the management of the College

* COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER,

November, 19th, 1815.

Sittings in Banco.

Lord Campbell and Justices Pattison and Coleridge.

Lord Campbell said, "that the question arose upon the construction of the statutes, by which the founder declared there should be six assistants touching the ordering of the said College, and the rents and revenues thereof, which assistants were to be the churchwardens for the time being of three parishes mentioned in the statutes. Then, there being these six assistants, the Court were to see what provision was made for the election of warden. That was provided for by the 15th statute, whereby the founder declared that, on the day of the election of warden, the master, fellows, and assistants (classing the assistants with the fellows) were to meet, and, after going to the chapel, were to proceed to the election of a new warden. Who were to elect? Why, the master, fellows, and assistants. There were no electors pointed out, except those referred to in the 15th and 20th statutes. Upon the construction of that statute, therefore (the 15th), he had no doubt that the assistants had a voice in the election of the warden. The 20th statute provided for the case where the office of master and warden might be vacant at the same time. In that case the senior fellow was, within twenty-four hours, to give notice thereof to the assistants, to make speedy repair to the College within three days, to join with the fellows in the election. Then it was said the other statutes ought to be looked at, and it was argued that it was improbable that the founder would call on the churchwardens of the three parishes to exercise this power of election. But he (Lord Campbell) did not see the force of the objection, especially when it was recollected that the founder was born in one of the parishes, and had property in the other two, and that at that time of day men of the greatest note in the parish were appointed to the office of churchwarden. The Court were then referred to the 41st statute, which provided that the assistants should twice in the year proceed to the College to look through the accounts of the warden, and be present at the College when the master and warden should be elected. That statute confirmed the interpretation which he (Lord Campbell) had put on the 15th and 20th statutes. They were to be present at the election. But what were they to do? No duty was assigned to them, such as that of holding the box for receiving the lots; in fact, they had nothing to do but to join in the election, as provided by the 15th section. If there were a doubt on the subject, which he (Lord Campbell) did not see, the usage which had prevailed ought to be regarded. That usage was set out in the writ, and not traversed by the return, that the assistants always, from the time of the foundation, had been accustomed to join in the election of the warden on the occasion of a vacancy. When usage was found to be contrary to the express words of a charter or by-laws it went for nothing; but if it could be supported by the charter or by-laws, it ought to be supported Here the assistants had enjoyed their power contemporaneously with the charter down to the present time, and, in such a case, usage was properly allowed to give an interpretation to the words of the statutes. A distinction must be drawn between the assistants and the chanters appointed by the second statute. They (the chanters) were put on the footing of fellows, and were made members of the corporation. But the founder had no power to add members to the corporation, for the other members had acquired a vested right in the funds. Lord King had therefore held that the chanters were improperly appointed; but he also held that, though the founder could not add to the members of the corporation, he could appoint assistants. This was a solemn adjudication that assistance were well created."

A peremptory *mandamus* was thereupon awarded.

† Item 83, St. and Ord.—"I ordaine that the visitor of the said College for the time being shall appoint, at his discretion, some learned and sufficient person that is a divine, to repair to the said College yearly, on the Monday in Witsunweek to appose, visit, and examine the poore schollars in their learning, and how they do profitt therein, as also how they are instructed in matters of religion, and of the worship and service of Allmightie God, the said person, so appointed by the visitor, to have att every such his repaire to the said College, his dynner for himself and his men, to be found at the charge of the said College, together with meat for their horses; and the said person so appointed is to acquaint the visitor with his proceeding at every such time, and what he thinketh fitt to be amended, touching the education of the said schollers, to the end the visitor may admonish the master, warden, senior and junior fellowes of the said College thereof, and require them to be more careful therein, for the time to come."

estates, an appointment which, if made, would no doubt have proved a healthy check over the members of this close corporation. The danger to which a body of this kind is inevitably exposed, was well stated by Mr. Rolt, in his indictment against the corporation before the Archbishop of Canterbury in April, 1850. "The gentlemen of the College are subject," said the learned gentleman, "to the infirmities of human nature, and unless these infirmities are controlled by powers given for the purpose, the natural tendency of the parties would be to benefit themselves rather than the other members of the College." This was plain speaking, amounting to a truism, but it was peculiarly appropriate nevertheless.

And in apportioning the blame, we feel that a large share must even be laid at the door of the generous and well-meaning, but not far-seeing founder.

"The master and warden shall be of my blood and sirname" * will account for much of the failure brought upon the institution, for with one solitary exception,† the masters appointed, owing to the naturally limited field of selection, were men of mediocre attainments, and whose chief ambition, when once installed in office, consisted in making themselves and everybody about them as comfortably ignorant or as ignorantly comfortable as they could; and it is, to say the least of it, amusing to read the very hard things that have been written concerning individuals who not unnaturally refused to aid their own disestablishment and disendowment.

A perusal of the statutes will at least convince the reader that Alleyn attached more importance to the educational department than the strictly eleemosynary part of his College. Whilst providing only for "six poore brethren and six poore sisters," he had regard to the fact that the educational benefits could not be limited to the "twelve poore scholars," and, therefore, by the 69th item of his statutes, it was ordered that the inhabitants of Dulwich should have their men-children freely taught in his College. But one of the great features of Alleyn's matured scheme was the admission of boys to his school without restriction as to the place of their birth or residence. There are numerous allusions to these "foreigners" in the founder's statutes. Provision is also made‡ in the event of "infectious or contagious sickness in Dulwich, to omitt the publique teaching of the saide schole of the inhabitants children of Dulwich, and such other foreign schollers§ as doe not lodge within the said college;" and the number of the whole school is "especially ordained not to exceed fower score at any one time." Now a school of eighty, in the year 1626, when the statutes were signed, was regarded as a large one; and Alleyn provided it, as we have seen, with a staff of masters which even at the present day would be thought liberal, namely, four—two senior and two junior fellows—to teach good and sound learning and good manners, to say nothing of the other four chaunters or junior fellows, who, amongst other duties, were to teach in handicraft such of the poor scholars as should be found unfit for the university. That Alleyn contemplated a large influx of foreigners into his school is evident enough from the fact that at the opening of the College there could not have been more than twenty-five houses in Dulwich, so that even supposing all the families of the hamlet availed themselves of the educational advantages offered, the great bulk of the scholars must inevitably have been foreigners.

* Item 3, St. & Ord.

† See account of John Allen.

‡ Item 68, St. & Ord.

§ These foreign scholars were "to paie the schoolmaster and usher such allowance as the master and warden shall appoint," which was to be divided into three parts, "whereof the schoolmaster shall have two parts, and the usher one part."

A reference to this "foreign" element was made by the founder in his diary under date June 15th, 1620:—"Mem.—That Mr. Rogers sent this daye his three sones att board and schooling for £12 per annum a peace," and again under date September 12th, 1620, "This day Mr. Woodward's sone came to sojorne and be taught here at £20 per ann.;" and reference was also made by Archbishop Sheldon in his injunction dated October, 1667; but practically the "foreign" element disappeared from the College after the founder's death until the establishment of the Grammar School in 1842.

While we are upon this subject, it may be well to correct a very prevalent error. It seems not to be generally known that the much talked-of privileges of the beneficiary parishes have in fact no place in the letters patent. The limitation to the four parishes in the appointment of the poor scholars and almspeople is first mentioned in Alleyn's Deed of Foundation, that is, in September, 1619, but we hear nothing whatever of the "assistants" from the three outlying parishes till seven years later.

Indeed, with respect to both these privileges, or restrictions, the real "intention" of the founder is for the first time clearly defined in the statute of 1626. They both rest on exactly the same authority (so far as the founder is concerned) with the establishment of the school for eighty boys in Dulwich, and with that they must stand or fall.

And if the views of the founder were somewhat ambitious as regards the number of scholars, they were equally so as to the curriculum. "Good and sound learning, wryting, reading, grammar, musique, and good manners"* is not by any means an unattractive bill of fare; but all is not told yet, for although the number of foundation boys was limited to twelve, it was ordained by Alleyn that "the schollers, fitt and capable for the universitie,"† should at the age of eighteen be sent thither,‡ even to the extent of four at one time; and during their eight years' residence at the university the "fower poore schollers" were to be paid "so much yearly a piece," as shall be thought sufficient§ for their maintenance; and Alleyn's wishes as to the character of the education he was anxious should be given is clearly laid down in the 77th item of his statutes:—"I ordaine that the master and usher of the said school, shall teach and instruct the schollers thereof according to the rule and precepts of the grammar allowed in England, and to teach and instruct in such other books as are commended by publique auchoritye, and are usually taught in the free grammar scholes of Westminster and Paules."‖

And as an encouragement to the scholars at the university, Alleyn ordered that "such poore schollers as proceed to be Bachelor or Master of Arte shall receive five pounds at the several times of taking either of the said degrees; and I ordain and establish that if any of the said twelve schollers which shall be sent or put to the university as aforesaid, shall be afterwards capable to have a fellowship in the said College, that then whensoever any fellowshippe in the said College is void, iff any one yt hath beene any of the said poore schollers, will stand for the said fellowship, and desire that, he shall forthwith be admitted thereunto, without any lots or further election to be made of him, he taking the oath before subscribed, and observing the lawes ¶ of the said college."

L'homme propose mais Dieu dispose. Alleyn's grammar school was a grand and noble scheme, but its realisation was a miserable and lamentable failure. "Foreigners" were but partially admitted to its cloisters, the "men-children of the inhabitants of Dulwich" were not "freely taught" as ordered; boys were not sent to the university as Alleyn had ordained, for in 250 years only eighteen had been so treated; and if any additional fact were wanted to complete the lamentable failure of a noble scheme, it is this, that during 250 years three "poore schollers" only could be found to claim a fellowship in the College, by virtue of having proceeded to the degree of B.A. or M.A., and the school was dwarfed into a miserably small class, miserably taught.

* Item 65, St. & Ord.
† Item 80, St. & Ord.
‡ Item 81, St. & Ord.
§ From 1619 to 1650 none were sent to the university; from 1650 to 1690, 12; from 1619 to 1714, none; from 1714 to 1770, 6; since 1770 to 1857, none. The last boy sent to the university had £25 a year for eight years.
‖ Item 82, St. & Ord.
¶ Three "poore schollars" have claimed the privilege here provided, viz., Roger Bailey (St. Botolph's) in 1666, third fellow; Benjamin Bynes (St. Saviour's) in 1689, first fellow; and William Swan (St. Luke's) in 1752, second, and afterwards first fellow.

Poor Alleyn !—it is well that he did not live to see his "poore brethren and sisters" wax fat and his grand school grow lean, and the representatives of his power nodding over their books !

And if the higher education was a failure, so also, though not perhaps to the same extent, was that given to the less forward boys destined for mercantile pursuits,* and the agitation which preceded the dissolution of the old corporation initiated and mainly conducted by the boys who had—or, shall we say—had not received their education at God's Gift College.

In 1841, the "old boys" enrolled themselves into a society, called the "Dulwich College School Association,"† for mutual assistance and co-operation, and as evidence that at that time the members had no hostile intention, it may be mentioned that the master of the College consented to act as patron, whilst the offices of treasurer, president, and vice-president were respectively held by fellows of the College. No sooner was the society formed than facts of the most startling character concerning "old boys"—their education and present condition—were gathered together. The following extract from the report of a committee (Feb., 1844), appointed by the association to investigate the state of affairs, throws considerable light upon this painful subject:—

"Your committee * * * * are sure that any respectful application to the College would meet with attention, as they cannot conceive it possible the gentlemen of the College are fully aware of the general state of ignorance of the boys at leaving the school.

"They are distressed to observe the description of trades selected by the College, which are, with few exceptions, as is the education at present given, and as little calculated to advance the boys in after life. They cannot withhold their apprehension for the stability of the association, if the five last youths who have fulfilled their indentures are to be taken as specimens of what the society is hereafter to be composed, for they can scarcely earn their daily bread.

"They are sure the founder never contemplated, when he so amply provided for the education of the boys (viz., that of fitting them for the university, and hence qualifying them to become fellows of God's Gift College), that after the lapse of two hundred years, three successive boys should be, one a tailor, one a shoemaker, and the other a tinker !—trades requiring no education, and therefore judiciously selected by the College.

"Yet such is the lamentable case of those who have last come amongst us. No less painful is it to them on reviewing the list of fifty-one of those who have left the College within the last thirty years, to observe how few there are who have made any advancement in life, contrasted with those who are otherwise placed. It is this distressing picture that your committee are desirous you should be rightly informed of, and they feel persuaded you will adopt the measure they suggest, viz., memorialize the College.

"Your committee think the College must have overlooked the anxiety of the founder, when they provided for the education of the village children and 'foreigners' by erecting the 'Grammar School of God's Gift' and appointing a master capable of carrying out the education stated in the prospectus of the grammar school,‡ whilst

* The number of boys apprenticed down to the year 1833 was as follows:—From 1619 to 1636, none; 1637 to 1700, 52; 1701 to 1799, 124; 1800 to 1833, 52. The sum of £155 was usually laid out on each boy in the following manner:—£30 to the master at binding; an outfit of £20 to the boy in money and clothes; £10 a year during his apprenticeship for clothing and washing; and at the end of the apprenticeship, if a certificate of good conduct was obtained, a further sum of £35.

† Mr. James Phillips, of Plumber Street, City Road, was unanimously appointed Honorary Secretary of the Society, which he had been mainly instrumental in organising, and the thousand-and-one acts of kindness done in stealth to the poor and suffering, who could claim connection with Dulwich, have rendered his name a pleasant memory to all old Dulwich boys.

‡ The College Grammar School, here alluded to, was erected in 1842. It was situate a short dis-

that of the boys of the College is limited to the first class of the prospectus which admits the scholar at two pence per week."

The case, as presented by this report, is lamentable enough, and we fear but too true; indeed, the evidence furnished to the writer from many sources all tend to confirm the picture sketched above, and though the staff existing in 1844 could hardly be held responsible for the accumulated sins of many years, they were sadly at fault nevertheless. No corporation ever invoked destruction so surely as did that of "God's Gift College" at Dulwich.

Slight concessions, indeed, were made—the grammar school above mentioned was one of them,—but no improvement took place within the walls of the establishment. Lax discipline, absent masters,* careless boys, and an utter contempt for outside opinion—all tended to hasten on the inevitable crisis. The memorial presented by the old boys was regarded by the authorities as a piece of unwarrantable impertinence, as will be seen by the following reply transmitted to the memorialists :—

"To the Members of the Dulwich College School Association.

"GENTLEMEN,

"WE have received your memorial and reports, and regret that they contain many statements and expressions which are neither warranted in fact nor ought to have been made by the parties from whom the memorial and reports have originated, and which, we are sorry to say, preclude our entering into any discussion of various particulars therein contained. As to the education of our boys, the members of the College have endeavoured to do their duty to the fullest extent. They believe they have done so, and have acted according to the true spirit of the statutes, especially as explained by the injunctions of their Visitors.

"We, therefore, cannot admit of any interference, direct or indirect, by those gentlemen who have received their education at the College, either as to the time or manner of placing out the scholars. Notwithstanding, we assure them, that whatever our opinion may be with regard to many parts of the memorial and reports, the College will never lose sight of any suggestion nor observation, from whatever quarter it may come, which can in any way tend to benefit the scholars committed to our charge.

"We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants.

"George John Allen.
"J. G. N. Alleyne.
"C. Howes.
"J. Vane.
"W. L. Chaffy.
"E. A. Giraud."

Further agitation followed, and memorials and deputations were made to the College authorities, but without effect; and in 1846, so wide had the breach become between the School Association and the College, that the master, warden and fellows withdrew from their connection with such reforming zealots, and open war—war to the knife—was declared; whereas timely concession would certainly for a time have averted those radical changes which afterwards overtook the College.

tance from the old College, to the north-west, and over the entrance was the inscription "The Grammar School of God's Gift College, Dulwich," surmounted by the Alleyn arms.

The building was afterwards used for the scholars of the lower school.

* A story is told of a boy called upon to receive punishment for not touching his cap on meeting the master in the village. "If you please, sir," remarked the boy, "I didn't know you, indeed I didn't;" and no wonder, for his master had been away for three months!

In May, 1848, a memorial setting forth the case against the College was presented to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the substance of which was as follows :—

"That owing to the deficient education received the boys were only apprenticed to very inferior trades ; * that since 1770 no boy had been sent to the University ; that the statute † requiring a 'school form and order of prayer to be said and observed every morning in the said school by the scholars thereof, kneeling on their knees, the master and usher of the said school, or one of them, to be continually thereat,' had been wholly disregarded for at least twenty-five years to the knowledge of the memorialists ; and that as the form of prayer was evidently intended to be observed at the commencement of the school hours, the memorialists drew attention to the fact that though the school was opened shortly after six o'clock, they never saw either master or usher in the school before nine ; and further, that if the boys were required to say any lesson at all as the result of their three hours' study, it was generally to the schoolmaster or usher while in bed, and that both schoolmaster and usher had been absent together from the school for weeks together, notwithstanding the express prohibition of such an occurrence by the founder ; ‡ that the boys are not kept in the school till the age of 18 as required § before putting them to 'good and sweete trades,' but are sent away at the age of 14, and put to inferior trades."

The Archbishop took time to consider the points raised by the association, but before an answer had been received, the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, took the matter up, and presented for his Grace's consideration a carefully prepared case ; whereupon the College was required to make a statement, and the whole facts were ably and thoroughly argued by eminent counsel before his Grace the Archbishop and Dr. Dodson, his assessor, on the 12th and 13th April, 1850 ; when his Grace, after great consideration, pronounced judgment, or rather issued his injunction, securing to the boys an improved education, and providing for one or more of them being sent to the Universities, as follows :—

"John Bird, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan Visitor of the College of God's Gift, in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey,

* It was stated by Mr. Rolt, Q.C., in arguing the case of the Churchwardens of St. Saviour v. Dulwich College, in the Arches Court, April, 1850, that the majority of the boys became tailors, shoemakers, or tinmen.

† Item 75, St. & Ord.

‡ Item. 76, St. & Ord.

§ Item. 82, St. & Ord.

Archbishop Wake, by his "orders, rules, and injunctions," bearing date December 19th, 1724, made important alterations in the course of instruction, time of leaving, &c. We extract the following :— "That the school, not having answered the intention of the founder, the churchwardens of the parish, from whence the election of poore scholars is to be made, shall send to the College a list of three or four boys as near as may be equally indigent, who, over and above the qualifications mentioned by the founder, shall appear to have been instructed in the Church Catechism, as well as able to read in the New Testament, out of whom the master and warden shall choose two. That considering how few hours schooling are required by the statute, the master, or usher in his absence, be very cautious in granting leave for play on any other than church and state holidays. That neither the school-master or usher be absent above one day in the week without leave from the master, warden, and major part of the fellows, under their hands in writing, under pain of the forfeitures prescribed by the 44th statute. That the school-master, every week before Whitsuntide, do attend the visitor with a list of the twelve boys, their respective ages, standing, and degree of learning ; that some learned divine may be sent to appose, visit, and examine the poor scholars on their learning, and how they profit therein, as also how they are instructed in matters of religion, and of the service and worship of Almighty God. That if at the age of 14 a boy be judged incapable of being qualified for the university, to be taught the vulgar arithmetic and to write a good hand, and at a competent age be put out to some trade of the better sort agreeable to such an education ; and that the warden be in a more particular manner charged with the care of providing such a master as may be approved of by the society, one of an unblemished character, strictly sober and virtuous, and a constant frequenter of the Established Church, it being of the last importance and that upon which their future well-being does in so great a measure depend ; and that an entry be made in a register to be kept for that purpose, of the master's name, trade, and place of habitation, and the sum of money given with each boy, that the same may appear wh never called for ; and every boy, who shall hereafter serve the whole time of his apprenticeship with diligence and honesty, shall, at the expiration thereof, upon a proper certificate from his master, be entitled to the sum of £5 from the said College."

"To the Master, Warden, Fellows, and Assistants of the said College, Greeting.

"Whereas, complaint having been made to us by petition from the two senior Wardens of the Parish Church of Saint Saviour, Southwark, in the said County of Surrey, being two of the Assistants of the said College of Dulwich, that in the management of the school of Dulwich College aforesaid, the intention of the Founder was not fully carried out, inasmuch as the twelve poor scholars do not receive such instruction as would fit them, according to their capacities, either to be placed out as apprentices, or to be sent to the Universities for the completion of a learned education, which intention ought to be carried into effect as nearly as the altered circumstances of the times permit: Now we, having taken the matter of the said petition into our consideration, do hereby decree and direct, that the following changes shall be made in respect to the education of the poor scholars:—

"First. That further accommodation shall be provided for the scholars by applying for that purpose such part of the standing balance as was carried over at the last audit in respect of the lapsed shares of surplus revenue, or as much of the same as shall be required.

"That, in all future distributions of the surplus revenue, a due proportion be reserved for the benefit of the poor scholars.

"That, in regard to their education and preferment, all the boys shall receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin grammar as heretofore, indiscriminately until they attain the age of 14 years; and that such of the boys as shall not be kept in College under the regulation next mentioned, shall be put out as apprentices at that age.

"That a portion of the boys to be selected by the master, warden, and fellows on account of their talent or application, and not exceeding at any one time four in number, shall be allowed to remain in the College until the age of 15 or 16 years, and, during such extended period of their residence in the College, shall receive, in addition to the education in the College school, such instruction as shall be considered most beneficial, with a view to their being placed in higher positions of society (that is to say), instruction in surveying, chemistry, civil engineering, or any of the applied sciences, according to the respective capacities, and that they be put out accordingly as soon as opportunity shall offer, not later than the age of 16 years, except in any particular case where superior talent and other circumstances may appear to render it probable that the interest of the individual would be better consulted by a classical education, until the age of 18 years, and by his being then sent to the University.

"That such extended instruction be afforded at the expense of the College, either by the attendance of professors or other extra teachers at the College, or by arrangements for the attendance of the boys, while resident in the College, at some practical educational establishment, such as King's College or the London University, and that all expenses attendant thereon be considered as expenditure on account of the poor scholars.

"That suitable allowances (either annually or in gross) be made to the boys by way of preferment at their departure from the College, as well those put out apprentice as those otherwise put forth or sent to the University, regard being had to the nature of the respective occupations and positions, and to the extent of benefit to which the poor scholars, as members of the corporation, are entitled out of the surplus revenue.

"And we do direct, that the scale of such allowances be submitted to us as visitor aforesaid, as soon as the working of this scheme shall enable you the said master, warden, and fellows so to do.

"And we do hereby further decree and direct, that the costs and expenses on both sides, attending this matter, be paid out of the funds of the said College.

"And we do likewise hereby direct you, and every of you, to register or cause to be registered this our decree in the book wherein the acts of your said College are registered; and that you carefully place this, our original decree, among the archives of said College."

But this concession was not sufficient to satisfy the feeling which had been aroused, and in July, 1854, Mr. Hare visited the College as inspector under the Charity Commissioners, to institute further inquiry; and the commissioners in February, 1856, issued their scheme, which involved a complete reconstruction of the foundation; and an Act of Parliament was passed in 1857, embracing many of the points shadowed forth in the previous scheme.

Income of the College.—The annual income of the College was estimated by the founder at £800,* but at different times subsequent to his decease it fell much below that amount.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, however, a gradual increase set in, and this progressively continued until 1728, when it had risen to £1368 18*s.* 3*d.*, the expenses amounting to £985 16*s.* 8*d.* But the most rapid augmentation has taken place since 1808, when an Act of Parliament† (48 Geo. III. cap. 116) was passed, enabling the master, warden, fellows, &c., in their corporate capacity, to grant building leases of their estates for eighty-four years. The Act also empowered the authorities to extend the term of certain leases, which had been granted for sixty-three years, by twenty-one years, the possessors of such leases trusting to the "honour and good faith of the College not to take any undue advantage," the College by the original foundation not being authorised to grant any lease for a longer term than twenty-one years. The fines or premiums under this Act were to be applied (in aid of a fund of £5600 in the Three per Cents. already accumulated) in repairing the said College, or in rebuilding the same either on the present site, or on such other part of the estates belonging to the College, as the visitor thereof for the time being might approve.

In 1833 the annual income amounted to £7881 10*s.* 7*d.*, and the dividend on each share in respect of the surplus fund had risen to £14 15*s.*, and out of it each of the twelve poor brethren and sisters, besides clothing, excellent lodging and maintenance in and from the College, received £134 11*s.* 10½*d.* per annum.‡

It appears from the report of the commissioners that the fines received under the first schedule of the Act were partly expended in redeeming the land-tax—the Camberwell part of Dulwich absorbing in the redemption £1294 17*s.* 9*d.*, and the Lambeth part £526 12*s.*

According to the original statutes, the revenue of the College, then "amounting to £800 or thereabouts," was directed by the founder to be separated into two portions; of which £600 was to be appropriated in discharge of the pensions to members, diet, &c.;

* The real estate embraced the manor and nearly the whole of the hamlet of Dulwich, comprising about 1300 acres of land there, and house property in the parishes of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and St. Luke, Old Street. Sixty-one acres at Knight's Hill were purchased by the Governors in 1858. For detailed account of the property originally bequeathed to the College, see appendix.

† The first schedule in the Act refers to lands and houses in the parishes of St. Giles', Camberwell, and St. Mary, Lambeth, wherein leases had been granted, the rental of which amounted to £1177 10*s.* The second schedule refers to the manor of Dulwich, the parishes of Camberwell and Lambeth intermixed, and the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex. In the manor of Dulwich, the lands, houses, gardens, &c., which were then occupied, produced an annual rental of £2428 10*s.*; those in Camberwell and Lambeth intermixed £27 per annum; and the messuages (on the site of the Fortune Theatre) in the parish of St. Luke (all leased to one person) £200 per annum.

‡ Further report of the Commissioners, 1834.

and £200 for repairs, lawsuits, preferment of scholars, &c.; after which, should any part of the latter sum above £15 remain (beyond £100 to be kept in the treasury-chest against emergencies), the same was to be divided into 600 parts, and at every yearly audit, on the 4th March, to be distributed to the members of the College in certain specified proportions. In all these arrangements the founder made provision as well for the statutory members of the College as for the chanters, or junior fellows (who were never appointed), and the thirty out-pensioners, who were not recognised after 1726. The intended allowances to these parties were in consequence thrown back annually into the surplus fund arising from the unexpended part of the £200. From the schedule of the receipts and payments of the College in 1832, reported by the commissioners,* the surplus fund was then divided as follows :—

Surplus Fund.	Parts.	£	s.	d.
To the master	40	590	0	0
„ warden	30	442	10	0
„ 1st fellow, preacher	12	177	0	0
„ 2nd „ schoolmaster	12	177	0	0
„ 3rd „ usher	10	147	10	0
„ 4th „ organist	10	147	10	0
Twelve brethren and sisters, 1–12th, being £134 11s. 10½	109½	1615	2	6
The churchwardens, assistants	3	44	5	0

The above sums were paid to the respective parties in addition to their ordinary salaries and allowances.

List of Masters and Wardens.—The following lists contain the names of the masters and wardens of the College from its foundation to the dissolution of the corporation :—

Masters.

	A.D.
Thomas Alleyn	1619
Matthias Alleyn	1631
Thomas Alleyn	1642
Ralph Alleyn	1668
John Alleyn	1678
Richard Alleyn	1686
John Alleyn	1690
Thomas Alleyn	1712
James Alleyn†	1721
Joseph Allen‡	1746
Thomas Allen	1775
William Allen	1805
Lancelot Baugh Allen	1811
John Allen	1820
George John Allen	1843

* 29th, a Further Report, p. 919.

† There is a portrait in the College of Mr. James Alleyn, who was warden in 1712, and master in 1720, and the inscription beneath his portrait states that he "Was six feet high,"—
Skilful as a Skaiter, a Jumper, ATHLETIC, and Humane."

‡ It was objected against Anthony Allen, a candidate for the office of warden in 1670, that his name was spelt differently from that of the founder, and he was, therefore, held to be disqualified; but that objection was afterwards overruled.

WARDENS.

Matthias Alleyn	1619
Thomas Alleyn	1631
Ralph Alleyn	1642
John Alleyn	1669
Elias Alleyn	1678
Richard Alleyn	1680
John Alleyn	1686
Thomas Alleyn	1690
James Alleyn	1712
John Alleyn	1721
William Allen	1731
Thomas Allen	1735
Henry Allen	1740
Joseph Allen	1745
James Allen	1746
Thomas Allen	1752
William Allen	1775
Lancelot Baugh Allen	1805
John Allen	1811
Jeffry Thomas Allen	1820
George John Allen	1842
John Gay Newton Alleyne	1843
Richard William Allen.	1851

PENSIONERS UNDER ACT OF 1857.

G. J. Allen, Esq., late master of the College.
R. W. Allen, Esq., late warden of the College.
Rev. C. Howes, late first fellow.
Rev. W. Fellowes, late second fellow.
Rev. W. L. Chaffy, late third fellow.
Rev. E. A. Giraud, late fourth fellow.

In addition to the above, the Six Poor Brothers and Six Poor Sisters received pensions of £150 a year, and smaller pensions and allowances were given to several servants of the old corporation.

The total amount paid in such pensions since 1857 has been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1858	6,280	14	6
1859	5,682	10	2
1860	5,272	11	3
1861	5,003	19	0
1862	4,742	15	6
1863	4,143	0	2
1864	5,314	10	7
1865	4,376	19	5
1866	4,312	16	8
1867	4,280	12	8
1868	4,248	19	0
1869	4,264	15	10
Carried over	57,924	4	9

Brought forward . . .	57,924	4	9
1870	4,110	16	4
1871	4,042	9	10
1872	3,964	19	5
1873	3,512	8	1
1874	3,467	5	1
Total	77,022	3	6

The last surviving of the Poor Brothers and Sisters of the late corporation was Mrs. Reeves, who died on the 25th of April, 1872.

Only one of the holders of the larger pensions has deceased, namely, The Rev. E. A. Giraud, who died February 16th, 1873.

JOHN ALLEN.—Our history of Dulwich under the old regime would be incomplete without some notice of its most celebrated master,* John Allen. He was born at Redfoord, near Edinburgh, on the 3rd Feb., 1771.† His father, James Allen, was a writer in Edinburgh, and his mother, Beatrix Wight, was the daughter of a respectable farmer. Allen's father died in bankrupt circumstances when he was young, but the son was enabled to complete his education by the kindness of his mother's family, and of Mr. Robert Cleghorn, a well-to-do farmer, whom she took for her second husband. Mr. Allen was apprenticed to Mr. Arnot, a surgeon in Edinburgh, with whom John (afterwards Professor) Thomson was also an apprentice. John Allen graduated at the University of Edinburgh, as M.D., in 1791; was elected warden of Dulwich College in 1811; succeeded to the mastership in 1820, and died on the 10th‡ of April, 1843, aged 73. Dr. Allen was the author of An Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England; An Inquiry into the Life and Character of King Eadwig; two notices of Dr. Lingard's History of England, printed in the *Edinburgh Review;* a Reply to Dr. Lingard's Vindication, in a short letter to Francis Jeffrey, Esq. (1827); A short History of the House of Commons, with reference to Reform (1831); Inquiry into the Tripartite Division of Titles in England, by a Layman (1833); On Church Property (1834); Vindication of the Ancient Independence of Scotland (1833); together with many articles, chiefly on historical subjects, in the *Edinburgh Review* and *Annual Register*.

Mr. Allen was associated with Jeffrey, Brougham, Sydney Smith, and others in the early days of the *Edinburgh Review*, and Lord Brougham, in after years, thus wrote of his old colleague,§ "If it be asked what was the peculiar merit the characteristic excellence of Mr. Allen's understanding, the answer is not difficult to make. It was the rare faculty of combining general views with details of facts, and thus at once availing himself of all that theory or speculation presents for our guide, with all that practical experience affords to correct those results of general reasoning. This great excellence was displayed by him in everything to which he directed his

* The following, concerning one of the masters, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 10th Jan., 1796, vol. lxvi., p. 85:—"After a few days illness, in his 83rd year, Joseph Allen, D.D., upwards of thirty years master of Dulwich College, Surrey. This advantageous and honourable office he resigned to his worthy successor, the present master, upwards of twenty-five years ago, on his marriage; which holy state was deemed by the Founder incompatible with the duty of this magisterial chair. Dr. Allen was supposed to be the last survivor of those who went round the world with Lord Anson. His conduct in public and private life was most exemplary; he was charitable, just, and liberal, full of information, friendship, and benevolence; and by his will has bequeathed £500 to the Asylum, and £500 to the Lying-in-Hospital. The rest of his ample fortune, except a few friendly and family legacies, he has left to his nephew, Mr. Richard Allen, a surgeon of great respectability in the borough of Southwark."

† Brayley gives January, 1770, as the date of his birth, but this is evidently an error.

‡ The date given by Brayley, the 3rd, is evidently an error, since the 10th is given by Sir Stephen Hammick, who attended Dr. Allen in his last illness.

§ See Historical Sketches of Statesmen in the time of George III.

mind, whether it were the political questions of the day, which he treated as practically as the veriest drudge in any of the public offices, and yet with all the enlargement of view which marked the statesman and the philosopher. He for whom no theory was too abstract, no speculation too general, could so far stoop to the details of practical statesmanship, as to give a friend, proceeding for the first time on a delicate and important mission, this sound advice:—'Don't ever appear anxious about any point, either in arguing with those you are treating with, or in trying to obtain a concession from them. It often may happen that your indifference will gain a much readier access to their minds. Earnestness and anxiety are necessary for one addressing a public assembly—not so for a negotiator.' The character of Mr. Allen was of the highest order. His integrity was sterling, his honour pure and untarnished. No one had a more lofty disdain of those mean tricks to which, whether on trifles or matters of importance, worldly men have too frequent recourse. Without the shadow of fanaticism in any of its forms, he was in all essential particulars a person of the purest morals; and his indignation was never more easily roused than by the aspect of daring profligacy or grovelling baseness. No man was a more steady or sincere friend; and his enmity, though fierce, was placable." Lord Byron, in one of his letters, has the following:—"Allen (Lord Holland's Allen—the best informed and one of the ablest men I know—a perfect Magliabecchi—a devourer, a helluo of books, and an observer of men) has lent me a quantity of Burns's unpublished, and never-to-be-published letters;" and a year before his friend's death Sydney Smith thus wrote to Lady Holland,* "I am sorry to hear Allen is not well, but the reduction of his legs is a pure and unmixed good: they are enormous; they are clerical! He has the head of a philosopher and the legs of a clergyman. I never saw such legs—at least belonging to a layman."

Another friend† thus writes of him. "I first remember and shall never forget John Allen when he came to Holland House in 1802, recommended to my father‡ by the late Lord Lauderdale, as a medical friend and companion for the Continental tour which we then made during three years in France and Spain. He was a strong, stout man, with a large head, broad face, enormous round silver spectacles before a pair of peculiarly bright and intelligent eyes, and with the thickest lip I ever remember. His accent Scotch; his manner eager but extremely good natured." Such was John Allen, as he appeared to those best able to understand and appreciate him. Imbued in early life with strong revolutionary ideas, he was an indiscriminate admirer of the French Revolution, whom even the excesses of 1793 and 1794 did not appal. His minute study of the ancient history of our own constitution, however, greatly modified his youthful predilections, if, indeed, it did not completely emancipate him from early prejudices. Mr. Allen never held any political office except that of secretary for a few months to the commissioners for treating with America in 1806. During the later years of his life Mr. Allen wrote little, dividing his time betwen Dulwich and Kensington; and whether as master of the College or confidential friend of Lady Holland, his sound practical advice was much courted and admired.

Additions to the College Endowments.—The College has received the following additional gifts at various times since its foundation:—

Dulwich Girls' School.§—By indenture, dated 31st August, 1741, James Allen, Esq., conveyed to the master, warden, fellows, poor brethren and sisters, and poor scholars, of God's Gift in Dulwich, and the successors, certain pieces of land in the

* See Holland House, vol. i.
† Major-General Fox.
‡ The late Lord Holland.
§ Now a trust of Chairman, Master, and Chaplain.

parish of Kensington, to the intent that they and their successors should for ever apply the rents (except £5 to the master for his own use, as a compensation for his trouble, and £1 6s. for a treat to the tenants on paying their rent) towards finding and providing a schoolmistress or mistresses to be resident in Dulwich, for the instructing as many poor boys to read and as many poor girls to read and sew, as to the master should seem meet, such boys and girls to be children of poor people "resiants and commorants" in Dulwich or within one mile thereof. This endowment (about £200 a-year) was restricted to girls by the Act of 1857. New school buildings, with a house for the mistress, were erected in 1866, at a cost of £2,000.

SARAH, VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND'S GIFT.*—Sarah, Viscountess Falkland, by her will, dated 25th May, 1776, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 22nd of June, in the same year, gave £300 to the master and warden in trust that they should invest the same and pay the interest thereof to the six old men and six old women pensioners of the College part and share alike, on every Christmas Day.

WHITFIELD'S GIFT.—John Whitfield, Esq., by his will, dated the 24th April, 1826, bequeathed unto the master and warden for the time being, the sum of £665 13s. 4d. upon trust to lay out the interest thereof annually in bread and potatoes, or other necessaries for the benefit of twenty poor widows of the hamlet of Dulwich.

RECENT HISTORY.

In 1857 the Act of Parliament under which the College is now governed was passed into law. The Act was founded upon a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, and was passed after careful and minute discussion in committee of the Commissioners' proposals. By section 1, the old corporation was declared dissolved, and a new governing body, consisting of nineteen governors, was appointed. Of these nineteen governors, eleven are appointed by the Court of Chancery and two by each of four interested parishes. By this Act the restriction of the eleemosynary benefits of the foundation to the four parishes is retained, in accordance with the founder's statute, and a further preference not contemplated by Alleyn is given to the parishes† in the admission of boys to the Upper and Lower Schools at Dulwich.

Three-fourths of the net income are appropriated to the educational and one-fourth to the eleemosynary branch of the charity. Section 2 continues the Archbishop as visitor; section 11 orders the following amounts to be paid annually to the retiring master, warden, and fellows, and to the poor brethren and sisters elected under the old corporation, in full satisfaction of all present and future allowances, rights, and emoluments, viz. :—

The master	£1,015
The warden	855
First and second fellows (each)	500
Third and fourth fellows (each)	466
To each of the poor brethren and sisters	150

Section 23 provides for the appointment of a permament chairman. Sections 34

* Now merged in the general fund.

† The commissioners in their scheme call attention to the enormous population of these parishes, and quote the census of 1851, which gives the following figures :—

	Pop.
aviour's	35,731
St. Botolph	12,499
St. Luke	54,055
Camberwell	54,667
	156,953

According to the census of 1871, Camberwell alone contained a population of 111,306 !

and 35 relate to the appointment of a chaplain, who is to perform divine service in the College chapel upon Sundays, and on such other days and at such time as the governors or the master with their sanction shall direct, and also such spiritual duties for the hamlet of Dulwich as were performed by the late fellows. Section 37 gives authority to the chaplain to become incumbent of any ecclesiastical district which may be formed in Dulwich; section 40 gives power to build a chapel, with the approbation of the visitor, with accommodation for masters and boys of both schools, and the almspeople and servants of the College; and also with accommodation for the inhabitants of the hamlet of Dulwich at least equal in extent to what they have heretofore enjoyed, having regard to the probable increase of population, with power to receive reasonable pew rents; sections 45 to 99 deal with the constitution of the educational branch of the College, which is to consist of an Upper and Lower School. The master of the College is to be also head master of the Upper School, and, subject to the superior authority of the governors, is to have general control of the educational branch. The emoluments to be a fixed salary of £400 a year, with a payment of £3 per annum for every boy above the number of fifty, and a moiety of the capitation fees. The boys of the Upper School to be admitted between the ages of eight and fifteen, preference to be given to children of inhabitants of any of the four parishes, but subject to such preference boys to be admitted as day scholars or boarders from other places to the extent of the accommodation afforded by the school, but no boy to remain after the age of eighteen; applications for admission to the Upper School to be made to the master of the College in writing, and a register of all applications to be kept; day boys may be partially boarded; foundation scholars not exceeding twenty-four in number may be elected and maintained at the expense* of the College. The master of the College and the under master of the Upper School are not permitted to take boarders or private pupils; the capitation fees to be £6 under fourteen years of age, and £8 above fourteen, with £2 extra for boys not belonging to the favoured parishes, but the governors have power to alter this scale from time to time.† The range of instruction embraces divinity, the usual English subjects, Latin, Greek, modern languages, mathematics, drawing, physics, mechanics, chemistry, and natural sciences; the governors may establish eight exhibitions of £100 each,‡ tenable for five years when the funds admit.

The Lower School is to be carried on at Dulwich for foundation scholars and day boys, the salary of the master to be £200 and £2 a year for any boy over fifty, and a moiety of the capitation fees; the foundation scholars§ in the Lower School to be between the ages of eight and twelve, orphans, having lost one or both parents, or in default of such then the children of poor deserving parents resident in one of the privileged parishes, an equal number being taken from each; they are to be lodged clothed, boarded, and educated at the expense of the College; children of the industrial or poorer classes of any of the four parishes to be admitted as day boys to the Lower School if over eight, and no boy to remain over sixteen; the day boys to pay capitation fees not exceeding 5*s.* a quarter for boys under fourteen, and 10*s.* a quarter over that age; when the funds admit, twelve scholarships of £40 a year each for four years may be awarded, also gratuities not exceeding six in number, or £40 in value; the instruction in the Lower School to comprise the reading and study of the

* No foundations have yet been elected to the Upper School.

† The fees are now as follows:—
For sons of residents in the privileged districts.
Under 13 years of age, £12 a year.
Above 13 ,, £15 ,,
For all others
Under 13 years of age, £15 a year.
Above 13 ,, £18 ,,

‡ Two of £50 each, and tenable for four years, have been awarded annually since 1865.

§ There are now seven foundation scholars in the lower school. The vacancies occurring during the last two years have not been filled up by the governors, pending the possible passing of a new scheme. This parish should have three foundation scholars at Dulwich, but at present has only one.

Holy Scriptures, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, Latin and modern languages, arithmetic, mathematics, and the elements of practical geometry and of mensuration, natural science, and drawing, the instruction in these subjects to bear especially on their application to the industrial arts.

In the admission of boys to either school, children of residents in Dulwich are to have preference, *cæteris paribus*, over those from other parts of Camberwell.

With respect to the eleemosynary branch of the charity, dealt with in sections 100—110, it is ordered that the number of almspeople be 24, with power to the governors to increase the number, both men and women to be selected, as far as practicable, from among respectable persons, either married or single, who shall have fallen from better circumstances into indigence, and who shall be of the age of 60 and upwards and residents of one of the four parishes;* the governors to select one out of three poor persons duly qualified, to be presented to them by the vestry of the parish entitled to the turn, and in the case of Camberwell, preference is to be given to a Dulwich resident; the almspeople to receive a weekly allowance not exceeding 20*s.*; the governors may appoint out-pensioners with stipends not exceeding 10*s.* a week.

As to the pictures, the governors, with the sanction of the members of the Royal Academy, to provide for the preservation and custody of the collection of pictures and other works of art, either in the present gallery or in some other suitable repository to be erected or provided for the purpose, at the College at Dulwich.

The New Buildings.—On the 26th June, 1866, the first stone of the new College buildings was laid. Mr. Gladstone, at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, had promised to take the principal part in the proceedings of the day, and a large and distinguished company was assembled to witness the ceremony. But at the last moment, when all were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the great orator and statesman, an ominous whisper began to spread through the company. Presently the formal announcement was made that Mr. Gladstone was prevented from performing his part, having received the royal command to present himself at Windsor to yield up the seals of office, upon the resignation of Lord Palmerston's Government. The first stone was accordingly laid by the chairman of the board of governors, the Rev. W. Rogers, and a large party of the more distinguished visitors were subsequently entertained in the picture gallery.

The new buildings were formally opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by H.R.H. the Princess, on June 21st, 1870.

The precincts of the College include an area of about 45 acres, of which nearly twenty are devoted to cricket fields and playgrounds.

The style of architecture adopted by Mr. Charles Barry, the architect, is that known as Northern Italian of the thirteenth century, of which beautiful examples are seen at Milan, Verona, Parma, Pavia, &c. The materials used are almost exclusively brick and terra-cotta of various colours. The roofs are covered with Taylor's patent dull red tiles, glass tiles being of course inserted where light is required.

The great hall forms the principal feature in this magnificent pile of buildings—the schoolrooms, residences of the master of the College and the under master of the Upper School, &c., being ranged in wings forming detached blocks, but connected with the main building on either side by means of cloisters.

The hall is on the principal floor of the building, and is approached on each side from the ground floor by spacious staircases communicating with the entrance hall and with the cloisters which connect the north and south wings of the building with

* There are at present 24 almspeople, and 16 out-door pensioners.

DULWICH COLLEGE: INTERIOR OF THE GREAT HALL.

the central block. Its length is 92 feet, its width 43 feet, and its height above 50 feet. There is a raised daïs at the eastern end, available for speeches and dramatic recitations. The great ribs of the roof are supported on pillars of red Devonshire marble, highly polished, with richly-carved stone capitals, and standing on pedestals of terra-cotta work in cream colour and light green ware of very finished and beautiful manufacture, from the works of Mr. Blashfield, of Stamford. A panelled oak dado runs all round the hall between these pedestals, while the panels between the pillars are to be gradually filled with the recorded names of scholars of Alleyn's College who shall have attained distinction in their after-studies and their future lives. The great doors on each side of the hall leading to the staircase, of carved oak, are worthy of observation. The hall (as seen in our illustration) is lighted at each end by a large mullioned window, which is filled with glass, relieved by a stained glass bordering; while the tracery contains the armorial bearings of the College. These windows were executed by Mr. Moore, of the Eckford Glass Works, Clerkenwell, and the border and other coloured parts are formed from Stamford coloured glass. The window jambs, mullions, and tracery are all of terra-cotta, enriched with modelled carving. The roof of the hall is entirely in deal. Its design is similar in style to the roofs of some of the great churches and basilicas of North Italy—that is, a waggon form; sometimes found with a single curvature from wall to wall, and sometimes, as at the great church of St. Fermo, at Verona, of several stages of curvature,—an idea which has been carried out at Dulwich. These roofs in Italy, however, are never divided into bays, as at Dulwich, and the result is a heaviness of effect which is here relieved by the circular principals springing from hammer beams supported on the marble pillars before referred to. The spandrels of the springers under the hammer-beams are filled with the armorial bearings of the College, duly emblazoned in colour, and the effect of the whole is enhanced by the simple expedient of staining its principal lines of mouldings, but leaving the natural colour of the deal in the carved or enriched features; the whole then being varnished. From the centre of the roof rises a louvre, for about 30 feet above the ridge of the roof, intended for ventilation, which, being treated externally in several stages, and terminating with a crocketed spire, forms an important and graceful feature of the exterior.

This splendid hall serves as a place of muster for the whole school every morning, and there prayers are read before the boys proceed to their several class-rooms. It is also used as a dining-hall for those of the masters and boys who desire to avail themselves of the arrangements made for this purpose, and for the great public gatherings at the annual speeches, distribution of prizes, and concerts. From 700 to 800 visitors can be readily accommodated on these occasions.

On the first floor of the central block is also the College library, to which has been transferred the curious chimney-piece originally erected in the old library, and constructed from a portion of Queen Elizabeth's state barge, which Alleyn purchased when the barge was broken up in the reign of her successor.

On the ground floor are the lecture theatre, the laboratories, and class-rooms for instruction in science. The lecture theatre, which is used for class instruction in chemistry and physics, and also for evening lectures on scientific and other subjects, will hold from 250 to 280 persons. Two well-fitted chemical laboratories give accommodation for thirty students; and there are class-rooms for instruction in physics and anatomy, and provided with the necessary apparatus and appliances.*

The contract for the new buildings (exclusive of furnishing, fittings, &c.) was taken by Mr. Downs, of Southwark, at £62,600, whilst the terra-cotta work was executed by Mr. J. M. Blashfield, of Stamford.

* There is also in the south wing a class-room for instruction in geology and physical geography.

The cost of the buildings exceeded the amount originally intended to be expended upon them, the sum from first to last amounting to about £100,000; but for this the governors have a suite of buildings which they can regard with pride—a structure at once substantial, commodious, and convenient, worthy of the prominent position which Dulwich is now rapidly taking up as one of the great public schools of England.

But it was not in the nature of things that Dulwich College should rest in peace, still less that it should be allowed to pursue the course of active beneficence on which it had newly entered without challenge and obstruction from the interested, the jealous, or the wrong-headed.

In an evil hour for themselves, as well as for Dulwich College, the Endowed School Commissioners cast covetous eyes upon the great endowment of Edward Alleyn. Availing themselves of the dissatisfaction which an increase made by the governors in the College fees had inevitably occasioned, and greatly over estimating its strength and importance, they claimed public approval for a scheme which, however lavish in promises to others, meant for Dulwich College nothing less than the destruction of its great and successful school, and the diversion of its revenues to other and untried projects. We do not intend here to enter into any discussion of a question which (we presume) is still *sub judice*. It must suffice here to say that, after several "tentative schemes" thrown out on their behalf by an "assistant commissioner" like feathers, to see which way the wind was blowing, and as completely cast adrift soon after, the Commissioners issued their First Scheme.

This scheme was received with general disapprobation, and after a period of public meetings, and memorials, and interviews, was followed by the Second Scheme "as revised after publication," and this again, after a similar process of agitation, by the Third Scheme, "as submitted to the Committee of Council on Education."

In the hands of the Committee of Council—though the Government has changed meanwhile and the Commissioners have been cashiered—it now remains.

We will only add our hope that, whatever may become of lavish promises and wild experiments, no sanction will be given by the Government to any proposals which would tend in the slightest degree to check the acknowledged success of the College, or to lower it from that high position which it has won in the face of so many difficulties amongst the great schools of the land.

Since its new birth, Dulwich College has started on an era of educational advancement, and the extraordinary increase in the number* of boys at the Upper School, and the numerous honours obtained by them in almost every competition open to our public schools,† speak eloquently, not only of the appreciation of the school throughout the districts south of the Thames, but of the great need which formerly existed there of increased educational facilities.

The increase in the Lower School has been only less remarkable because the limited extent of the accommodation in the old buildings where it is located still imposes a restriction upon its development.‡

THE MASTER OF DULWICH COLLEGE.

Any history of Dulwich College, or indeed of the Parish of Camberwell, would be imperfect and unsatisfactory, if it failed to include some account of the life and life's

* From 130 at Midsummer, 1869, when one wing of the new buildings was first brought into use, to 550 at the present time.

† See List of Honours in the Appendix.

‡ See Tables of the number of boys in both schools in the Appendix.

Yours faithfully
Alfred L. Carver

work of the distinguished man who, since the re-organization of the College in 1858, has held the office of Master.

Under any circumstances, the holder of that important office, especially as being at the same time Head Master of such a school as the Upper School has now become, would attract to himself a great deal of public interest; but in Dr. Carver's case the public recognize not merely the dignified Head of the College, and the able Head Master of a flourishing and successful school, but the man who has done more than any other to further higher education in South London; and they feel that it is to his high character, great talents, and indomitable energy, that they are indebted for all that is useful and valuable in Dulwich College, for the success of the school as a place of education, for the public school spirit and high moral tone of the boys, and the excellent discipline, the effects of which are observable in the conduct of the boys, as well outside as inside the school; in short, for the position morally, socially, and intellectually, which Dulwich College has in such a short time reached among the great public schools of England. A brief sketch will be sufficient. What the school is tells best what Dr. Carver is, and what he has done.

The Rev. Alfred James Carver, D.D., Master of Dulwich College, is the only son of the Rev. James Carver, M.A., and was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, March 22nd, 1826. Dr. Carver was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. As an undergraduate he gained a Foundation Scholarship at Trinity College, the Bell University Scholarship, and many College prizes for English and Latin composition and declamations and other subjects. In 1849 he obtained a high place in the First Class in Classics and Second Class Honours in Mathematics. He subsequently obtained the prize for an English Essay, open to Bachelors of Arts, and the Burney Theological Prize of one hundred guineas.

Shortly after taking his degree he accepted a Fellowship and Classical Lectureship at Queen's College, Cambridge, and held this office till his marriage, in 1853, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Peek, Esq., of Balham Hill, Surrey. In the same year he was chosen Sur, or Second Master, of his old school, St. Paul's, and remained in that post till his election, in 1858, to the Mastership of Dulwich College. As Sur-Master of St. Paul's, Dr. (then the Rev. Mr.) Carver retained the high reputation which he had won at the University, and many old Paulines bear hearty testimony to the esteem and affection with which he was regarded not merely by his colleagues and pupils, but by all who knew him. He was no less successful in the discharge of the duties of another office which he held during part of his Sur-Mastership—that of the curacy, with practically sole charge, of the Parish of St. Olave's, Old Jewry. In the years 1857 and 1858 he held the important post of Examiner for Honours in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge.

In 1858, on the re-organization of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich, Dr. Carver was elected Master of the College and Head Master of the Upper School in the same, being the first Master of the College who did not bear the name of Alleyn, or Allen, and the first Master who was allowed to marry.

At the time of Dr. Carver's appointment the schools over which he was to preside had not yet been called into existence, and it would not have been an easy task to predict what the future of those schools would be. The history of the past showed that, in spite of all Edward Alleyn's precautions, the great school which he wished to found soon became a wretched failure, and, notwithstanding the interference of successive Archbishops of Canterbury, it had proved impossible to make Dulwich a place of higher, or even of moderate education. The state of affairs in 1858, however, gave a somewhat more hopeful prospect. The Act of Parliament distinctly made the School the most important feature of the foundation, and the wealth of the endowment gave

reason to believe that the new schools, if well organized and well managed, would prove a success; but what the exact *status* of those schools would be—whether the Upper School was to be made what is now known as a school of the first grade, and to take its place among the schools after which Alleyn modelled it, Winchester, St. Paul's, Westminster, and Merchant Taylors', or to become the middle-class grammar school, something a little better or a little worse than the Classical and Commercial Academy—was a question which the future alone could decide, and which most of all depended on the new Master of the College.

In the hands of a less able or less energetic man than Dr. Carver it seems most likely that, in spite of its rich endowment, Dulwich College as a school would never have risen above mediocrity. To insure success there were needed not only a thorough understanding and correct appreciation of the educational requirements of the time and the neighbourhood, but the utmost promptitude and resolution in seizing the opportunity for action.

A new era in education was just then commencing. Some of the most valuable and important posts under Government had lately been thrown open to public competition, and there was no question that this movement must extend further. The subjects of examination for these competitions embraced many branches hitherto little attended to in the great schools, and even in the Universities increasing importance was given to what are called modern subjects; and to attain success in any path of life, a liberal education was becoming more and more an indispensable condition, and no school could hope for success unless it conformed to the demands of the age.

In the neighbourhood of Dulwich, and within easy distance of the College, were to be found, more perhaps than in any suburb of London, a very large number of professional men and others of moderate incomes, to whom it was all important that their sons should receive a thoroughly good education, and who at the same time would have found it impossible to send their sons to the more expensive schools, even if in those schools they could have found the sort of education they wanted. Dr. Carver saw that what was needed at Dulwich was a school of the highest type, and yet a school of a very different character from the old classical schools.

Though a distinguished classical scholar himself, he had, as has been mentioned, taken honours in mathematics, and had from his boyhood been devoted to the study of Physical Science. He was no doctrinaire to insist on one particular course of study being forced on all boys, whatever might be their capacity or destination in life, and he aimed at establishing a school in which boys should be thoroughly prepared, as far as that can be done at school, for any future which the circumstances made suitable or necessary for them. This desire to establish the course of study at Dulwich on a broad and liberal basis did not, however, blind him to the true function of a school, nor lead him to think of making Dulwich College a place of technical education for those who left it without the intention of pursuing their studies further elsewhere. He knew that the true function of the schoolmaster is not so much to teach as to educate, to draw out, and develop all that is best in a boy, to train him to think for himself, and to make his mind adaptable and receptive, quick to understand and take in and make use of the instruction, technical or otherwise, given to him after leaving school, and to profit by experience on his way through life. With these sound and broad views as to the plan of the future schools, Dr. Carver, without hesitation, undertook the onerous task of carrying out his plans. The difficulties which almost unceasingly since 1858 have arisen to interfere with the development of the College seemed neither probable nor even possible then, or Dr. Carver, with all his energy and determination, might well have shrunk from his

task. And though it was evident that all that Dr. Carver aimed at could not be effected without earnest and exhausting work, and a severe and long continued struggle, there was reason to hope that the work and the struggle would not be in vain, but be well repaid by the satisfaction of giving to South London what had so long been a want, a thoroughly good school. To encourage him in his undertaking Dr. Carver had on his side youth and an unusual amount of health and strength. He was not wholly dependent on the emoluments of his office, and felt that he could, if necessary, use his private means to further the interests of the College.* He looked upon the carrying out of Edward Alleyn's wishes for the establishment of a great school for South London as a noble and sacred work well worth the devotion of his whole life, and chose it for his life's work. It was to him a labour of love, upon which he entered with a full sense of its difficulty and responsibility, but confident of himself and of his ability to overcome all obstacles and to command success, if success could be gained by the entire devotion of his time, and thoughts, and powers, to this one great work. Since 1858 Dr. Carver's life has been so bound up and interwoven with the recent history of the College, which is given elsewhere, that it is needless to do more here than to summarize briefly what the results of his seventeen years' labours at Dulwich have been.

Dr. Carver, on his appointment as Master of Dulwich College, found, as the sole nucleus, if nucleus it can be called, of the future schools, the twelve poor scholars, who were receiving a most meagre and unsatisfactory education under the old corporation. He is now at the head of two schools numbering between them over seven hundred boys, and each in its own way eminently useful and successful, whether tested by the increase in numbers and the demand for admission, or by the successes gained by Dulwich boys at the Universities, Civil Service, Woolwich, and other public competitions. The success of these schools not only proves his powers and ability as a Head Master, but in a special sense redounds to his credit, because it must in a great degree be assigned to the admirable system on which they have been organized.

The Act of Parliament 1857–8 prescribed the subjects of instruction for each school, and gave unusual prominence to what are called modern subjects, but to carry out this Act fully it was necessary to find some way of solving what must be regarded as one of the great educational difficulties of the present day, that is, to secure a proper amount of attention for the modern studies, without to some extent neglecting the older and standard subjects of school teaching, Latin, Greek, and classical composition. One way of meeting this difficulty is the division of a school into classical and modern sides, but this entails many disadvantages, and tends especially to weaken the *esprit de corps* and public school spirit which is by no means the least important part of public school education.

By the system established by Dr. Carver in the Upper School at Dulwich, the rival claims of classics *versus* modern subjects are reconciled, and due prominence is given to each. After leaving the junior school, a boy makes his choice between Greek on the one hand, and German and modern subjects on the other, all boys having to study English, Latin, French, and mathematics. In addition to this, by means of special classes, all boys have the opportunity of pursuing those studies in which they have made least progress, or those for which they have special aptitude, and on entering the Sixth Form, a boy wishing to devote himself to one special

* It appears, from a memorial addressed by the residents of Dulwich to the Charity Commissioners in 1863, that the first Dulwich boys who went to the Universities were enabled to do so by the liberality of Dr. Carver, in providing exhibitions out of his own pocket, and many similar instances on his part of assistance to boys of limited means are well known.

subject, is excused from other studies. Thus every boy can pursue exactly those studies which his special tastes or his destination in life render suitable for him, as freely at Dulwich as in any school devoted to one special object, while at the same time all the evils of two sides, which practically mean two distinct schools, are avoided.

But much as the success of this school is to be attributed to its admirable organization, that alone would not have brought it to its present high position.

To create, as it were, a school, and bring it through many difficulties and much opposition to a foremost place among the schools of England, requires no ordinary qualities on the part of the Head Master, and nothing but the most unwearied energy and self devotion to his great work—the utmost firmness on the one hand, joined to the most tender sympathy and patience on the other, the *fortiter in re* and the *suaviter in modo*, and, above all, a strong faith in himself and in the future of the school, and a hopefulness that would not be overcome—has enabled Dr. Carver to effect what he has done. He possesses in a very great degree one of the most valuable qualities of a Head Master, the power of attracting to himself the affection of those about him, and of inspiring boys with the combination of love and awe, which renders a word from him more effective in deterring from wrong or encouraging to right than any system of rewards and punishments. As to his relations with his colleagues on the staff, it is only necessary to quote the recently expressed views of many of those who know him and the school best. "No Head Master in England more entirely carries with him not only the thorough confidence but the strong personal affection of his staff."* Under a Master with such a just appreciation of what was needed at Dulwich, and possessed of the qualifications necessary for carrying out his views, it is not strange that Dulwich College has been a success. Few schools have made such progress in so short a time, and at the same time, it must be remembered, few schools had so little to help them and so much to fight against. There was no prestige nor any traditions of former distinguished scholars to excite to emulation; for many years the school was housed in dingy and unsuitable buildings; the neighbourhood, as a rule, wedded to the lazy luxury of the old regime, took little interest in the rising school, or if they did, it was only to deplore the influx of young life which threatened to disturb the traditional repose of Dulwich.

When, in 1870, the new buildings were opened, and the school was at last suitably housed, and its prospects seemed bright, the raising of the fees† produced a new storm, followed soon after by the disturbing action of the Endowed Schools Commissioners; and the uncertainty as to what the future character of the school might be in some degree hindered its development: but in spite of all these difficulties and

* Letter from the Educational Staff to the Master of Dulwich College, November, 1874.

† While mentioning the raising of the fees, it may be well to correct a possible misapprehension with regard to Dr. Carver's salary. So far from having been a gainer by the change, he has, since 1869, been in receipt of a much smaller proportion of the capitation fees than when they stood at the old rate, having voluntarily surrendered a large portion of his legal income that it might be devoted to the payment of Assistant Masters, and to supply exhibitions.

By the Act of Parliament Dr. Carver is entitled to receive £400 fixed stipend, £3 for every boy over the number of 50, and one-half of the fees paid by the boys.

At the old fees of £6, £8, and £10, taking the average fee at £8, Dr. Carver would have on the present number of boys, 550:—

Fixed salary	£400
500 boys, at £3 each	1,500
550 boys, at £4 each	2,200
	£4,100

While the actual amount received by him has never reached £2,500, and for many years was less than £1,100.

If the calculation were at the present fees of £12, £15, and £18, taking the average at £15, he would receive:—

As fixed salary	£400
500 boys, at £3 each	1,500
Half fees of 550, at £7 10s. each .	4,125
	£6,025

And that he could legally claim this is undoubted, for the Act of Parliament expressly left the arrangement of the scale of fees to the discretion of the governors, but gave them no power whatever to alter the salary of the Master.

troubles, the school has continued to increase in numbers, and to advance in public estimation, and has every ground for looking forward to a great, useful, and glorious future. Whatever that future may be, looking at the past alone, South London owes a deep debt of gratitude to the man who in spite of many and unusual difficulties has done so much; and all interested in education may well join in the earnest wish that Dr. Carver may be long spared to fill the post which for seventeen years he has held with so much honour to himself, and with such incalculable advantages to South London.

THE SCHOOLS OF DULWICH COLLEGE.

Some further particulars of the present organization, subjects of instruction, and disciplinary regulations of the two Schools included in the College Foundation are here added.

THE UPPER SCHOOL.

The Upper School was originally located in the west wing of the old College buildings. It was strictly limited by the extent of the accommodation thus provided to 130 boys. It was not till midsummer, 1869, that the completion of the north wing of the new buildings allowed of the transfer of the School to its present domicile, and permitted at the same time a partial increase in its numbers. In 1870 (as we have related) the whole range of buildings was formally opened, and opportunity was given for the first time of carrying out the comprehensive scheme of education contemplated by the Act of Parliament.

The following particulars are derived from the printed papers issued at the College for the information of the public.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The Subjects in which instruction is given are as follows :—

Religious Knowledge :—"The Principles of the Christian Religion, and the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures."

English Language, Literature and Composition.

History :—Ancient and Modern.

Physical and Political Geography.

Arithmetic and Mathematics.

Classics :—The Greek and Latin Languages with Composition, in preparation for the Universities.

Modern Languages :—French and German.

Science :—Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and Physiology.

Drawing.

Singing.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The system of organization is that of a single School, with provision for instruction in special subjects by means of additional classes open to all Boys above a certain standing, but the disintegration of the School by division into independent "sides" is carefully avoided.

Under this system all Boys alike (irrespectively of the particular pursuit or profession for which they may be intended) receive instruction in those subjects which are regarded as essential to a liberal education. These subjects are the several "English" subjects, Latin and French, Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics.

With a view, however, to adapt the methods of instruction to the requirements of Boys of different ages, the School is divided into three Sections, the Junior Section, the Senior Section, and the Sixth Form, within each of which an independent classification is made for each several subject or group of subjects, viz.: Form Work (including English, Latin, and French), Mathematics, Greek, German, Science, and Drawing.

I.—The Junior Section.

In this Section Boys are admissible at the age of eight years, and a Boy of average ability and industry should be able to leave it before the completion of his thirteenth year. The course of instruction is such as to give a sound elementary knowledge of English, Latin, French and Arithmetic.

Special Classes in the Junior Section (with independent classification) are held as follows:—

1. The Drawing Class, to which all Boys above the standing of the Upper First are admissible.
2. A Greek Class, open to Boys of the Upper and Lower Third Forms.
3. Classes for additional instruction in Latin, French and Arithmetic, for such Boys as fall below the attainment of their class in either of these subjects.

Instruction in Vocal Music is given to all Boys in this Section who desire it.

II.—The Senior Section.

In this Section uniform instruction is given to all Boys in English (with Divinity), Latin, French, Arithmetic, and Elementary Mathematics. A free option is offered between Greek and the Higher Classics on the one hand, and German and Physical Science on the other. At the same time, the system of instruction is rendered more comprehensive and flexible by means of a large number of Special Classes as described below.

SPECIAL CLASSES IN THE SENIOR SECTION.

By means of these Classes the opportunity is given to all Boys of pursuing those special or additional subjects which may be requisite with a view to their intended pursuit or profession, or to any of the Public Competitive Examinations. Instruction is given in these subjects at such times as not to interfere with the general course of study. Boys may elect to join one or more of these classes as they may desire, subject, however, to the discretion of the Master of the College as to the number of different subjects to be taken up by any one Boy. The Classes are as follows:—

1. Science.—Large and well-fitted Laboratories and scientific apparatus of the best description have been provided for the use of this Department.

(a.) Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.—A continuous course of instruction is given in these subjects.

(b.) Instruction is also given (at a distinct time from that assigned to the Chemistry classes), in one subject at least from each of the following groups.

(1) Heat, Light, Electricity, and Acoustics.

(2) Geology, Paleontology, Botany.

(c.) Physiology. Boys in the two highest Forms (the Sixth Form, and the Remove), have the opportunity also of joining a class for instruction in Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy.

All Boys not studying Greek and the Higher Classics are required to join one or other of the Science Classes.

2. Physical and Political Geography.

3. Drawing.—Instruction is given in Freehand, Model, Mechanical and Anatomical Drawing, Practical Geometry, Perspective, Imitative Colouring and Design. Two lessons of an hour each are given weekly to all students in this Department; but additional instruction is provided for all Boys who are studying Drawing with a view to its direct application to any professional pursuit.

4. Instruction preparatory for the Indian Civil Service and Indian Civil Engineering Examinations, and for the Woolwich Examination.

5. Additional instruction for such Boys as may require it in Mathematics, Greek, French, and German.

III.—The Sixth Form.

The General arrangements are similar to those of the Senior Section.

In this Form, the choice of Special subjects of study is less restricted than in the Lower Forms, while the opportunity is given to all Boys (according to their several tastes or intended pursuits) of devoting a larger proportion of their time either to Classical studies on the one hand, or to Mathematics and Science on the other.

German may also be learnt without abandoning the study of Greek.

Boys who declare their intention of studying Art or Science with a view to professional pursuits may obtain exemption, according to circumstances, from other subjects of study, except the Form Work and the obligatory portion of the Mathematics.

Additional Lessons after Ordinary School Hours.

(1.) Analytical Chemistry and Laboratory Work. From one to two hours every Wednesday afternoon.

(2.) Mechanical and Engineering Drawing. One-and-a-half hours on Wednesday afternoon.

(3.) Vocal Music. Three-quarters of an hour twice a week; and, in addition, Boys belonging to the Choir of the College Chapel practise Church Music on Saturday evenings under the direction of the Organist.

Instruction in Drilling and Fencing, at a nominal charge, is given to all Boys who desire it.

The Lecture Theatre.—A course of Evening Lectures is delivered (one Lecture in the week), during each term, on some branch of Natural Science, on Fine Art, or on some other subject bearing upon the work of the School. Attendance at these Lectures is voluntary, but it is thought desirable that, as far as possible, the Boys in the Senior Section should attend them; and opportunity and encouragement are given them to do so.

The Elementary Grammars in use in the School are :—

English, Mason; Latin, Public School Primer; Greek, Jacob; French, Darqué; German, Rugby School German Accidence.

Admission of Boys.—Applications for the admission of any Boy to the Upper School must be made to the Master of the College by the Parent or next friend on a form provided for that purpose.

Candidates must be between the ages of 8 and 15 years, and are required to pass an examination, graduated according to age.

Withdrawal of Boys.—One Term's notice of the intended withdrawal of a Boy must be given to the Master of the College.

The College Fees include *all charges* whatever for instruction in the several departments. They are payable at the College (in advance) in the proportion of

one-third of the annual Fee at the commencement of each of the three School Terms :—

For sons of residents in the privileged districts (namely, the Parishes of St. Giles, Camberwell ; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate ; St. Luke, Finsbury ; and St. Saviour, Southwark)—

Under 13 years of age	£12 a year.
Above 13 „ „	15 „

For all others—

Under 13 years of age	£15 a year.
Above 13 „ „	18 „

Boys supply, at their own cost, all Books and Stationery, and such Materials as are required in the Chemical and Drawing Departments.

The Boarding Houses.—Boys attending the College otherwise than as Day-boys from their own homes are allowed to board only in one or other of the authorized Boarding Houses.

The authorized Boarding Houses are those of—

Rev. G. Voigt, M.A., Sydenham Villa, Dulwich.
J. B. Parish, Esq., M.A., The Blew House, Dulwich Common.
Mrs. Dryland, Elm Lawn, Dulwich Common.
Mrs. Field, Plasgwyn, Dulwich.

All Boarding Houses are under the supervision and control of the Master of the College.

The charges for boarding (covering all expenses, exclusively of the College fees stated above) vary from 42 to 55 guineas a-year.

Exhibitions.—Eight Exhibitions, of the value of not more than £100 a-year each, are open without restriction to the competition of all Boys who have been not less than two years in the College. They are tenable for four years, provided that the holder be resident at one of the English Universities, or be a "student of some learned or scientific profession, or of the Fine Arts." *These Exhibitions are at present limited in value to £50 a-year each.*

School Scholarships.—Eight of £20 a-year each have been awarded by competitive examination in each of the last five years to Boys between twelve and fourteen years of age. Of these Scholarships, 24 are tenable during the continuance of the holder at the School, and the remainder for three years. It is expected that a like number will hereafter be offered for competition annually.

Hours of Attendance.—Morning, 9 to 12.30 ; Afternoon, 2 to 4.30 in summer, 2 to 4 in winter. Half-holidays on Wednesday and Saturday ; but on those days morning attendance is extended to 1 p.m.

Attendance.—Every Boy must be in attendance on all school-days, unless he be prevented by ill-health or other unavoidable hindrance, or have *previously* obtained special leave of absence from the Master of the College, for some sufficient reason to be stated in writing by the Parent of the Boy.

Vacations.—6½ weeks in summer (including the month of August), 4½ weeks at Christmas, 12 days in the month of April.

The College Chapel.—Day-boys living within a convenient distance, as well as the Boarders at the several houses, attend the Chapel on Sundays, and at such other times as may be directed by the Master of the College, unless exempted upon written request made by the parent or next friend.

DINNER IN HALL.—A dinner is provided daily in the Great Hall for all Boys attending the School, whether Day-boys or boarders. Dinner tickets (either single or for the whole term) may be obtained at the Clerk's Office at the following charges :—

Terminal Tickets :	£	s.	d.
1st or 2nd Term—4 days in the week	2	4	0
Ditto Extra for Wednesdays or Saturdays . .	0	11	0
3rd Term—4 days in the week	2	15	0
Ditto Extra for Wednesdays or Saturdays . .	0	14	6
Single Ticket	0	1	0

The Master of the College may be seen on School business on Tuesday mornings between nine and ten, or on Friday afternoons between two and three o'clock, during the School Terms. *Dulwich College, March*, 1875.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES, LIBRARY, &c.—It will scarcely be doubted that, next to actual successes in the great intellectual competitions in the world without, the best evidence of vigorous life in a school is to be found in the internal organizations maintained by the boys themselves for mental and physical improvement. Dulwich, young as it still is as a public school, can already boast of possessing in full operation all those institutions to which so much of the strong *esprit de corps* and healthy tone of mind and body which mark our older schools is unquestionably due. The principal of these are—

A School Library, consisting already of more than 1,000 volumes of general literature, history, science, and standard works of fiction.

A Natural History Society.

A Debating Society.

A School Magazine, named in honour of the founder "The Alleynian," published at least twice in every term, and containing a complete record of all matters of school interest, with a few literary contributions in prose and verse from boys in the school.

Clubs for the organization of the various field sports, Cricket, Football, and Athletics. The annual gathering for the athletic sports, held at the beginning of May, is an occasion of great interest to many besides the boys and their friends, and generally attracts several thousand visitors to the spacious and picturesque play-fields of the College.

THE LOWER SCHOOL.

The Lower School at its first opening under the scheme of the Act of Parliament occupied the large school-room, which had been erected in 1842 for the (so-called) "Grammar School of God's Gift College." The accommodation thus supplied was very inadequate, but it was all that was available until new buildings could be erected. In 1869, when the Upper School was removed from the Old College Buildings, the Lower School took possession of the rooms thus vacated, together with the addition of the Grammar School Room and the Old College Library. The number of boys, which was limited to 90 until 1869, is now 160.

The following statement includes the most important particulars respecting the instruction and discipline of the School.

The subjects in which instruction is given at the Lower School are :—

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE—"The Principles of the Christian Religion, and the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures."

READING AND WRITING.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.
HISTORY.
THE LATIN AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGES.
GEOGRAPHY (Physical and Political).
ARITHMETIC :—ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY (Theoretical and Practical).
MENSURATION :—Mechanics.
BOOK-KEEPING.
FREEHAND, MODEL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.
VOCAL MUSIC.

The Religious Instruction is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England; but instruction in the distinctive doctrines of the Church of England is not given to boys whose parents object to such instruction upon conscientious grounds.

All applications for the admission of boys to the Lower School must be made to the master of the Lower School, on a form provided for that purpose.

Candidates for admission must be between the ages of 8 and 12 years; and must be sons of residents in one or other of the parishes of St. Giles (Camberwell), St. Botolph (Bishopsgate), St. Luke (Middlesex), or St. Saviour (Southwark).

Every candidate will be required to pass an examination, according to his age.

The examination will be held at the College; and sufficient notice of the day and hour will be sent to the parent or "next friend" of the candidates.

In granting admission to boys from the parish of Camberwell, a preference is given (*cæteris paribus*) to the sons of residents in Dulwich.

Boys admitted to the Lower School, who do not live with their parents or "next friends," are required to reside in houses which are under the superintendence of the master of the College.

Every boy must be in attendance on all school-days, unless he be prevented by ill-health or other unavoidable hindrance (in which case a note, stating cause of absence, is required), or have previously obtained special leave of absence from the master of the School.

No boy is allowed to remain in the School after he has attained the age of 16 years.

COLLEGE FEES.—(Payable quarterly, in advance.) For boys under 14 years of age, £1 per annum; for boys over 14 years of age, £2 per annum.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—Morning, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

There is no afternoon attendance on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

VACATIONS.—At Easter, 12 days; in the Summer, 6½ weeks; at Christmas, 4½ weeks.

The master of the Lower School may be seen on School business on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of 11.30 and 1, during the School terms.

THE COLLEGE REVENUE.—A table showing the gross annual income of the trust for the years 1858 to 1873 inclusive, and the amounts transferred from General Revenue to the Educational and Eleemosynary Departments respectively is given in the Appendix.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE COLLEGE.

The constitution of the Board of Governors of the College has already been described in the Summary of the Act of Parliament of 1857. We now give on the opposite page a list of the names of all the gentlemen who have occupied seats at the Board since the reconstitution of the College, adding in the case of the "Elective Governors" the parishes which they severally represented.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF THE COLLEGE.

Original Governors, 1858.	Second Appointment, 1858.	Third Appointment, 1861.	Fourth Appointment, 1864.	Fifth Appointment, 1872.	Sixth Appointment, 1872.
Non-elective Governors.					
Lord Stanley.	Duke of Wellington.		H. E. Adair, Esq.		
P. Cator, Esq.	S. Nail, Esq.	J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.		C. S. C. Bowen, Esq.	W. J. Farrer, Esq.
T. Devas, Esq.			C. S. Roundell, Esq.	Grant Duff, Esq., M.P.	Hon. G. Broderick.
Rev. M. T. Farrer.					
Jas. Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S.			Col. Macdonald.	W. Young, Esq.	
F. St. John, Esq.		Harry Chester, Esq.	Wm. Hy. Stone, Esq.		
C. L. Norman, Esq.				Earl of Morley.	
Dr. Lyon Playfair.	Dr. John Percy, F.R.S.				
C. Ranken, Esq.	Robert T. Wrench, Esq.				
Rev. W. Rogers.					
R. Stephenson, Esq.		Sir W. Tite, M.P.			H. King, Esq. (resigned).
	Second Appointment.	Third Appointment.	Fourth Appointment.	Fifth Appointment.	Sixth Appointment.
Elective Governors.					
St. Botolph.					
Metcalf Hopgood, Esq.	W. H. Trego, Esq.				
T. Piper, Esq.	R. Parnall, Esq.	Dr. Abraham.	J. Savage, Esq.	J. Ingledew, Esq.	R. Stapleton, Esq..
St. Giles, Camberwell.					
James Pew, Esq.	Joseph Winney Gull, Esq.				
J. Waterlow, Esq.	Joseph Taylor, Esq.	Geo. Leonard Turney, Esq.			
St. Luke.					
Robert Fisher, Esq.	J. Brittain, Esq.				
R. Phillips, Esq.	James Telfer, Esq.	F. Hovenden, Esq.			
St. Saviour.					
M. Maylard, Esq.	Arthur Longley, Esq.				
G. Pegg, Esq.	John Nevins, Esq.	Charles Harris, Esq.			

THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.—The office of "Permanent Chairman" of the Board of Governors has been held in succession by:—

LORD STANLEY (the present Earl of Derby),
during the year 1858;

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
from January, 1859, till January, 1862;

and by the present Chairman,—

THE REV. WILLIAM ROGERS, M.A.,
Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

The following is a list of the staff of Masters and Officers in the College at the present time, May, 1875 :—

MASTER OF THE COLLEGE AND HEAD MASTER OF THE UPPER SCHOOL:

REV. A. J. CARVER, D.D.,
Formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Bell University Scholar, and Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge.

CHAPLAIN OF THE COLLEGE:

REV. S. CHEETHAM, M.A.,
Late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

UPPER SCHOOL.

UNDER MASTER:

REV. J. M. MARSHALL, M.A.,
Late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER:

J. B. PARISH, M.A.,
Late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT MASTERS:

Rev. G. VOIGT, M.A., late Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge.
Rev. R. B. GARDINER, M.A., late Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford.
A. W. SOUTH, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
A. W. HUME, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Trinity College, Dublin.
G. S. MESSITER, M.A., late Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge.
R. R. D. ADAMS, M.A., late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. M. EVERETT, M.A., late Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge.
A. H. HARDY, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford.
J. T. HUTCHINSON, B.A., Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge.
F. W. HAWES, B.A., late Exhibitioner, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.
A. GRAY, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.
Rev. E. GEDGE, B.A., late Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge.
G. B. DOUGHTY.

MASTERS IN MODERN LANGUAGES:

F. T. LAWRENCE. B. M. SIÉGRIS.
F. E. DARQUÉ. R. SCHENCK.
And nine of the Form Masters.

SCIENCE MASTERS:

CHEMISTRY . . . . ALFRED TRIBE.
PHYSICS . . . . W. B. KEMSHEAD, PH.D.
GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY . HARRY G. SEELEY.

DRAWING MASTERS.

PRINCIPAL MASTER: J. C. L. SPARKES.

ASSISTANT DRAWING MASTERS:

H. J. DENNIS. F. W. MELLOR.
W. McLEISH.

ORGANIST OF THE COLLEGE AND SINGING MASTER:

J. BRABHAM.

DRILL MASTER: H. MUNDAY.

SCHOOL SECRETARY: REV. R. B. GARDINER, M.A.

LOWER SCHOOL.

MASTER OF THE LOWER SCHOOL:

REV. J. H. SMITH.

ASSISTANT MASTERS:

B. G. JENKINS, A. T. ROPER, J. J. KINSEY.

OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE ESTATE AND REVENUE:

SOLICITOR AND RECEIVER . . . . A. D. DRUCE.
CLERK . . . . . J. W. MOLLETT.
SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT . . . . CHARLES BARRY.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE COLLEGE.—The first occupant of the office of Chaplain in the reconstituted College, was

The REV. J. R. OLDHAM, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, formerly Incumbent of East Dulwich Chapel.* Mr. Oldham resigned the Chaplaincy on his preferment to the Vicarage of Ottershaw, Surrey.

The REV. S. CHEETHAM, M.A., the second and present Chaplain, was elected to that office in 1866. He was formerly Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge. Previously to his appointment to Dulwich he had held the offices of Vice-principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, and Vice-principal of the Theological College, Chichester. He has contributed many valuable articles, especially on Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, to some of the leading periodicals and reviews. He holds, besides his Chaplaincy at Dulwich, the office of Professor of Pastoral Theology in King's College, London.

THE MASTER OF THE LOWER SCHOOL. The first master of the Lower School under the Act of 1857 was

The REV. W. F. GREENFIELD, M.A., formerly Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Mr. Greenfield took first-class honours in mathematics, and third-class honours in classics, at the university. Upon him, in conjunction with the Master of the College, devolved the labour and responsibility of the first organization of the school. In 1870, after twelve years of laborious work, he retired in consequence of failing health, and was succeeded in the charge of the school by—

* This chapel has now given place to the church of St. John, East Dulwich, to which an Ecclesiastical District has been legally assigned.

The Rev. B. C. Huntly, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, who, like his predecessor, was a "wrangler" in the mathematical honour list at Cambridge. Mr. Huntly resigned his mastership in February of the present year (1875), having accepted a missionary chaplaincy in Buenos Ayres.

The Rev. J. H. Smith, the present Master of the Lower School, was elected by the governors to that office in February, 1875.

The Solicitor and Receiver.—The office of legal adviser to the College has been held for almost a century by members of one family. Mr. Charles Druce, the grandfather of the present solicitor, held this honourable and lucrative position for no less than sixty years. He was succeeded on his death, in 1845, by his eldest son of the same name, and the head of the well-known firm of solicitors in Billiter Square. Upon the voidance of his office by the Act of 1857 Mr. Charles Druce was reappointed by the new governors to the office of Solicitor together with that of Receiver to the College, and held the combined offices till 1869, when he retired and was succeeded by his son Mr. Alexander D. Druce, the present solicitor.

The Surveyor and Architect.—Mr. Charles Barry, the Surveyor to the Governors and the Architect of the New College Buildings, is the eldest son of the late eminent architect Sir Charles Barry. He succeeded his father in the office of Surveyor at the time of the reconstitution of the College in 1858; and, either from his designs or under his supervision, have been erected those numerous mansions and villas which (much to the advantage of the College revenue) have in a few years converted the quiet woodlands of Dulwich into a busy, though still pretty and even rural, suburb of the great metropolis.

DULWICH COLLEGE PICTURE GALLERY.

The Picture Gallery of the College claims something more than a passing notice. Until a few years ago, when old Alleyn's College, after two centuries of ignoble torpor, was somewhat rudely startled into life, the quiet hamlet of Dulwich was known to the outside world, not so much by its rural beauty and its great foundation, as by the almost accidental windfall of a few score of pictures collected by a foreign picture dealer for the most unfortunate sovereign of modern times.

It seems almost incredible to us now, that in the early part of the present century the wealthiest capital in Europe was without even such a collection of paintings as may be found in the *musée* of almost every Continental town. We had then no National Gallery. Those glorious works of art which adorn the mansions of the noble and wealthy were secluded from the public gaze with a jealousy strangely in contrast with the generous pleasure which their owners now find in displaying them. It was reserved for Dulwich to set the example of a liberality which has now become all but universal.

The history of the collection is, in many ways, a remarkable one.

It owes its foundation to a noble trio of benefactors, of each of whom we purpose to give a short account.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century there was living in London, and plying there an active trade in pictures of the highest class, a certain Noel Joseph Desenfans, a keen critic of art and a no less shrewd judge of a bargain.

Desenfans was a native of Douai, in France. According to a tradition (which is, however, of very doubtful authenticity) he derived his name from the fact of his having been a foundling, brought up at the "Hospice des enfans trouvés," at Paris.

However that may have been, he received a good education at the University of Paris, and came afterwards to London to maintain himself as a teacher of languages. But his taste for art and the advantageous sale of "a Claude" in his possession to George III. for 1,000 guineas, induced him to devote himself entirely to the more lucrative employment of a picture dealer.

Troublous times, the overthrow of kingdoms, and the ruin of noble families, threw many a precious masterpiece into the market, and Desenfans secured some treasures of pictorial art at prices which, in the present day, would little more than pay for their frames.

As is often the case, the great misfortune of his life was due to the event which seemed to promise him the most brilliant success.

The unhappy Stanislaus, almost in the dying throes of the fated kingdom of Poland, commissioned Desenfans to purchase pictures to form a National Gallery for Poland. In an appeal which he afterwards made to the Czar Paul I. of Russia (of which a copy is preserved at the College), Desenfans relates some curious circumstances of his life. It appears that his business of picture dealer was bringing him in £2,000 or £3,000 a year, when he was induced by the brother and prime minister of the King of Poland to give up his business and devote himself to the collection of pictures for the king. In consideration of his services, he received the rank of colonel in the Polish army, and the appointment of consul general for Great Britain.

In 1793 he received a further compliment from the Polish court, in the form of a request that he would advance to Chevalier Buckaty, the Polish minister in England, £1,800 to defray his personal expenses, the Polish exchequer being then quite exhausted. His office of consul, too, involved heavy outlay in relieving the necessities of the crowds of Polish refugees who fled to England after the final catastrophe in 1795.

Stanislaus had honourably acknowledged his debt to Desenfans, and before his final overthrow had actually repaid him £1,300, but Desenfans' claim, as he shows in his petition to Paul, now amounted to £4,000, including interest for dormant capital, remuneration for labour and the balance of his advance to the Polish minister. He appealed to Lord Grenville, the foreign secretary, and to Lord Whitworth, the late minister of England at St. Petersburg, to advocate his cause, and finally to His Imperial Majesty, Paul I., Emperor of all the Russias.

To the Czar he even offered his collection of pictures at cost price, 12,000 guineas, reminding him with admirable *naïveté*, that he was now the sovereign of a great part of the kingdom on behalf of which the original liability was incurred. Lord Whitworth's letter, in reply to Desenfans' application for the return of his papers, is not without interest.

"Lord Whitworth presents his compliments to Mr. Desenfans, and in answer to his letter has the honour to acquaint him, that the papers relating to his claim, which he received in St. Petersburg from the office, were left there with the rest of the archives on his quitting that place, he has reason to believe that some time after his departure, it had been found expedient to destroy the archives, in order to prevent its falling into the power of the Russian government, at that time inimical. It is possible that Mr. Desenfans' papers may have shared the fate of the other part of the correspondence; he will, however, endeavour to ascertain this fact by desiring his quondam private secretary, the Rev. Mr. Pitt, who is about to return to this country to search for them, and let him know the result of his inquiries."

"Knowles, Sunday, June 14th, 1801."

It was under these circumstances, which we have detailed at some length on account of their historical interest, that the Dulwich collection was originally formed. No doubt Desenfans subsequently sold some of the pictures which he purchased for Stanislaus, and added many new ones to his stock. But the Polish collection was the nucleus of the Dulwich Gallery.

The remainder of the story is soon told. In his purchase of pictures, and in his Polish negotiations, Desenfans had been constantly aided by his friend Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A. With him he spent the last years of his life, at No. 38, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, and at his death, in 1807, bequeathed to him his large and valuable collection of pictures.

Sir Francis Bourgeois (for so he seems to have been ordinarily styled) was of Swiss extraction, but born in London in 1756. His early destination was the army, and with him, as with Desenfans, art was a second thought. When twenty years of age he travelled in France, Holland, and Italy, visiting the galleries and studying with a view to his intended profession. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the king of Poland through the influence of the Prince Primate and brother of Stanislaus, to whom Desenfans also had been indebted for his fruitless preferment. Bourgeois received from Stanislaus the knighthood of the Order of Merit, and afterwards obtained leave from George III. to assume the title and wear the insignia of his Polish rank in England. In 1792 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and in 1794 was appointed landscape painter to the king.

Once more an owner seemed likely to be wanting for all this wealth of art and genius; for Bourgeois, like Desenfans, had no children to claim inheritance in it. Bourgeois resolved to carry out what appears to have been the desire also of his friend, and to place their joint collection of pictures in the custody of some public body for the encouragement of the study of fine arts. An accidental acquaintance with one of the fellows of the foundation directed his attention to Dulwich College. His will bears date December 20th, 1810, and he died in the following January, leaving a life interest in half his property to the wife of his friend Desenfans, and the reversion of the whole, under trust, to the master, warden, and fellows of Dulwich College.

Margaret Desenfans, the widow of Noel, completes the trio of benefactors to the College. With rare munificence, she proceeded at once to carry out the intentions at once of her husband and of her friend by the erection of a suitable gallery for the reception of the pictures, renouncing her life interest in the property bequeathed by them. She died in 1813, just before the completion of the gallery, which was erected at the College from the designs of Sir John Soane.

The gallery is situated at the south-west corner of the old buildings of the College. It is about 144 feet in length, 20 in breadth, and 20 in height, and is separated by arches into five compartments, the central and extreme rooms being each 21 feet, and the intermediate rooms 40 feet in length. The interior is wholly lighted from above. On the west side are folding doors opening to the mausoleum, which is of a circular form (about 14 feet in diameter), with rectangular recesses for sarcophagi; it is surrounded by a peristyle of eight columns of the Doric order, supporting a corresponding dome, and ornamented with stained glass. In the recess facing the entrance are placed stone coffins containing the remains of Mrs. Desenfans and Sir Francis Bourgeois, and upon the coffins stand their busts; in the recess on the left is the sarcophagus of Mrs. Desenfans.

The gallery was first opened to the public in 1817.

This privilege, rare and highly prized at that time, was at first considerably

restricted. Margaret Desenfans in her will had requested that admission should be granted to the public on Tuesdays, and Tuesdays only.

This limitation, however, to a single day in the week was not long retained by the late corporation. On the other hand, a difficulty was thrown in the way of free access to the collection, which appears both unnecessary and vexatious. All intending visitors were obliged to obtain tickets previously from one or other of the great London print-sellers, who were authorised to supply them *gratis*, and notice was given both at the gallery and in the catalogue that "without a ticket no person can be admitted and no tickets are given in Dulwich."

Since 1858 visitors have been admitted without ticket or introduction on the sole condition of entering the names in the visitors' book. The gallery is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. in the winter months—namely, from November 1st to March 31st; and from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during the remainder of the year.

It seems desirable, however, that the practice should be revived of reserving one or two days in each week for students, and making on those days some small charge for admission to all others, so as to ensure greater privacy for study.

The income of the gallery endowment amounts to about £520 a year.

It is provided by the Act of Parliament of 1857 that the annual surplus income (if any) arising from this endowment shall be applied in providing instruction in drawing or designing for the boys at the two schools of the College. The sum so applied towards the expense of the art schools has been for some years £100.

The first keeper or (as Madame Desenfans calls him) Custodio of the gallery was Mr. Ralph Cockburn, who had charge of the pictures from 1816 till his death in 1820. He was succeeded by Mr. Stephen Pointz Denning, who died in June, 1864. Since that date no fresh appointment has been made to the office. There are, however, two gallery attendants, one of whom lives in the house adjoining the gallery, but he is no longer dressed, as Madame Desenfans requested, "in the livery of her late husband." But "old times are changed, old manners gone," and even the annual visit of inspection of the Royal Academy and the accompanying entertainment, are now things of the past.

THE PICTURES. The collection (including four or five pictures which have been presented subsequently by other donors, and a few unfinished sketches) consists of 378 pictures. It is particularly rich in works of the Dutch and Flemish schools, and contains examples of the Spanish schools which are not surpassed by any in this country.

The following pictures are those which are generally regarded as the most valuable and interesting :—

No.	Description in Catalogue.	Painter.
1.	Portrait of Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickle	Gainsborough.
85.	Old Woman eating Porridge	Gerard Dow.
169.	Landscape—Cattle and Figures	A. Cuyp.
179.	Jacob's Dream	Rembrandt.
163.	Landscape—Cattle and Figures	A. Cuyp.
190.	Boors' Merry-making	A Ostade.
228.	Landscape—Cattle and Figures	T. Wouvermans.
309.	Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain	Velasquez.
286.	Two Spanish Peasant Boys	B. E. Murillo.
355.	The Mother of Reubens	P. P. Reubens.
353.	Portrait of an Old Man	Hans Holbein.
347.	Madonna del Rosario	B. E. Murillo.

No.	Description in Catalogue.	Painter.
283.	Three Spanish Peasant Boys	B. E. Murillo.
269.	Destruction of Niobe and her Children	G. Poussin.
278.	Landscape and Figures	Wynants and A. Van der Velde.
248.	Flower Girl	B. E. Murillo.
206.	Rembrandt's Serving Maid	Rembrandt.
215.	Cascatella and the Villa of Mæcenas	R. Wilson.
197.	Fête Champêtre	Watteau.
209.	Landscape—Cattle and Figures at a Fountain	N. Berchem.
210.	Le Bal Champêtre	Watteau.
139.	Landscape and Figures	D. Teniers.
135.	Madonna and Infant Saviour	A. Van Dyck.
131.	Landscape and Water Mills	Hobbima.
116.	Winter Scene	D Teniers.
36.	Landscape—Cattle and Figures	J. and A. Both.
366.	Mrs. Moody and her Children	Gainsborough.
160.	Brisk Gale in the Texel	W. Van der Velde.

The following also deserve the attention of visitors to the gallery :—

106.	A Lady playing a Musical Instrument	Gerard Dow.
154.	A Waterfall	Ruysdael.
351.	Venus and Cupid	P. P. Reubens.
333.	Cardinal blessing a Donor	Paul Veronese.
214.	Earl of Pembroke	A. Van Dyck.
194.	Prince of Asturias	Valasquez.
100.	Brick-Making	David Teniers.
107.	Interior of a Cottage, with Figures	A. Ostade.
140.	Flowers	Van Huysum.
305.	Triumph of David	N. Poussin.
349.	Adoration of the Shepherds	Domenichino.
340.	Mrs. Siddons as The Tragic Muse	Sir Joshua Reynolds.
399.	St. Sebastian	Guido Reni.
327.	Holy Family	Andrea del Sarto.
244.	Landscape, with Jacob and Laban	Claude Lorraine.
241.	Landscape and a Mill	Ruysdael.
54.	Interior of an Ale House	A. Brower.
132.	Farrier Shoeing an Ass	N. Berchem.
130.	Landscape—Sportsman and Game	Pynacker.
62.	Landscape—Cattle and Figures	K. du Jardin.
205.	Landscape	J and A. Both.
99.	Joseph	Tiepolo.

There can be no doubt that the art schools of the College owe much of their remarkable success to their association with this splendid collection of works of the highest art. It is at least certain that the study of art has been carried much further and to higher perfection at Dulwich than at any other public school in the kingdom. At the present time no less than four boys who have received their education at Dulwich are holding free studentships at the Royal Academy.

A good Catalogue is still greatly needed ; the old one is meagre in the extreme, and not unfrequently inaccurate. This defect, however, is in process of removal : a very full and careful Catalogue is now being prepared by Mr. J. L. S. Sparkes, the

able Art Master in the College, and the head of the Government Schools of Art at Lambeth.

DULWICH COLLEGE has become a great school of the first grade, and the rapid increase in the number of its scholars affords ample evidence that such a school was much needed in the great and growing district of South London, whilst the list of honours gained at the University by those educated within its walls is gratifying evidence of the ability and efficiency of its staff of masters, and especially of the excellent organization and control of the first and present Master of the College, Dr. Carver, to whom was entrusted the very difficult task of carrying out the Act of 1857, with its new and complicated and guarded provisions. Under the old corporation, the College, through a series of untoward circumstances and legal impediments, had become a mere aggregation of sinecurists, whose easy and dignified repose was but very slightly interrupted by the duties involved in the charge of twelve aged almspeople, and the feeding and clothing, we can scarcely say the education, of the same number of "poor scholars."

The Act of 1857 has brought about a state of things more in accord with the founder's real and matured intentions and the far-seeing wishes of my Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was anxious that Alleyn should devote more of his ample means to educational than to eleemosynary objects. There was, he said, great want of lectureships in Oxford and Cambridge, "foundations of singular honour and usefulness, whereas hospitals abound, and beggars abound never a whit less."

Though the reform was wholesale, decisive, and revolutionary, recent events have proved that it was, after all, beneficent and beneficial.

In entering upon its new career, Dulwich has had the advantage of not being trammelled with the traditions which rendered the grafting of the studies demanded by modern progress so difficult a problem at the old purely classical schools. In such schools, when the pressure for modern culture was too strong to be resisted, a compromise was effected, and a modern school established side by side with the old classical forms, to interfere with which would a few years ago have been little less than sacrilege. There was no such difficulty at Dulwich. Accordingly, by the course of instruction adopted there, the varied claims of modern education were met and satisfied without sacrificing the unity of the school. That neither the classical nor the modern students have suffered by this arrangement is shown by the list of honours already referred to; and Dulwich may fairly claim to have solved one of the most difficult problems of the day—that is, how to do justice to all branches of a liberal education without the invidious and expensive distinction of classical and modern sides. The day for purely classical schools has gone by. At the Universities, and still more at all Government and other public competitive examinations, there is an ever-increasing tendency to give weight to modern languages, English literature, and science; in short, to just such a course of instruction as is now given at Dulwich; and we believe that before many years are passed most of the great schools in England will adopt the Dulwich system.

In any case, the College of God's Gift at Dulwich has a glorious future before it, and although changes in the organization and distribution of its ever-increasing estate may from time to time be proposed and beneficially carried out, all attempts to dwarf its usefulness and impair its efficiency should be resolutely and determinedly opposed. It may be a good thing for a school to have two or more head masters, or none at all; it may be wise to dismember a noble foundation by depriving it of its traditional adjuncts; it may be right and fair to limit by a hard and fast line its

educational endowment, in the face, too, of a rapidly increasing revenue ;—all this may be advisable elsewhere and under other circumstances, but of this we are confident, Dulwich is not the place on which to try the experiment.

"Dulwich College," says a well-known writer, in a recently published article in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "has entered on a prosperous career which already links its name with the front rank of institutions doing good service in the educational work of the day." Long may it flourish !

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE LETTERS PATENT FROM JAMES THE FIRST TO EDWARD ALLEYN, Esq.,

DATED 21st JUNE, 17th JAMES 1st, 1619.

Tertia pars Patende anno R. R.'s Jacobi decimo septimo.

D. Con sibi et hered Edro Alleyn Ar tangen Colleg de Gods Guyfte in Dulwich in Com Surr.

JAMES, by the Grace of God, &c., TO ALL TO WHOME, &c., greeting. Knowe yee That Wee out of the Spiall Grace and favour, Wee beare to our trusty and welbeloved Servannte EDWARD ALLEYNE, of Dulwich, in our County of Surrey, Esquyer, Chief Maister Ruler and Overseer of all and singular our game of Beares, Bulls, Mastive Dogs and Mastive Bitches, and of our certeyne knowledge and meere mocon HAVE granted and given licence, and by theise Prsents for us our Heires and Successors, DOE grante and give licence to the said EDWARD ALLEYN, that hee or after his deceasse, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, or every or any of them, for and toward the relief, sustenance, and maynteynance of Poore Men, Women and Children, and the Educacon and Instruccon of the said poore Children may be enhabled and have full power and liberty at his and their will and pleasure to make, found, erecte, create and establishe one Colledg in Dulwich aforesaid, in our said County of Surrey, which shall endure and remaine for ever, and *shall consist* of one Maister, one Warden, four Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers, to be mayntained, susteyned, educated, guided, governed and ruled according to such Ordinance, Statutes and Foundacon as shal bee made, sett downe, established and ordayned by the said EDWARD ALLEYN hymselfe in his lyfe time, or any other pson or psons after his death, such as shal be specially nomynated, deputed, and appointed thereunto by hym the said EDWARD ALLEYN in his life tyme, under his hand and seale in writing, for the mainteynance, sustenance, educacon, instruccon, guyding, government and rule of the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brothers, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers, and that the said EDWARD ALLEYNE during his life and the said other pson and psons soe to be nomynated, deputed, and appointed by hym in his life tyme under his hand and seale in writing as aforesaid, shall have full power and ample authority to ordeyne, make, create, establish and found Ordinances, Rules, Constitucons and Statutes, for the more better and orderly mayntaynance, susteynance, educacon, instruccon, guiding, government, and rule of the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledg when and as often as need shall require. And wee doe of our further grace and meere mocon will, ordeine, nomynate, and appointe that the said Colledg soe as aforesaid to be erected, founded, created and established by the said EDWARD ALLEYN, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns in Dulwich aforesaid, shalbe called and named The Colledg of God's Guift in Dulwich, in the County of Surr. And that the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, six poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers and their

Successors when the same Colledg shalbe soe created, founded, erected, and established as aforesaid, shall be in deed and name one Body Corporate and Politiq and one ppetuall Coyminallty and shall have ppetuall succession for ever to endure. And that the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers may sue and be sued, plead and be ympleaded by and under the name of the Maister, Warden and fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers of the Colledg of God Guyfte in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, in, for, and concerning all and all manner of accons, suits, plainte, debte, demand and causes whatsoever, as well reall or psonall and myxte of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality they or any of them be or may be, before any Judges spirituall or temporall, and other secular Justices and psons whatsoever; and that the said Maister, Warden, fower fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers, and every of them shall and may, by virtue of these Psents, have a Comon Seale for the sealing, doeing and pformyng of all Deede, Writinge, Matter and Thinge touching the said Colledg, which said Seale they shall and may lawfully break, alter, change and newe make as they shall thinke meete from tyme to tyme.

And further, Wee of our like spiall grace certeine knowledge meere mocon and at the humble request and peticon of the said EDWARD ALLEYN Have given and granted, and by these presente for us our Heires and Successors, Doe give and grant to the sayd Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, six poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledg of God Guifte in Dulwich, in the said County of Surr, espiall licence and free and lawfull liberty, power and authority to gett, purchase, receive and take to them and their successors for ever, for the maintainance, sustentacon and relief of the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers, and theire successors of and from the said EDWARD ALLEYN, his Heires and Assignees, *All that* the Mannor or Lordshipp of *Dulwich*, with all the righte members Royalties and appurtenance thereunto belonging or in anywise appteyning scituate and being in the pish of Camberwell in our Countyes of Surrey and Kente, or in either of them. And *all that* the Mannor House or Capital Messuage with the Land and appurtenance thereunto belonging in Dulwich aforesaid called Hall Place, als Knowlis, And all those Land, Wood and Wast Ground with the appurtenance called Ricotes als Rigates in *Dulwich* aforesaid. And alsoe All other the Mannors, Messuage, Land, Tenements and hereditaments whatsoever which the said *Edward Alleyn lately purchased of Sir Frannce Calton*, Knighte, in Dulwich aforesaid. And also, all those eight messuages, tenements and hereditaments, with the appurtenances and forty five acres of Land, be it more or lesse, to the said messuages or tenements, belonging or apptainyng sometyme parcell of the freehould and copyhould lands of the said Mannor of Dulwich, situate, lying and being in severall places *in Dulwich* aforesaid, and called by the severall names of Howlette, Ricotes als Rigates, Nappes and Stony Nappes, lately bought and purchased by the said EDWARD ALLEYNE, of Sir EDMOND BOWYER, Knight. And alsoe that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances and fourteene acres of land, be yt more or lesse, thereunto belonging, sometymes parcell of the copyhould lande of the said Manor *of Dulwich*, lately bought and purchased by the said EDWARD ALLEYN, of JOHN BOWYER, Esquyer. And also, all those fower messuages or tenement and hereditamente with their and every of their appurtenance *in Dulwich* aforesaid, and three score and sixteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, the which said fower messuages or tenements and land are called by the names of Great Bornes, North Crofte, Carter's Hall, Addington Mead, Great and Little Browninge, and Carter's Garden, or by what other names soever they are called or knowne, lately purchased by the said EDWARD ALLEYNE, of THOMAS CALTON, Gentleman, brother of the said Sir FRANNCE CALTON, and ANNE his Wife, and of HENRY FARR, in the County of Essex, Gentleman, and PRUDENCE his Wife, being sometyme parcell of the copihould land of the said Mannor of Dulwich. And also, all that messuage or tenemente with the appurtenances and thirteen acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, called Perriefield *in Dulwich* aforesaid, being parte of the freehould landes of the said Mannor of Dulwich which the saide EDWARD ALLEYNE lately bought and purchased of one THOMAS TURNER, of London, Gentleman. And also, all those three messuages or tenements with the appurtenances and twenty fower acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging *in Dulwich* aforesaid, being sometyme parte of the freehold and copihould land of the said Mannor of Dulwich which the said EDWARD ALLEYN lately bought and purchased of

Elys Parry, of London, silkweaver. And also, all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances and thirteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging *in Dulwich* aforesaid, sometymes parcell of the copyhould lande belonging to the said Mannor of Dulwich, and which the said Edward Alleyn lately bought and purchased of John Bury, of Dulwich aforesaid, yeoman. And also, all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances *in Dulwich* aforesaid, and seaven acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, called Kenall, being sometyme parte of the free and coppihold land of the said Mannor of Dulwich aforesaid, which the said Edward Alleyn lately bought and purchased of Thomas Emerson, Esquyer. And alsoe, all those messuages or tenement with the appurtenance *in Dulwich* aforesaid, and nyne acres of land, be it more or less, thereunto belonging, being sometyme parcell of the coppyhould land of the said Mannor of Dulwich, which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of John Ewen, of Dulwich aforesaid, yeoman. And alsoe, all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenance and forty five acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging *in Dulwich* aforesaid, being sometymes parcell of the copyhould land belonging to the said Mannor of Dulwich, and of late in the tenure or occupacon of John Townely, Esquyer, deceassed. And alsoe, all those eighteene acres of pasture ground, or thereabout, in the *parishe of Lambeth*, in our said County of Surrey, and which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of Sir Edward Duke, Knight. And also, all those messuages, landes, tenemente and hereditamente with the appurtenance in the parishe of *Saincte Butolphes* without, Bishopsgate, London, which descended and came to the said Edward Alleyne by and from his father Edward Alleyne, Gentleman, deceassed, late servante to our late deare Sister Queene Elizabeth, of famous memory, deceassed. And alsoe, all those messuages, lande, tenemente, gardens, hereditamente and buildinge of our said servannte Edward Alleyne, called or known by the name of the Fortune, situate and being in *Whitecrosse Streete, Golding Lane*, in that part of the parishe of *Sainte Gyles without, Crepplegate*, London, which is within the County of Midd, which the said Edward Alleyne lately boughte and purchased of Danyell Gill, of the Isle of Man, and others. And alsoe, all and singular the Mannors, messuages, lande, tenemente and hereditamente with the appurtenance of our said *servannte Edward Alleyne in Dulwich, Camerwell* and *Lambeth*, in our Countyes of Surrey and Kente, or either of them, and in the parishe of *Saincte Butolphes without, Bishopsgate*, London, and in *Whitecrosse Streete* and *Golding Lane*, in the parte of the parishe of Saincte Giles without, Creplegate, London, which is in our said County of Midd, *and elsewhere soever, within the Realme of England*, with all and singular their rights, members and appurtenance whatsoever, *or any such and soe many and such parte* of the said Mannors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, *as the said Edward Alleyn shall thinke meete.* And alsoe, all the Lres Patente, Indentures, Deed, Evidences, Bonds and Writinge concerning the premises or any of them, which shall be soe given and granted by the said Edward Alleyne to the sayd Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledg and Hospitall of God Guyfte in Dulwich in the County of Surrey, soe to be created, founded, erected and established as aforesaid, and their successors and all such condicons, warrante, vouchers, accons, surtes, entries, benefitte and demande as shall or may be had by any pson or psons upon or by reason of them or any of them, although the premisses or any of them be holden of us ymediately in Cheife or by Knighte Service or otherwise howsoever, and without any licence or pardon of or for alienacon of them or any of them. The Statute of Mortmaine or any other Acts, Statute, Ordynance or Pvision to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And alsoe, Wee doe of our further grace and favour and of our meere mocon and certeyne knowledge for us, our Heires and Successors, give and graunt by these presents like license, power and authority to the said Edward Alleyne his Heires and Assignes, to give, grante and assure unto the said Maister, Wardens, fowre Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledg of God's Guyfte in Dulwich, in the County aforesaid, soe to be created, founded, erected and stablished as aforesaid, and theire successors, for the uses, intente and purposes aforesaid, all that the said Mannor or Lordshipp of Dulwich, with all the righte members, Royaltyes and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertayning, scituate and being in the parishe of Camerwell in our Countyes of Surrey and Kente or in either of them; and all that the said Mannor House or cappittall messuage, with all the lande and appurte-

nance thereunto belonging in Dulwich aforesaid, called Hall Place, als Knowlis, and all those lands, woods, and wast grounds, with the appurtenance called Ricott, also Rigates, in Dulwich aforesaid. And alsoe, all other the said Mannors, messuages, landes, tenemente, and hereditamente whatsoever, which the said EDWARD ALLEYNE lately purchased of Sir FRANCYS CALTON, Knight, in Dulwich aforesaid. And alsoe, all those eighte messuages or tenemente and hereditamente with the appurtenances, and forty five acres of lande, be it more or lesse to the said messuages or tenemente belonging or apptayning, situate, lying and being in severall places in Dulwich aforesaid, and called by the severall names of Howlette, Rycotte, also Rygates, Nappes and Stony Nappes, and lately bought and purchased by the said EDWARD ALLEYN of Sir EDMOND BOWYER, Knight. And alsoe, all that said messuage or tenement with the appurtenances and fourteene acres of land, be it more or less, thereunto belonging, sometyme parcell of the copyhould land of the said Mannor of Dulwich, lately bought and purchased by the said EDWARD ALLEYNE of JOHN BOWYER, Esquyer. And alsoe, all those said fower messuages or tenemente and hereditamente, with their and every of their appurtenance in Dulwich aforesaid, and threescore and sixteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, the which said fower messuages or tenemente and land or called Great Bornes, North Croft, Carter's Hall, Addington's Meade, Great and Little Browninge and Carter's Garden, or by what other names soever, lately purchased by the said Edward Alleyne of Thomas Calton, Gentleman, brother of the said Sir Francys Calton and Anne his Wife, and of Henry Farre, in the County of Essex, Gentleman, and Prudence his Wife. And alsoe, all that said messuage or tenement with the appurtenance, and thirteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, called Perriefield in Dulwich aforesaid, which the said Edward Alleyne lately boughte and purchased of one Thoms Turnour, of London, Gentleman. And also, all those said three messuages or tenemente and hereditamente with the appurtenance, with twenty and fower acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging in Dulwich aforesaid, which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of Ellis Parrie, of London, silkweaver. And also, all that the said messuage or tenement with the appurtenance, and thirteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging in Dulwich aforesaid, sometyme parcell of the copihould lande belonging to the said Mannor of Dulwich aforesaid, and which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of John Berry, of Dulwich aforesaid, yeoman. And alsoe, all that the said messuage or tenement with the appurtenance in Dulwich aforesaid, and five acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, called Kenall, which the said Edward Alleyn bought and purchased of Thomas Emerson, Esquyer. And alsoe, all those said messuage or tenemente in Dulwich aforesaid, and nyne acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of John Ewen, of Dulwich aforesaid, yeoman. And alsoe, all that the said messuage or tenement with the appurtenance, and forty fyve acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, in Dulwich aforesaid, being sometyme parcell of the copyhould land belonging to the said Mannor of Dulwich, of late in the tenure or occupacon of John Townley, Esquyer, deceased. And alsoe, all those said eighteene acres of pasture ground, or thereabout, in the parish of Lambeth, in our said County of Surrey, and which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of Sir Edward Duke, Knight. And alsoe, all those said mesuages, lands, tenement and hereditament with the appurtenances, in the parishe of Sainte Butolphes without, Bishopsgate, which discended and came to the said Edward Alleyne by and from his said father, Edward Alleyne, Gentleman, deceassed. And alsoe, all those said messuages, lands, tenement, gardens, hereditament and buildings of the said Edward Alleyne, called or knowne by the name of The Fortune, situate and being in Whitecrosse Streete, and Golding Lane, in that parte of the parish of Sainte Gyles without, Creplegate, London, which is in our said County of Midd, whiche the said Edward Alleyne lately boughte and purchased of Daniell Gyll, of the Isle of Man and others. And alsoe, all and singular the Mannors, mesuage, land, tenement and hereditament with the appurtenance, of the said Edward Alleyne, in Dulwich, Camerwell and Lambeth, in our Countyes of Surrey and Kente, or in either of them, and in the parishe of Sainte Butolphes without, Bishopsgate, London, and in Whitecrosse Streete and Golding Lane, in that parte of the parishe of Sainte Gyles without, Creplegate, London, which is in our said County of Midd and elsewhere, within the Realme of England, with all and singuler theire righte members and appurtenance whatsoever, or any such and soe many, and such parte of the said Mannors,

mesuage lande tenemente and hereditamente, or of any parte thereof, as the said Edward Alleyne shall thinke meete. And alsoe, all Letters Patente, Indentures, Deedes, Evydence, Bondes and Writinges, concerning the premisses or any of them which shall be soe given and granted by the said Edward Alleyne to the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers of the saide Colledg of God Guyfte in Dulwich in the said County of Surrey soe to be created, founded, erected and established as aforesaid, and theire successors and all such condicons, warrant, vouchers, accons, suite, entries, benefitte and demande as shall be or may be had by any pson or psons, uppon or by reason of them or any of them, although the premises or any of them be houlden of us ymmediately in Cheif or by Knighte service or otherwise howsoever, and without any licence or pardon for alienacon of them or any of them, the Statute of Mortmaine or any other Acte, Statute, Ordinance, or Pvision to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, and of our more ample and abundant grace certaine knowledge and meere mocon Wee have granted and given licence, and by these presente for us our heires and successors doe grante and give licence and authority to the said Edward Alleyne as long as he shall live, and after his death to such pson or psons as hee shall in his lyfe tyme nominate, depute and appointe under his hand and Seale in writing, and to every or any of them from tyme to tyme and as often as need shall require, to make, ordeyne, constitute and establish Statutes, Ordinances, Constitucons and Rules for the good and better maynteynance, susteynance, releife, educacon, government and ordering as well of the said Colledg soe to be created, erected, founded and established as aforesaid as of the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers and their successors for ever. And alsoe, of all and every the said Mannors, messuages, lande, tenementes and hereditamente herein formerly menconed, and the rents, yssues, revenues and pfitts of the same, and that the said Statutes, Ordynances, Constitucons and Rules, soe by hym, them, or any of them, to be made, ordeyned or constituted, shall, for ever, and in all succeeding tymes, stand, be and remayne inviolable and in full force and strength in lawe to all construccons, intente and purposes, the same being not repugnant to our Prerogative Royall, nor contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of this our Realme of England, nor any the Ecclesiastical Lawes, Cannons or Constitucons of the Church of England which then shall be in force. And lastly—Wee, of our further grace and favour, and of our meere mocon and certaine knowledge, and at the humble peticon and request of the said Edward Alleyne, create, nominate, ordeyne and appointe our right, trusty and welbeloved councillor George, nowe Archbisshopp of Canterbury, for and during his life, and after his death the Archbisshopp of Canterbury for the tyme being in all succeeding tymes to come for ever to be the visitor of the said Colledge and to have full power and lawfull authority, the same Colledge and the psons therein being to visit order and punish according to the Ecclesiasticall Lawes and Constituccons of this our Realme of England, and according to such Lawes, Constitucons and Ordinances as shall be made, ordeined and constituted by the said Edward Alleyne in his life tyme, or after his death by any other pson or psons to be nomynated, deputed or appointed thereunto by him in his life time, under his hand and Seale in writing as aforesaid. Although expresse mencon, &c., of the true yearly value or certainty of the premes or any of them, or of any other Gift or Grant by us or by any projennitors or predecessors to the said E. Alleyne before this time made in these present is not made, or any Act, Stat, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or restraint heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other mre cause or thing whatsor to the contrary thof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witnes Ourselfe at Westm, the one and twentieth day of June, in the 17th year of our reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the two and fiftieth.

P. Bre de Privato Sigillo, &c.

Yong et Pye.

This is a true copy from the original Record remaining in the Public Record Office, having been examined.

THE DEED OF FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE.

DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1619.

In the Name of God, Amen—To ALL TRUE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whome this present wryting quadrupertite shall come; I, EDWARD ALLEYN, of Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey, Esquire, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas our Soveraigne LORD JAMES, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, Frannce, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. by his HIGHNES Lres Patentes, under his great Seale of England, bearing date at Westminster, the one and twentieth day of June, in the yeares of his Raigne of Englande, Frannce, and Ireland y^e^ seaventeenth; and of Scotland the two and fifteth; did, of his especial grace, certain knowledge and meere mocon, for him, his Heires and Successors amongst other things, graunt and give licence to me, the said EDWARD ALLEYN, that, I, or after my decease, my Heires, Executors or Assignes, or every or any of them, for, and towardes the relief, sustenance, and maintenance of poore Men, Women, and Children; and for the instruction of the said poore Children, to be enabled and to have full power and liberty, at myne and myne Heires, Executors, and Assignes will and pleasure, to make, found, erect, create and stablish one Colledge in Dulwich, aforesaid, in the said County of Surrey, which shall endure and remayne for ever; and shall consist of one Maister, one Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers, to be mainteyned, susteyned, educated, guided, governed and ruled according to such ordinances, statutes and foundacon, as shal be made, set downe, established, and ordeyned by me, the said EDWARD ALLEYN, in my lief time or by any other pson or psons after my decease; such as shall be specially noiated, deputed and appointed, thereunto by me the said EDWARD ALLEYN, in my lief tyme, und^r^ my hand and seale in wryting, for the maintenance, sustenance, educon, instrucion, guiding, government, and rule of the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore brothers, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers. And our said Soveraigne, Lord KING JAMES, by the said Lres Patents, of his further grace, and meere mocon, did, will, ordayne, noiate and appoint, that the said Colledge, so as aforesaid to be erected, founded, created, and established by me, the said EDWARD ALLEYN, my Heires, Executors or Assigns, in Dulwich, aforesaid, shal be called and named THE COLLEDGE OF GODS GUIFT, in Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey; and that the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, six poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers and their Successors, when the same Colledge shal be so created, founded, erected and established, as aforesaid, shal be in deed and name one body corporate and politique, and one ppetuall Cominalty, and shall have ppetuall succession for ever to endure; and that the said Mr, WARDEN, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, six poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by and under the name of the Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, of the Colledge of Gods Guift, in Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey, in for and concerning all and all manner of actons, suits, plaints, debts, demand and causes whatsoever, as well reall as psonall, and mixt of whatsoever nature, kind or qualitie, they or any of them may be before any Judges, spiritual or temporall, and other seculer Justices, and psons whatsoever; and that the said Master, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, of the said Colledge, and every of them, shall and may have a comon Seale, for the sealing, doing, and pforming of all Deedes, Writings, Matters, and Thinges towching the said Colledge, which said Seale they shall and may lawfully breake, alter, chaunge, and new make, as they shall think meete from time to time. AND WHEREAS, our said Soveraigne Lord KING JAMES, by his said Lres Patents, did, further of his like speciall grace, certain knowledge, and meere mocon, and at the humble peticon of me the said EDWARD ALLEYN, give and graunt for him, his Heires and Successors especiall licence, and free and lawfull libertie, power, and authority to the said Mr. WARDEN, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, six poore Sisters, and twelve poor Schollers of the said Colledge, to get, purchase, take and receave, to them and their Successors for ever, for the maintenannce, sustenacon, and relief, of the said Mr, WARDEN, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, and their Successors, of and from me the said

EDWARD ALLEYN, my Heires and Assignes, all and singular the Mannors, messuages, lands, tents and hereditaments, with the apptenances, as are at lardge specified, menconed, recited, and conteyned in the said Lres Patents, or any such and so many and such part of the said Mannors, messuages, landes, tents and hereditaments, as I, the said EDWARD ALLEYN, shall think meete. AND WHEREAS our said Soveraigne Lord KING JAMES, by the said Lres Patente of his more ample and aboundant grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocon, did graunt and give licence, for him, his Heires and Successors, to me the said EDWARD ALLEYN, as long as I shall live, and, after my death, to such pson or psons as I, the said EDWARD ALLEYN, shall in my lief time noiate, depute and appoint, under my hand and Seale in Wryting; and to every or any of them from time to tyme, and as often as need shall require, to make, ordayne, constitute and establish, statutes or ordinance, constitucons and rules, for the good and better maintenance, sustenance and relief, educacon, government and ordering as well of the said Colledge, so to be created, erected, founded and established, as aforesaid as of the said Master, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, and their Successors for ever; and also of all and every the said Mannors, messuages, landes, tent and hereditament in the said Lres Patente formerly menconed, and the rents, issues, revenues and profitts of the same; and that the said statutes, ordinance, constitucons and rules, so by me the said EDWARD ALLEYN, in my lief tyme, or by the said other psons or any of them after my decease, to be made, ordeyned, or constituted, shall for ever, and at all succeeding times, stand, be and remayne inviolable, and in full force and strength in Law, to all construccons, intents and purposes; the same being not repugnant to the prerogative roiall of our said Soveraigne Lord the Kinges Ma^{tie}, nor contrare to the Lawes and Statutes of this his highnes Realme of England, nor any the Ecclesiastical Lawes, cannons, or constitucons of the Church of England which then shal be in force, as by the said Lres Patente, whereunto reference being had amongst other things more at large yt doth and may appear. Now KNOW YE that to the honor and glorie of Almightie God, and in a thankfull remembrannce of his Guift and blessing bestowed upon me the said EDWARD ALLEYN, and for *the better maintenannce, education, relief, and* sustenance of *poore and needy people*, Men, Women, and Children, of the severall Parishes of *St. Buttolphes, without Bishoppesgate*, London, of *St. Saviour's in Southwark*, of that pte of the Pish of *St. Giles without Creplegate*, London, which is in the Countie of Midd, and of the Pish of *Camerwell*, in the said County of Surrey, and I the said EDWARD ALLEYN, by vertue and force of the said Lres Patent, and by the power and authority thereby to me graunted and given by o^{r} said Soveraigne Lord KING JAMES, doe by this my present wryting quadruptite, bearing date the thirteenth of September, in this present seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of o^{r} said Soveraigne Lord KING JAMES, make, found, erect, create and establish one Colledge in Dulwich, aforesaid, in the said Countie of Surrey, which shall endure and remayne for ever and shall consist of one Master, one Warden, fower Fellowes, six poore Brethren, six poore Sisters and twelve poor Schollers. AND ALSO, I the said EDWARD ALLEYN, according to the libertie and power given me by the said Lres Patent, do by this present wryting quadrupite, make, found, erect and establish THOMAS ALLEYN, Cittizen and Barber Surgeon of London, to be the first Maister of the said Colledge; MATHIAS ALLEYN, of Dulwich, aforesaid, Gent, to be the first Warden of the said Colledge; SAMUELL WILSON, M^{r} of Artes; JOHN HARRISON, M^{r} of Artes; MARTIN LYMONS, Clarke; THOMAS HOPKINS, Organist, to be the first fower Fellowes of the said Colledge; JAMES SAUNDERS, JOHN JONES, HENRY PHILLIPPS, JOHN COLEBRANE, WALTER BOANE, NICHOLAS KENDALL, to be the first sixe poore Brethren of the said Colledge, Margarett Chapman, Magdalen Lee, Alice Man, Anne Kirton, Thomasin Stanley, Margart Barrett, to be the first sixe poore Sisters of the said Colledge; and Richard Meridale, Thomas Shippey, ymon Waddopp, Christopher Jackey, Thomas Keyes, Henry Leyton, John Copland, Richard Chalfont, Richard Pettifer, Robert Man, Edward Brasier, and Edward Collins, to be the first twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge. And I give and graunt to the said Thomas Alleyn, the Maister, Mathias Alleyn, the Warden, Samuell Wilson, John Harrison, Martin Lymons, Thomas Hopkins, the fower Fellowes, James Saunder, John Jones, Henry Phillipps, John Colebrane, Walter Boane, Nicholas Kendall, the sixe poore Brethren, Margaret Chapman, Magdalen Lee, Alice Manne, Anne Kirton, Thomasin Stanley, Margaret Barrett, the sixe poore Sisters, and the said Richard Meridale, Thomas Sheppey, Symon Waddop, Christopher Jackey, Tomas Keyes, Henry Leyton, John

Copland, Richard Chalfont, Richard Pettifer, Robert Man, Edward Braiser, and Edward Collins, the twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge ye offices and places aforesaid. To HAVE AND TO HOLD the offices and places aforesaid in the said Colledge, to them the said Thomas Alleyn, Mathias Alleyn, Samuel Wilson, John Harrison, Martin Lymons, Thomas Hopkins, James Saunder, John Jones, Henry Phillips, John Colebrane, Walter Boane, Nicholas Kendall, Margaret Chapman, Magdalen Lee, Alice Manne, Anne Kirton, Thomasin Stanley, Magarett Barrett, Richard Meridale, Thomas Shippey, Symon Waddoppe, Christopher Jackey, Thomas Keyes, Henry Leyton, John Copland, Richard Chalfont, Richard Pettifer, Robert Man, Edwarde Brasier, and Edward Collins, and their Successors, in the same offices and places in ppetuall succession for ever, according to such statutes or ordinance, constitucons and rules, as shall hereafter be made, ordeyned, constituted and established by me the said EDWARD ALLEYN, in my lief time, or by any other pson or psons after my death, such as I shall noiate, depute, or appoint hereunto, under my hand and Seale in Wrytng in my lief time. AND FURTHER, I the said EDWARD ALLEYN, by vertue and force of the said Lres Patente, and of the power and authority thereby to me given, doe, make, found, create, erect and establish, as followeth, that is to say, that the said Colledge shall for ever be called and named the "Colledge of God's Guift," in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey; and that the said M^{r}, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge and their Successors, shal be in deed and name, one body Corporate and Politique, and one ppetuall cominalty, and shall have ppetuall succession for to ever endure. And that the said Master, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge, and their Successors, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by and under the name of the Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poor Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the Colledge of Gods Guift, in Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey, in for and concerning all and all manner, accons, suits, plaints, debts, demaundes and causes whatsoev, as well reall as psonall, and mixt of whatsoev nature, kinde, or quality they or any of them may be, before any Judges spirituall or temporall, or other secular Justices and psons whatsoev; and that the said Master, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge and their Successors, and every of them, shall have a comon Seale for the sealing, doing, and pforming of all Deedes, Wrytings, Matters, and thing touching the said Colledge, which said Seale they shall and may lawfully breake, alter, chaunge, and new make as they shall think meete from time to time; and that the said Maister, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge, and their Successors, shal be psons enabled and capable in Lawe, in right and name of the said Colledge, and for the maintenance, sustentacon and relief of them the said Master, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge, and of their Successors, to gett, purchase, receave and take to them and their Successors for ever, of and from me the said EDWARD ALLEYN, my Heirs and Assigns, all and singular the Mannors, messuage lands, tente and hereditament, with the apptenances as are at lardge spied, menconed, recited and conteyned in the said Lres Patent, or any such and so many, and such part of the said Mannors, messuages, lands, tent and hereditament, as I the said EDWARD ALLEYN shall think meete. IN WITNESS whereof, and that this my making, foundacon, erection, creation and stablishing of the said Colledge, may the better and more safely be kept contynued and had in ppetuall remembrance for all tymes to come, I the said Edward Alleyn, have caused this Wryting quadruptite, to be made and wrytten, and have subscribed my name and set my Seale to every pte thereof, the said thirteenth day of September, in the yeares of the raigne of or said Souraigne Lord KING JAMES, of England, Frannce and Ireland, the seaventeenth, and of Scotland, the three and fiftieth; and one originall of this said quadruptite Deede, I will and doe assigne by these presents, to remayne, and be kept contynually in the comon chest of the said Colledge, where the other evidences of the said Colledge are to be and remayn. The second pte thereof, to remaine and be contynually kept in the Vestrie of ye Pish Church of St. Buttolphes without Bishoppsgate, London, in such chest or other convenient place wherein the evidences belonging to the said Church do remaine. The third parte thereof, to remaine and contynually be kept in the Vestrie of the said Pish Church of St. Saviours in Southwark, in the said County of Surrey, in the chest, or such other place there, wherein ye

evidence belonging to the said Church and Pish do remaine and are kept; and the fourth part thereof, to remayne and contynually be kept in the Vestry of the Parish Church of St. Giles without Criple Gate, London, in such chest or other place, as is there used for the safe keeping of the evidence and Wrytings of the said Church and Pish.

Read, published, sealed and subscribed by the said EDWARD ALLEYNE, the day and yeare above written.

THE DEED OF GRANT OF LANDS TO DULWICH COLLEGE.

DATED 24TH APRIL, 18TH JAMES 1ST, 1620.

Vicesima tertia pars Claus de anno R. R. Jacobi decimo octavo.

ALLEYNE et ALLEYNE et al

This Indenture made the foure and twentieth day of Aprill, in the yeere of the raigne of our Sovaine Lord James, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. that is to say, of England, France and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland, the three and fiftieth. Betweene Edward Alleyne of Dullwich, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, of the one party, and William Alleyne of London, Esquire, and William Austen of the Parish of St. Saviors, in Southworke, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, of the other party. Witnesseth that Whereas our said Sovaigne Lord King James, by his Highnes Letters Patent, under his greate Seale of England, bearing date at Westm, the one and twentieth day of June, in the seventeenth yere of his raigne, of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland, the twoe and fiftieth, was most graciously pleased to graunt and give license to the said Edward Alleyne, to make, founde, erect, create and stablish One Colledge in Dullwich aforesaid, to endure and remayne forever, and to consist of one Master, one Warden, foure Fellowes, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers there to be maynteyned, susteyned, educated, guided, governed and ruled, and that the same Colledge should for ever be called and named The Colledge of Gods Guift in Dullwich, in the County of Surrey. And Whereas our said Sovaigne Lord King James, Did, by the same Lres Pattent, give and grant Licence, power and authority to the said Edward Alleyne, his Heires and Assignes, to geve, grant and assure unto the said Master, Warden, fower Fellowes, sixe poore Brothers, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, of the said Colledge of God Guifte, in Dullwich, in the County of Surrey, soe to be created, founded, erected and stablished as aforesaid, and their Successors for their mayntennce, sustentacon and reliefe forever. All that the Mannor, or Lordshipp of Dullwich, with all the rights, members, Royalties and appurtenne thereunto belonging, or in anywise appteyning, situat, lying and being in the Parish of Camerwell, in the Counties of Surrey and Kent, or in either of them; and all that the Mannor House, or Capitall, messuage, with all the lands and appurts thereunto belonging in Dullwich aforesaid, called Hall place als Knowles. And all those lande, woode and waste grounde, with the appurte called Rycotte als Rygates in Dullwich aforesaid; and also All other the Mannors, messuage, land and hereditam^{ts} whatsoever, the said Edward Alleyne lately purchased of Sir Francis Calton, Knight, in Dullwich aforesaid; and also All those eight messuage or tente and hereditam^{te}, with the apptennce, and forty-five acres of land, be it more or lesse, to the said messuage or tente, belonging or appteyning, sometyme pcell of the freehold and coppiehold lande of the said Mannor of Dullwich, situat, lying and being in severall places in Dullwich aforesaid, and called by the severall names of Howlette, Ricotes als Rygates, Nappes and Stoney Nappes, lately bought and purchased by the said Edward Alleyne, of Sir Edmond Bowyer, Knight; and also All that messuage or tenemente with the appurtennce and fourteene acres, be it more or less thereunto belonging, sometymes pcell of the coppiehold land of the said Mannor of Dullwich, lately bought and purchased by the said Edward Alleyne, of John Bowyer, Esquire; and also all those foure messuage or tente and hereditamente with their and every of their apptennce in Dullwich aforesaid, and threescore and sixteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging; the which said foure messuage or tente and land are called by the names of Great Barnes, North Crofte, Carter's Hall, Addington's

Meade, Greate and Little Brownings, and Carter's Gardine, or by what other name soev^r they are called or knowne, lately purchased by the said Edward Alleyne, of Thomas Calton, Gentleman, Brother of the said Sir Francis Calton, and Anne his Wife, and of Henry Farr of in the County of Essex, Gent, and Prudence his Wife, being sometymes pcell of the copiehold land of the said Mannor of Dullwich; and also All that messuage or tente with the apptennce, and thirteene acres of land, be it more or less, thereunto belonging, called Perryfield, in Dullwich aforesaid, being part of the freehold land of the said Mannor of Dullwich, which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of one Thomas Turner of London, Gent; and Also all those three messuage or tente, with the apptennce and twenty-four acres of land be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging to Dullwich aforesaid, being sometyme part of the freehould and coppiehold land of the said Manor of Dullwich, which the said Edward Alleyne, lately bought and purchased of Ellis Parry of London, Silkeweaver, and also All that messuage or tente with the apptennce and thirteen acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging in Dullwich aforesaid, sometymes pcell of the coppihold land belonging to the said Mannor of Dullwich, and which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of John Burie of Dullwich aforesaid, Yeoman; and also All that messuage or tente with thapptennce in Dullwich aforesaid, and seven acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, called Kennell's, being sometyme part of the free and coppiehold land of the said Mannor of Dulwich, which the said Edward Alleyne, lately bought and purchased of Thomas Emenson, Esquire; and also all those messuags or tents with th apptennes in Dullwich aforesaid and nyne acres of land be it more or lesse thereunto belonging, being sometyme pcell of the coppiehold land of the said Mannor of Dullwich which the said Edward Alleyn lately bought and pchased of John Ewen of Dullwich aforesaid yeoman, and also that messuage or tenant, with the appurtennes, and forty-five acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging in Dullwich aforesaid, being sometyme pcell of the coppiehold land belonging to the said Mannor of Dulwich, and of late in the tenure or occupation of John Townley, Esquire, deceased; and also All those eighteene acres of pasture ground or thereabouts, in the Parish of Lambeth, in the said County of Surrey, and which the said Edward Alleyne lately bought and purchased of Sir Edward Duke, Knight; and All those messuages, lande, tente and hereditamente, with thapptennce in the Parish of St. Botulphes without Bishopsgate, London, which descended and came to the said Edward Alleyne, by and from his Father, Edward Alleyne, Gent, deceased, late Servaunte to Queene Elizabeth of famous memory, deceased; and also All those messuage, lande, tente, gardens, hereditamente and buildinge of the said Edward Alleyne, party to theis psente called or knowne by the name of the Fortune, situate and being in Whitecrosse Streete and Golding Lane, in that part of the Parish of St. Giles without, Cripplegate, London, which is within the County of Middx, which the said Edward Alleyn, party to theis psente, lately bought and pchased of Daniell Gill, of the Isle of Manne, and others; although the premisses, or any of them, be houlden of our Souvaigne Lord the Kinge Majestie, that now is ymediately in Cheife, or by Knighte Svice or otherwise, howsoever and without any licence or pdon for alienation of them or any of them, the statute of Mortmaine, or any other act, statute, ordinance, or pvision to the contrary thereof, in anywise, notwithstanding, as in and by the said Lres Patente, amongst other things more at large it doth and may apeere. AND WHEREAS the said Edward Alleyne party to theis psents, according to the power and libtie given him by the said Lres Patente by his writing quadruptite, under his hand and Seale, bearing date the thirteenth day of September, in the yeres of the raigne of our said Sovaigne Lord King James of England, Frannce and Ireland, the seventeenth, and of Scotland the three and fiftieth, did, to the Honor and Glory of Almighty God, and in a thankful remembrance of his guiftes bestowed upon him, did make, found, erect, create and establish one Colledge, in Dullwich aforesaid, in the said County of Surrey, which should endure and remayne forever, and should consist of one Master, one Warden, fowre Fellowes, six poore Brothers, sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, and that the said Colledge should forever then after be named the Colledge of God Guifte, in Dullwich, in the Countye of Surrey; and that the said Warden, foure Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, six poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge, and their Successors, should be psons enabled and capable in Law, in right and name of the said Colledge, and for their mayntennce, sustentacon and releife, to gett, pchase, receive and take to them and their Successors forever, of and from the said Edward Alleyne,

party to theis presente, all and singular the Mannors, mesuage, lande, tente and hereditamts with their appurtnce, as are at large specified, recited, mencoed and conteyned in the said Lres Patente, or any such and soe many and such part of the said Mannors, messuages, lands, tents and hereditamts, as the said Edward Alleyne, party to theis psents should thinck meete as in and by the said writing quadruptite, amongst other things more at large it doth and may appere. THIS INDENTURE THEREFORE FURTHER WITNESSETH that the said Edward Alleyne, party to theis psente for and in accomplishment and pformance of the power, liberty and authority given him by the said Lres Patente, and for and in consideracon of ppetuall mayntennce, reliefe and sustentacon forever to be and remayne to the Master, Warden, foure Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, six poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge, called the Colledge of God Guifte, in Dullwich, in the County of Surrey, founded, created, erected and established by the said Edward Alleyne, party to theis psents as aforesaid, and for dvrse other causes and consideracons, him the said Edward Alleyne, party to theis psents hereunto especially moving. He, the said Edward Alleyne, party to theis psents, is contented and pleased to graunt, covnnt, condiscind, conclude and agree to and with the said William Allen, and William Austen, in manner and forme following, that is to say:—the said Edward Alleyne ptye to theis psents, Doth covennt and graunt for him, and his Heires, to and with the said William Allen, and William Austen, and either of them, and their Heires by theis psents, that he the said Edward Aleine party to theis psents, before the feast day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next ensuing, the day of the date hereof, shall knowledge and levy, or cause to be knowledged and levied a Fyne or Fynes unto the said William Allen and William Austen, Sur Conuzance du droit, as those which the said William Alleine and William Austen shall have of the Guifte of the said Edward Alleine, party to theis psents, before the Kings Majesties justice of the Comon Bench, of all that his the said Edward Alleyne, party to theis psente, said Mannor or Lordshipp Dullwich, with all the rights, members and apptennces thereunto belonging, or in any wise appteyning, situate and being in the Parish of Camerwells als Camberwell, in the said Counties of Surrey and Kent, or in either of them. And of all that the said Mannor, or capitall messuage, with all the lands and apptennces thereunto belonging in Dullwich aforesaid, called Hall Place, als Knolles. And all those lands, woods and waste ground called Rycotte als Rygates, in Dulewich aforesaid. And also of all other the said Mannors, messuages, lande, tente and hereditamte whatsoever, which the said Edward Alleine party to theis pesente lately pchased of Sir Francis Calton, Knight, in Dulwich aforesaid; and also, of all those eight messuage or tente and hereditamte with their apptance and fortie five acres of land, be it more or lesse to the said messuage or tente, belonging or apptayning situat lying and being in severall places in Dulwich aforesaid and called by the severall names of Howlette, Rycottes als Rygates, Nappes and Stony Nappes, and lately bought and pchased by the said Edward Alleine party to theis psents of Sir Edmond Bowyer, Knight; and also of that said mesuage or tente with th'apptences and fourteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, sometymes pcell of the coppiehold lands of the said Mannor of Dulwich, lately bought and pchased by the said Edward Alleyne party to theis pesente of John Bowyer, Esquire; and also of all those said foure messuage or tente and hereditamte with their and every of their appetnnce in Dulwich aforesaid, and three score and sixteene acres of lande, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, the which said foure messuage or tente and lande are called Great Bornes, Northe Crofte, Carter's Hall, Addington's Meade, Greate and Litle Browninge and Carter's Gardeine, or by what other names soev, lately bought and pchased by the said Edward Alleyne party to theis psents of Thomas Calton, gent, brother of the said Sir Francis Calton and Anne, wife of the said Thomas Calton and of Henry Farr in the County of Essex, gent, and Prudence his wife; and also of all that said mesuage or tente with the apptennce and thirteene acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging called Perry Field in Dullwich aforesaid, which said Edward Alleyne party to theis pesente, lately bought and pchased of the said Thomas Turnor, of London, gent; and also of all those said three messuage or tente and hereditamte with thapptennce with twenty and foure acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging in Dullwich aforesaid, which the said Edward Alleyne party to theis psente lately bought and pchased of the said Ellis Parry, of London, silkweever; and also of all that the said mesuage or tenemte with the apptennce and thirteene acres of land be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging in Dullwich aforesaid, sometymes pcell of the

coppiehold land belonging to the said Mannor of Dullwich, and which the said Edward Alleyne party to theis pesente lately bought and pchased of the said John Bury, of Dullwich aforesaid, yeoman; and also of all that mesuage or tente with th'apptence in Dullwich aforesaid and seaven acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging called Kennalls, which the said Edward Alleyne party to theis pesente bought and pchased of the said Thomas Emerson, Esquire; and also of all those said mesuages or tente and nyne acres of land in Dullwich aforesaid, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, which the said Edward Alleyne party to theis pesents late bought and pchased of the said John Ewin, of Dullwich aforesaid, yeoman; and also of all that the said messuage or tente with the apptenences and forty five acres of land, be it more or lesse, thereunto belonging, in Dullwich aforesaid, being sometymes pcell of the copyhold lands belonging to the said Mannor of Dullwich and of late in the tenure or occupacon of the said John Townley, Esquire, deceased; and also of all those said eighteene acres of pasture ground, or thereabouts in the said pish of Lambeth in the said County of Surrey, and which the said Edward Alleyne pty to theis prsents lately bought and pchased of the said Sir Edward Duke, Knight; and also of all those said messugs, lands, tenements and heredits with the apptences in the parish of St. Botulphes without, Bishoppes gate, London, which descended and came to the said Edward Alleyne party to theis prsents by and from his said father Edward Alleyne, gent, deceased; and also of all those said messages, lands, tents, gardens, heredits and buildings of the said Edward Alleyne pty to theis prsents called or knowne by the name of The Fortune, scituat and being in Whitecross Street and Guilding Lane in that part of the parish of St. Giles without, Cripplegate, London, which is in the said County of Midd, and which the said Edward Alleyne party to theis presents, lately bought and purchased of the said Daniell Gill, of the Isle of Man and others, by what name or names whatsoev the premisses or any part or pcell thereof they be called or known by, or by what nomber of acres, or of what kinde they or either of them be called or knowe, in and by which said fyne or fynes the said Edward Alleyne pty to theis prsents shall knowledge all and singular the Mannors, messuags, lands, tents, buildings and heredits aforesaid with their and every of their apptenns to be the right of the said William Alleine and William Austen as those which the said William Alleine and William Austen have of the guifte of the said Edward Alleyne party to theis prsents and the same the said Edward Alleyne party to theis prsents shall remise and quite clayme from him the said Edward Alleyne party to theis prsents and his heires to the said William Alleyn and William Austen and their heires or to the heires of one of them forev; and further the said Edward Alleyn by the same fyne or fynes shall grant for him and his heires to warrant all and singular the said Mannors, messuags, lands, tents, buildings and heredits with their and every of their apptennces to the said William Alleyn and William Austen and to the heires of one of them, against the said Edward Alleyn ptie to theis psents and his heires forev. And it is further concluded, condiscended and agreed by and betweene the pties to theis prsents that the said fyne or fynes soe to be levied as is aforesaid, of all and singular the premises or of any part thereof, and of all other conveyances of the premisses or any part thereof to be made to the said William Alleyne and William Austen shall remayne and be, and the said William Allen and William Austen and either of them and their heires and the heires of the survivor of them after the said fyne or fynes levied in forme aforesaid shall stand and be seized to the sole and only uses and behoofs hereafter menconed, and under such condicons, proveses, declaracons and lymitacons, and in such manner and forme as hereafter in theis prsents is expressed and declared, and not otherwise nor in any other manner nor to any other use, behoofe, uses, devises, intents or purposes whatsr, that is to say, of all and singular the sd mannors, messuags, lands, tenements, buildings and heredits with all and every the premisses with their and every of their appurts to the use of the said Edward Alleyne pty to theis prsents for terme of his natural life without impeachment of any manner of wast, and ymediately from and after the decease of the said Edward Alleyne, ptie to theis prsents the said William Alleyn and William Austen and the survivor of them and their heires and the heires of the survivor of them shall stand and be seized of all singular the said mannors, messuags, lands, tenemts, buildings and heredits and of all other the premisses with all and every their apptennces to the sole and only use of the then Master, Warden, four Fellowes, six poore Brethren, six poore Sisters and twelve poore Schollers of the said Colledge called the Colledge of God Guifte, in Dullwich, in the County of Surry, and of their successors for ev, and to

noe other intent, use or ppose whatsoev. PROVIDED ALWAIES and it is further covennted, condiscinded, concluded and agreed by and betweene the pties to theis prsents, that notwithstanding any use or uses, estate, or estates before in theis prsents expressed, lymitted, appointed or declared, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Edward Alleyne party to theis prsents at all tymes and from tyme to tyme during his life to make or graunt any lease or leases by writing indented or otherwise of all and singular the said mannors, messuags, lands, tents, buildings and heredits, and other the premisses conteyned, specified or comprised in theis presents or of any part or pcell thereof for such nomber of yeres or lives as the said Edward Alleyn party to theis presents shall think fit and to make, grant, by coppy of Court Roll of any of the said copyhold tents of the premisses in Dullwich aforesaid to any prson or psons according to the custome of the said mannor of Dullwich, reserving the accustomed rents thereof or more, the same rents to be due and payable during the continuance of the same lease or leases, grant or grants, interest or interests. IN WITNESS whereof the parties abovesaid to theis psent Indentures intchangeably have setts their several hands and seales the day and yere first above written.

ET MEMORAND qd decimo die Maij ann supscr prefat Edwardus Alleyn Ar venit coram dco Dno Rege in Canc sua et recognovit. Inden pred ac oia et singula in eadem content et spificat in forma supdca. Irr decimo die Maij ann pr'dict.

This is a true copy from the original Record remaining in the Public Record Office, having been examined.

THE STATUTES AND ORDINANCES MADE BY EDWARD ALLEYN,

IN PURSUANCE OF THE LETTERS PATENT, BY DEED BEARING DATE THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1626.

1. IMPRIMIS. I ORDAINE and establish for ever, that there shall be a Master, a Warden, four Fellowes, sixe poore Brethren, six poore Sisters, and twelve poore Scholars, in and belonging to the College.

2. ITEM. For the better furtherance of the honor and service of ALMIGHTY GOD, and for the goode and welfare of the said College, I ordaine and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, that there shall be continually six Chanters for Musique and Singing in the Chappel of the said College, and shall be called and esteemed as junior fellowes, every one of them to have his voice according to the statutes, as the fower senior Fellowes have six assistants, touching the ordering of the said College, and the Rent Revenues and Profits thereof, and thirtye Members; the said Chanters, Assistants, and Members, to be employed and taken to such uses, intents and purposes, as hereafter in these my Orders and Statutes I shall further direct and appoint.

3. ITEM. That the Master and Warden, shall be both single persons and unmarried, of my blood and sirname, and for want of such of my sirname onlie, and for want of such of my blood, or name, and if they shall happen to marry after their admission, or either of them, then he so doing to be removed from the College (ipso facto), and made for ever uncapable of any place or office therein, or to receive or have any benefit or profitt from thence.

4. ITEM. That the Master and Warden, and either of them, at the time of their admission, shall be of the full age of one and twentie years at the least, and shall be reputed to be Men of honest lives and conversations, of learning, judgment and understanding, sufficient to discharge their places in the College, and such as shall be esteemed and thought to bee persons provident and careful of the good of the College.

5. ITEM. That the two first senior Fellowes bee in degrees, at the least Masters of Arts, of either of the Universities, Oxford or Cambridge, Preachers; the two second senior Fellowes, Graduats and Divines, the first of them to be an approved Schoolmaster, and the second to be a sufficient scholar to be Usher of the School; the two first of the six Chaunters to be Musicians of sufficient skill in the art of musique to be Organists of the College, and to teach

the poore Scholars musique and to sing, and the other fower Chaunters to be singing men of the Chappel, all of them single and unmarried persons, and if any of them shall marry after their admission, then he or they so doinge to be removed from the College (ipso facto), and for ever made incapable of any place or preferment therein.

6. ITEM. I Ordayne that every one of the sixe poore Brethren and sixe poore Sisters, at the time of their admission, to be single and unmarried persons, and every one of them be of the age of three score yeares at the least, not infected with any noisome disease, not decripit in their limbs and members, of religious and sober lives and conversation; and if, after their admission, they shall marry, comit adultery or fornication, then he or shee so doinge to be expelled the said College, and made for ever incapable of any place or relief in or from the said College.

7. ITEM. That every one of the poore Scholars shal be, at the time of their several election and admission, between the age of six or eight years or thereabouts, and to remaine as Schollers in the said College noe longer, but untill they be eighteen years of age at the most, and then, at the charge of the College, to be put forth either for Scholars or Trades as their capacity will fitt, all of them at the time of their said admission, to be orphants, without Father and Mother, or at least such as their Parents receive the weeklye Almes of the Parish where they live, and for want of such, any other poore children of the said Parishes, such as the Assistantes of the said Parish shall think in most need.

8. ITEM. That two Churchwardens of the Parish of Saint Buttolphes whout, Bishopsgate, London; and two Churchwardens of Saint Saviour's, in Southwark, in the Countie of Surrey; and two Churchwardens of that part of the Parish of Saint Giles without, Cripplegate, London, wch is in the Countie of Middlesex, for the time being for ever, shall be Assistants to the Master, Warden, and Fellowes of the said College, in the governing thereof.

9. ITEM. That the sixe poore Brethren, and sixe poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, shall be for ever chosen of the Parishes herein specified, in manner and form following, that is to say, two of the poore Brethren, one of the poore Sisters, and three of the poore Schollers, out of the Parish of Saint Buttolphes whout, Bishopsgate, London; two other of the poor Brethren, and one of the poore Sisters, and three of the poore Scholars, out of the Parish of Saint Saviour in Southwark; one other of the poore Brethren, and two of the poore Sisters, and three of the poore Schollers, out of that part of the Pish of Saint Giles without, Cripplegate, which is in the Countye of Middlesex; one other of the poor Brethren, two of the poore Sisters, and three of the poor Schollers, out of the Parish of Camerwell, in the County of Surrey.

10. ITEM. That the Churchwardens and Vestrie of the Parishes of St. Buttolphes without, Bishopsgate, London; of Saint Saviour's, Southwarke, and of that parte of the Parish of Saint Giles without, Cripplegate, which is in the Countie of Middlesex, shall severally, in their Parishes, make choice of ten poore persons, that is to saie, five poore Men and five poore women in each of their Parishes, to be members of the said College, to be admitted by them into my Almshouses at London, that from thence they may be admitted into the College as places shall fall void; provided that such as they admit and choose be as neere as may be single persons above the age of fiftye, and such as have longest receaved the Alms of those Parishes, & if any of them, after their admittance, marry or become single and marry againe, that then every of the said Members so doing shall, by the Assistants of that Parishe where the same shall happen, be thence expelled, and a new member chosen in his or her place that is expelled.

11. ITEM. That nine of the poore Brethren and Sisters shall be elected out of those thirtye Members, as places shall bee void, that is, those that are to be elected out of St. Buttolphes, Saint Saviours, and Saint Giles, in manner following, that is, the Assistants of that Parishe, or of that part of the Parish from whence the partie deceased or departed had been taken before, shall, upon notice given them by the Master or Warden of the said College of the place then void, send such two of those Members as the Master or Warden shall noiate, wch two persons shall draw Lots for the place, ever receaving a Man in a Man's place, and a Woman in a Woman's place.

12. ITEM. That the manner of drawinge of the said Lots shall be thus, that is to say, twoe equal small rowleses of paper to be indifferently made and rolled up, in one of which rolls the wordes, GOD'S GIFT, are to be written, and the other rowle is to be left blank, and so

put into a boxe, wch boxe shall be thrice shaken up and downe, and the elder person of these two that are elected to drawe the first Lot, and the younger person the second; and which of them draweth the Lot wherein the wordes GOD'S GIFT are written, shall be forthwith admitted into the void place or office of the said College, as the case shall require, and the other person, either Man or Woman, wch shall drawe the blanck lott, shall receive from the Master or Warden of the said College so much of the pencon as would then have been due to the ptie deceased, departed, or expelled out of the said College, the same to be accounted and satisfied from the time of the said death, departure or expulsion.

13. ITEM. That when the place of the Mr shall be void, then the Warden shall take upon him to be Mr without delay, wchin the space of fower and twentye hours after the place be void, and shall be admitted thereunto by the Fellowes, or the most part of them, then recidinge in the College, and shall take the oath hereafter expressed, to be ministered unto him by the senior Fellow then present, in the Chappel of the said College, in the presence of the Corporation then present, after morning or evening praier, as occasion shall require.

14. ITEM. That the Master, the next daye after his admission, shall, in the Chappell, after morning praier, there appoint the Monday fortnight following, for the election of the Warden, and shall also send three several notes to all the Assistants, for to give notice thereof in their several Parish Churches the next Saboth-day, expressing the qualitye and condicon of the person elective.

15. ITEM. That upon the daye of the election of the Warden, the Master, the Assistants and Fellowes, after all, or the most parte of them be assembled, shall decently and orderly goe into the Chappell, and there, after Service and Sermon, made by one of the Fellowes, proceed to the Election of a new Warden; after that the Senior Fellow then present shall publickly and audibly read such and so many of the before recited Ordinances, as do express of what condition and qualitye the person elected ought to be; and, after that, the electors shall make the said election, indifferently, without partiality, favour, or respect of persons.

16. ITEM. That if above number of two shall stand to be elected Warden, equal in blood and condicon, that then they shall passe by voices of the electors then present, and that they two that shall have most voices to draw Lotts for the place, in such manner and forme as is formerly expressed.

17. ITEM. That the Warden shall, presently after his election, and before his admission, become bound in a statute of one thousand pounds, to one or two persons nominated by most part of the electors then present, the defeazance whereof shall be that, at all reasonable time or times then after, he yield and make a perfect accompte of such monies, yssues, rents and proffitts, which he shall then, after his being Warden, receaive and take from and out of the Lands, Goods, Chattels or Proffitts belonging to the College, or which in any wise shall concern the same.

18. ITEM. That the Warden, after his admission, shall take the oath hereafter prescribed, which shall be administered unto him by one of the senior Fellowes then present, in the body of the Chappell, and afterwards, he, the Master, and some of the Fellowes, shall receave the Holie Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to expresse the mutual love and concord which is between them, and shall be conducted to his seate in the Chappell, and his lodgings in the College, by the Master and the Fellowes of the College then present.

19. ITEM. That the Warden, at every such election, shall provide a dynner for the whole College, at his own chardge.

20. ITEM. That if both the places of Master and Warden shall happen to be void at one time (which GOD forbid), that then the senior Fellow then present shall, within fower and twentie hours, give notice thereof to the Assistants, to make speedy repaire to the College; within three days after to joyne with the Fellowes in the election of a new Master, which shall be, in all points, as is formerly described in the eleccon of a Warden; the Master being admitted, then presently, the next daie, to appoint a time for the eleccon of a Warden, as is above specified, and at every such electcon the dynner for the whole College shall be at the said Master and Warden's equal charge.

21. ITEM. That when any of the Fellowes or Chaunters places shall be void by death or otherwise, then the Mr, Warden, and the rest of the surviving Fellowes, shall, wyhin sixe weeks next after, provide two able and sufficient persons, according to the statutes, to drawe the aforesaid Lots for the place, and he that drawest the right Lot, to be presently admitted

and the other to receave so much of the pension, as proportionably should have accrued to the person departed, as aforesaid.

22. ITEM. That every person so approved and allowed, shall the next Sonday after receaive the Holie Communion of the Lord's Supper in the Chappell, and shall take the oath hereafter described, ministered to him by the Warden, and then shall, by the Master and Warden, be admitted Fellow or Chaunter, and by them be then conducted to his seate in the Chappel, and likewise after evening prayer, that day before supper-time, to his chambre, and invested by them into the possession thereof.

23. ITEM. That when any of the poore Scholars places, that is to saye, any of the nyne that are to be chosen out of the Parish of Saint Buttolphes without, Bishopsgate, London; St. Saviours, in Southwark; and that parte of the Parish of Saint Giles whout, Cripplegate, London; which is in the Countye of Mddx, shall happen to be void, then the Master and Warden shall give notice thereof to the twoe Churchwardens, the Assistants of that Parish, or of that part of the Parish from whence the poore Scholler, departed or deceased, was first receaved into the College, and they to cause three or fower of the poor Children of their Parish to be sent to the College the Sunday sennight next following, by nyne of the clock in the forenoon, that the Master or Warden of the said College may choose two to draw the said Lots for the vacant place, and he that draweth the Lott wherein the words GOD'S GUYFT are written, shall presently be admitted a poore Scholler of the said College, and that poore Childe that draweth the blanck Lott to have iiij^{d} pence a day paid unto him for every daye after the death or depture of yt poore Scholler for whose place the Lotts were drawn, to the tyme of the drawing thereof.

24. ITEM. That the Master, Warden, and Fellowes shall for ever have the sole denomination and election of the poore Brethren, poore Sisters, and poore Schollers, that are to be elected out of the Parish of Camerwell, to elect whom they shall thinck fitt, wyout limitation of age, provided always, the persons elective (Men and Women), be single and needy, and especially if they inhabit in the Lordship of Dulwich, where the College standeth, if yt may be.

The Master and Warden's Oath.

25. I, A. B., admitted to the office of Master or Warden of the College of GOD'S GUIFT, in the County of Surrey, am a single man and unmarried, uncontracted, and so long, as I shall execute the said office, will by God's assistance so continue; I shall never fraudulently, maliciously, or willingley, for my part, go about to alter or change the foundation of the said College, or any part thereof, or any ordinance or statute, ordayned or made for the government thereof; but to the best and uttermost of my power, shall faithfully keep and observe the same, nor shall doe any art or arts, thing or things, to the derrogation, disturbance, hindrance, or damage of the said College, but shall defend and keepe all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives thereof, together with the Goodes and Lands thereunto belonging, and diligently prosecute, maintain and defend all suits and pleadings, which shall in any sort concern the said College, or the defence of the Landes and Goodes, or the rights or privileges thereunto belonging, and whatsoever Goodes or Cattels of or belonging to the said College, shall come to my hands; I shall truly and carefully restore, and cause to be restored, without any contradiccon, and I doe lastly sweare that I will truly perform all and every part of this Oath, without any equivocation, mental reservation, or procuring any dispensation or absolution from the same, and not to accept of any such dispensacon or absolucon yf yt shall be procured—So help me God and the holie contents of this Book.

The Warden to take the same Oath at his admittance. *Mutatis Mutandis.*

The Oath of all the Fellows.

26. I, A. B., admitted to be one of the Fellows of this College of GOD'S GUIFT, in Dulwich, in the Countye of Surrie, ame a single person and unmarried, and, so long as I hold and have the said office or place, shall contynue a single life, during which time I will not accept of or take any other service, yearly wages, or stipend of any other person or persons whatsoever, which may in any sort be preiudiciall or hurtfull to this place, and I will, to my uttermost and best endeavours, execute the said office, and will, according to the statutes and ordinances of the said College, be obedient to the Master and Warden thereof, in all things lawful, but especially in matters concerning the good and welfare of the said College, and I

will faithfully execute and doe to my best endeavours all matters wherein I shall be imployed in the same and the welfare thereof; and if yt happen I shall be herehence preferred or removed, I shall at all times, as occasion is offered, doe my best endeavour to further and advance the good and welfare of this College, the status of this said College, according to the plaine and grammatical sence thereof; I shall trulie and faithfully keep to the best and uttermost of my skill and power, and I shall never consent, agree, or give way to any alienation, sale, disposition, or putting away any of the Lands, Tents, Rents, Goods, Profitts, or any other thing whatsoever, that doth belong or appertaine to the said College, nor challenge or claim any propperty therein, or in any part thereof, directly or indirectly, to my own use, nor by any ways or means whatsoever practise or goe about to alter or change the foundacon of the said College, nor any part thereof, or any ordinance or statute ordayned or made for the government thereof; or doe any act or actes, thing or thinges, to the derrogation, disturbance, or hindrance of the said College, but shall defend and keep to the uttermost of my power, all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives thereof, together with the Goodes and Lands thereto belonging, and whatsoever Goods or Cattels, of or belonging to the said College, shall come to my hands, I shall truly and carefully restore and deliver or cause to be restored or delivered to the Master or Warden of the said College, without any contradicon; all which I doe swear faithfully and trulye to observe and perform without any equivocation, mentall reservation or procuring any dispensacon or absolution from the same, or accepting any such, if yt shall be procured. So helpe me God, and the holie contents of this Book.

The Oath of the Sixe Poore Brethren and Sisters.

27. You, A. B., unto whome GOD, out of his goodness and mercy, has bestowed this GUIFT, to be one of the poore Brethren or Sisters of this College of GOD'S GIFT, in Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey, shall here profess that you are a single person and unmarried, and shall so continue all the time that you abide in this College; you shall not deceiptfully, malitiously, or wittinglie for your part break any of the ordinances or status of this College, but trulie observe, kepe, and performe the same; and you shall never consent, graunt, or agree to any alienacon, sale or putting away of the Lands, Tents, Rents, Goods, or Profitts, or other things that doe or hereafter shall belong or appertayne to the said College; nor by any manner of waies or means, practise or goe about to alter or chaunge the foundacon of this College, or any statute or ordinance made for the welfare and government thereof; nor do or commit any acte or actes, thing or things, to the derrogacion, disturbance, losse or damage of the said College. So helpe me GOD, and the holie contents of this Book.

The Oath of the Assistants.

28. You, A. B., Churchwardens of the Parishe, &c., who are now admitted to be one of the Assistants of this College of GOD'S GIFT, in Dulwich, in the Countie of Surrey, doe sweare that you for your parte shall not willingly or wittingly give consent at any time hereafter to the breaking or altercon of the Foundacon of this College, or of any ordinance or statute made concerning the same or the government thereof, but so well as you may see them trulie kept and performed; and that you shall not consent, graunt, or agree to the alienatcon, sale or putting awaie any of the Lands, Tenements, Rents, Proffitts, Goods, or other things that do belong or appertayne, or shall hereafter belong or appertayne to the said College, nor take of the said profits thereof, then what by the Founder of this College has given or allowed to you; and that you shall not doe or consent to the doinge of any act or acts, thing or things, to your knowledge, which shall or may in any sorte disturb, hinder, prejudice, or damage the College; all which you shall swear, trulie to perform and keepe. So help you God and the holie contents of this Book.

29. ITEM. That whensoever and as often as any Master, Warden, Fellowe, poor Brother, or poore Sister, shall be admitted to be of the said College and have taken his, her, or their Oath accordingly, then the senior Fellowe then present in the said College, shall forthwith say as followeth:—"Now in the name of God, and of the whole corporation of this College, and the Assistants, and Members thereof; I doe pronounce you to be Master, Warden,

Fellow, poore Brother, or poore Sister of this College of GOD'S GUIFT, in Dulwich, in the Countie of Surry, according to the lawes, statutes, and ordinances thereof."

The Master's Office.

30. ITEM. That the Master shall be the chiefest person in the said College, and shall be observed with reverence, by all the rest of the persons of the said College; he shall governe all the persons thereof, and admonish, correct, and punish them according to the statutes, and if greater occasions and businesses draw him not away, he shall be present at the quarterly, monthly, and weekly accompts of the Warden; he shall prosecute and defend all suits, that in any sorte shall concerne the College, or the rights, liberties, and the advancement thereof, at the charge of the College; he shall not in any sort compromyt or end any suit, but by a judicial and legal tryal, sentence, or judgment; he shall have a double or casting vote in all matters of difference, concerning the College, and the government thereof, and that only when the voices are equal; he shall take especial care, that the poore Brethren and Sisters be not wronged by any of the college, and that the poore Schollers be not abused, he shall go weekly to view their chambers, and to see that they be kept cleane by the Matron appointed for that purpose; and lastly, he shall take care that the status of the College be duly observed and kept in all points.

The Warden's Office.

31. ITEM. The Warden shall receave and take the Rents, Yssues, and Proffitts belonging to the said College, and pay, disburse, and defray, all the Rents, Pencons, and all other Payments which are to be made by the said Colledge, for the use and maintenance thereof, to all persons in any sort thereto belonging.

32. ITEM. He shall, so often as the Master is absent from the College, or sick, or infirme, do, execute, and performe all things and actes that the Master is bound to doe by his place, and the Master shaldo the like for the Warden, when he shall be absent, sick, or infirme, so that he cannot execute his place.

The Office of the Fellows.

33. ITEM. The two senior fellows shall prech two sermons every Sunday, one in the forenoone and the other in the afternoone, and one sermon on the first of September, another on the Nativity of our LORD GOD; and on the several daies sett downe, they shall also daily, (as likewise all the Fellowes) attend (but on Sondayes and holydays, Satordaies in the afternoone, and all holydaye eves, in their Surplices) the Master and Warden to the Chappell, and there continieu during the whole service time, and they shall sing their parts in the quire; and if the thirde and fourth Fellowes be absent both together, then they shall performe all Ministeriall dutyes in the Chappell; the senior of them two shall keep the regester booke for Christenings, Weddings, and Burials, and both of them shall doe all Offices belonging to their Ministry, as celebrating the Sacraments; Wedd, Bury, Christen and visitt the Sick within the said College; and if they be absent, then the third and fourth Fellowes shall performe the same.

34. ITEM. The third Fellow shall be Master of the School, and the fourth shall be Usher (who shall be obedient to the Master;) both of them shall sing their parts in the quire, and shall have a special care for the good and vertuous instruction and education of the Scholers committed to their charge; and they shall, *Alterus Vicibus*, reade prayers weekley in the Chapel.

35. ITEM. That the two first of the sixe Chaunters, alias junior Fellowes, be men of approved skill in Musique, to sound the Organs in the Chapell, and sing their parts in the quire, and shall prick all such services and anthems as the Master shall command, for the use of the Chappell, into faire Books, and also all other songs and Musiques for the private or public use of the College, both for Viols and Voices, and those they shall keepe faire, and at their departure leave them to the College; and they shall teach the poore Schollers to sing prick song, and to play upon the Viols, Virginals, Organs, and other instruments, as

they shall be found capable, and to teach and direct any other person or persons of the College that are to singe their parte in the Chappell, or any whom the Mr, Warden, and two senior Fellowes shall think fit, and the other fower of the said Chaunters, als junior Fellowes, to be singers in the Chappell, and persons well skilled and exercised in prick song, and to be men of handicraft trades, viz., Taylors, Glovers, Embroiderers, Shoemakers, or such like; and these fower Chanters, als junior Fellowes, for avoyding idlenesse, shall be employed in their Trades, by the appointment of the Master, Warden, and fower senior Fellowes, or the most part of them, for the general good of the College, both in making the poore Schollars Apparel and Shoes, and other wise as they shall direct, provided all stuff shall be found them at the College charge; they shall also every day in the afternoone, teach and instruct, in their several manufactures, such and so many of the poore Schollers, as shall be found unfit for the Universitye, and that they may not loose their Musique, half the number shall be taught the trades one afternoone, and the other of them the other afternoon.

The Office of the poore Brethren and Sisters.—36 ITEM.

That the sixe poore Brethren shall, by turnes, weekely, sweepe and keepe cleane the inner and outward courts and cloysters of the College ; and if any, through infirmity, shall be unable to performe the same, then he to give allowance, at the discretion of the Master or Warden, to any of the other poore Brethren that shall doe yt for him.

37. ITEM. That the Master shall make choice of one of the ablest and healthiest of the poore Sisters, to be Matron of the twelve poore Schollers, to make their beds, sweepe their Chambers, mend their Clothes, and intend, and no other person whatsoever; in respect of which service of hers, the other five poore Sisters shall give her sixpence a piece, quarterly, to be deducted out of their pension, and paid her by the Warden; and if any of the poor Brethren or Sisters die, during her time of being Matron, then shee to have two parts of their goods, that are deceased, being divided into twelve parts, and if she shall happen to be sick, then the ablest of the other five shall intend the poor Scholars during her sickness, and for that time have her allowance.

38. ITEM. I ordayne that the Master and Warden shall appoint one other of the oldest and ablest of the poore Sisters, to make bedds and sweepe the chambers of any of the Fellows or Chaunters, if they shall require such attendance; and in case that if none of the poore Sisters shall be able and fitt to performe yt, there may bee admitted any poore Women in the Towne for that office, with the consent of the Master or Warden, under their hands and not otherwise.

39 ITEM. The other five poore Sisters shall weede and keepe cleane the gardens in the Forecourt of the College, and all the poore Brethren and Sisters shall alwaies be ready and willing, to the best of their abilities, by the Master's or Warden's appointment, to helpe and comfort, as well the one as the other, as also the poore Schollers, as well in sickness as in health.

The Office of the Porter.—40 ITEM.

I ordaine that the Porter of the College shall continually be present in the said College, and for the most part, in the Lodge or the Fore-court Yard; he shall keepe the keys in the daytime, of all the outward gates, and shall open them in summer at five in the morninge, and lock them at ten at night; and in the winter at sixe in the morninge, and at nine at night; and every day, a quarter of an hour after the bell hath called to dynner and supper, shall lock up the said gates and come into the hall, to wayte upon the Master or Warden at their table, and after dynner and supper, shall open the said gates againe; he shall also keepe the keys of the Chappell, and every morning, after he hath opened the gates, shall sweepe and keepe cleane the said Chappell, as heretofore yt hath been accustomed, and shall keepe the clock, toll the bell or bells for service, and every night after the gates are shutt and lockt, shall bring all the keys to the Warden.

The Office of the Assistants.

41. ITEM. That the Assistants shall, twice every yeare, repaire to the College, to heare and see the auditt and view the accompts of the Warden and others; that is, on the fourth

day of March, and the fourth day of September; but if any of those dayes be Sunday, then the next day after; and also be present at the College when the Mr and Warden shall be elected and sworne.

The Office of the Thirty Members.

42. ITEM. That the thirtye Members shall repaire to the College fower times in every yeare, if sickness and infirmitie hinder not them; that is, on the fourth of September, on the fourth of March, on Midsummer day, and on the feast of Saint Thomas; yt if any of those days happen on a Sunday, then on the next day following, at wch time they are to receive their quarterly pensions, and other monies allowed them from the College.

Residence.—43 ITEM.

That the Master, Warden, and two senior Fellowes, shall be continually resident in the College; the Master shall not be absent from the same, whout the consent of the Warden, the senior or junior Fellowes, or the most part of them, under their hands in writing, above three dayes in any one weeke, upon paine of forfeiture; for the first offence, five marks; for the second, twenty nobles; for the third, ten pounds. The Warden and the two senior Fellowes shall not be absent from the said College, unless yt be with the consent of the Master, and the rest of the senior and junior Fellowes, or the most part of them, under their handes in wryting, above two daies in the weeke, upon paine of forfeyting, by the said Warden, for the first offence, twenty shillings; for the second, fourty shillings; and for the third, fower pounds; and upon paine of forfeyting by the said two senior Fellowes every one for his first offence, ten shillings; for the second, twentie shillings; and for the third, fourtie shillings; and if the Master or any two of the senior Fellowes shall offend in the offence of non-residence the fourth time, that then he or they so offending shall be expelled the said College, and made for ever incapable of any place or pfitt, in or from the same.

44. ITEM. That if any of the rest of the senior or junior Fellowes be absent above one daie in a week, whout leave from the Master, Warden, and most parte of the senior or junior Fellowes, under their handes in writing, upon payn of forfeyting, he or they so offendinge, for the first offence, five shillings; for the second, ten shillings; for the third, twenty shillings; and for the fourth offence therein, expulsion from the College, and for ever made uncapable of any place or benefit in or from the College, provided that there be not leave graunted to any person above fourtie days within one year, at the most, one time with another.

Provided, also, that there be not above two of the senior or junior Fellowes absent at any one tyme from the said College, but in case of urgent necessitye.

45. ITEM. That if any of the senior or junior Fellowes shall happen to be troubled with any noisome sickness, such as the judgment of the Mr, Warden, and moste parte of the rest of the senior and junior Fellowes is infectious, and would prove dangerous and prejudicial to the rest of the Members of the College, then the said Fellow to procure a sufficient Man to discharge his place, at his own chardge, and himself to be removed for the tyme.

46. ITEM. That if the Warden shall, withe lawful consent, as afsd, be absent above the time before specified, it shall be lawful for the Master to appointe one of the senior Fellowes to supply the place of the Warden under the name of sub-Warden, only to look to the provision and defray the disbursements of the College until the return of the Warden, and the Master shall deliver competent money for that purpose unto the said Fellowe, who during the time shall be resident in the College, in such authority and sorte as the Warden ought to bee when he is present.

47. ITEM. That the Master and Warden shall not be absent both from the College at one time, but in case of inevitable necessity, and then for so short a tyme as may be.

48. ITEM. That none of the poore Brethren or Sisters, or of the poore Scholars, shall be absent from the College any day or time, without leave of the Master or Warden; and if any of the poore Brethren or Sisters shall offend herein, then he or she so offending shall, for the first offence, forfeit five shillings, for the second, ten shillings, for the third, one monthes pension, for the fourth, expulsion from the College, and for ever be made incapable of any place or benefit in or from the said College.

Orders for the Poore and their Goods.

49. ITEM. That none of the thirty poore Members, that have notice given them for their election to be of the College, shall give, sell, or alien any of their Goods or Chattels, whereof hee or shee were then possessed, but they shall bring the same with them into the College, for their own use, during their natural lives, and at their death shall leave the same to be disposed of in manner and forme following. The Warden or his Deputy shall take an Inventory of the Goodes of the sick pson, in the time of his or her sickness, or (if that cannot be done) within one day of his or her death, if infeccon deny not, and shall cause the said Goods and Chattels to be sold, and the price thereof, or the Goods themselves, to be divided into twelve parts, whereof the Matron of the Schollers shall have a double share, and the other ten, single shares a piece; and this order to be observed, touching the Goods of any poore Brother or Sister of the said College that shall die.

50. ITEM. That the poore Brethren and Sisters shall, once a month, or as often as the Master, Warden, and four senior Fellowes shall think fitt, give accompt how they doe bestowe and spend their monthly pensions, and if any shall be found to wast his or her pension, so as they shall want necessarie Apparel and Furniture, for his or her chamber, that then it shall be lawful for the Master to receave the pension of the delinquent, pportioning them a competent diet, wch being disbursed, the surplusage shall be employed to provide for the said poore Brother or Sister such Apparel and household Stuff as he shall think fitt, especially necessary Apparel, and Bed Clothes, both Linnen and Woolen.

51. ITEM. I ordaine that none of the poore Brethren shall come into any of the poore Sisters' houses, nor any of the poore Sisters shall come into the poore Brethren's howses, without the appointment of the Master or Warden, and that in time of sickness, when helpe and comfort is requisite.

52. ITEM. That none of the Fellowes, poore Brethren or Sisters, shall keepe any Doggs, Poultry, or any other noisome Cattel, within the said College, besides a Cat.

53. ITEM. That none of the poore Brethren or Sisters shall wash any of his, hers or their Lynnen, or any other Clothes, in any of their lodgings, and they nor any body els, hang or spread any Clothes to be ayred or dryed in the inner or outward courts of the College, nor cast into any of the courts either dust, water, or any other filthes, and if any of the said poore Brethren or Sisters shall be found at any time walking or going out of the chambers whout their Gownes, hee or shee shall forfeit for every time found so doinge six pence.

54. ITEM. That the poore Brethren and Sisters shall not frequente any Tavernes or Ale houses, and if any of them be drunk and convicted thereof by the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellowes, or most part of them, whereof the Master or Warden to be one, that then he or she so offending shall forfeyt for the first, second, and third offence, three daies pension for each of those times, for the fourth offence, shall be set in the stocks, in the outer court of the said College, by the space of one houre and also loose three daies pension; and for the fift time, be set in the stocks in the place aforesaid, for the space of two houres, and loose one weeks pension; for the sixte, be set in the stocks in the place aforesaid, for the space of three houres, and loose two weekes pension; and for the seventh offence, be expelled from the College forthwith, and made uncapable of any benefitt or place in or from the College.

Obedience.—55 ITEM.

I ordain, and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, that if any of the Fellowes, poore Brethren or Sisters, or Servants of the said College, shall disobey or withstand the Master, or, in his absence, ye Warden or Sub-Warden of the said College, for the time being, in anye lawful or fitt matter or thing commanded or enjoyned, him, her, or them to be done in their several places, by the Master, Warden, or Sub-Warden of the said College, for the said College, or the well and orderly government thereof, that then and in every such case, the partie so offending, and found to be guilty, either by evidence of the fact, or proof of two witnesses, or his or her own confession; he or she shall, for the first offence, forfeit sixe shillings, eight pence, and if he or shee shall continue afterwards three days obstinate, and not performe the same injunction or command, being a second time required, then he or

shee so offending, shall be expelled the said College for ever, and be made uncapable to have or enjoy any place or office there, or receave any benefitt or profit from thence.

56. ITEM. That the Master and Warden of the said College for the time being, or either of them, shall at all convenient time or times, enter or come into any of the chambers of the Fellowes, Brethren, Sisters, Schollers, or Servants of the said College, to see the order and decency thereof, and yf they or any of them shall refuse to permitt or suffer the Master or Warden so to doe, then hee, shee, or they so offending, shall forthwith be expelled the said College, unless the cause of such his, her, or their refusal by the Master, Warden, Fellowes, or the moste pte of them, shall be taken to be sufficient.

57. ITEM. That the Master, Warden, and Fellowes of the said College, or the most parte of them, shall command and inhibit any person residing in the said College, from resorting to the house of any ptcular man or woman in Dulwich, or within a mile of the same.

58. ITEM. That none of the Fellowes, poore Brethren, Sisters, or Scholars of the said College, other than the Surveyor of the diett for the time being, shall goe into the Kitchen, Larder, Butterye, Pantry, or other offices of the said College, but with the consent and leave of the Master or Warden of the said College, or one of them.

Orders for the Chapel and the Celebrating of Divine Service.

59. ITEM. I ordain and for ever establish, that, in all succeeding times to come, the service which shall be read and sunge in the said Chappell shall be daily read and sunge in such manner and forme, as neere as may be, as is usually observed in the King's Chappell, or in the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter, at Westminster, and that the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellowes, and poore Schollers of the said College, on Sondaies, Holydaies and Eves, in their Surplices, and other working dayes in their Gowns, and shall daily singe their parts in the quire of the said Chappell; and if the Master, Warden, or any of the senior Fellows be not present in their singing, or cannot sing their partes in the quire, that then he or they that shall be defective therein, shall find every of them, at his and their own chardge, a several pson that can sing his part in the quire, to supply his or their place that is defective, until he or they shall be able to performe the same.

And I further ordaine, that, if yt may be, all the other Servants or Officers of the said College to have knowledge in prick Songe, or to learn the same after their coming to the said College, and to singe his or their parte in the quire, also at times convenient.

60. ITEM. That, on every Saboth and festivall daye, the service shall begin at nyne of the clock in the forenoon, and at two of the clock in the afternoon, and on the week days, the morning service to begin at half an hour past ten of the clock, and the evening service to begin at five of the clock from our Lady-day in Lent, to Michaelmas, and from Michaes to our Ladyedaie in Lent, at half an hower past fower, except festivall Eves, and holydaies Eves, and Saturdayes, which shall be observed as on holydayes, the warning for all the services shall be with three times tolling the bell or bells.

61. ITEM. That, at the end of the second tolling of the bell or bells to morning and evening praier every daie, the Warden, junior and senior Fellowes, and twelve poore Schollers of the said College, shall be ready and attend in the Hall of the said College, at the coming of ye Master, and goe before hym into the Chappel, and the poore Brethren and Sisters to be ready and attend in the Poarch before the said Hall and Chappell, and then the poore Brothers and Sisters shall first goe into the said Chappell, and then the poore Schollers, two and two, and then the junior and senior Fellowes, two and two, and then the Warden alone, and then the Master alone, and, after him, the Servants and Officers of the house of the said College in their liveries, and there to staie and remain, and not to depart out of the said Chappell, during the whole time of divine service, except suddin sickness or other extraordinary occasions require it; and after service ended, they are to come out of the said Chappell in like order as they went in; and the poore Brethren and Sisters to staie in the Porch un il the Master and Warden be come into the Hall of the said College, and the Warden, senior and junior Fellowes, poor Brethren and Sisters, to be at those times in their gowns, and the poor Schollers in their Coats and Capps, and if the Warden shall faile to be in his gown, to forfeit four pence, and if any of the senior or junior Fellows shall faile to be in his or their gown, to forfeit two pence a piece, for every time he or they so doth; and if any of the said poore Brethren and Sisters

shall fail to be in their Gownes, to forfeit one penny a piece, these forfeitures to be increased, at the discretion of the Master of the said College, for the time being.

62. ITEM. That the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellowes, poore Brethren and Sisters of the said College for the time being, and all other persons belonging to the said College of age and discretion, shall receave the Holie Communion, if conveniently they may, in the Chappell of the said College, fower times in the year, for ever, that is to say, on Easter-day, Wit-Sonday, the first Sun lay in September, and on the feast of the Nativity of our LORD GOD; and on those daies the College shall feast the twelve poore Brethren and Sisters of the saide College, at dinner and supper, at the charge of the College.

63. ITEM. That the Fower senior Fellowes shall, from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion, visit and comfort, the best they maie, all such psons of the said College as shall be in extremitie of sickness, or any other adversitie.

64. ITEM. I Ordain, that as often as the Master, Warden, or any of the senior or junior Fellows of the said College shall die, that he or they so dying, shall be buryed in the vaults for that purpose, in the upper end of the quire of the Chappell of the said College, and that noe other person or persons, besides the said Master, Warden or Fellowes, after my decease, shall be buried in the said Chappel or Vaults, or either of them, the middle Vault for the Master and Warden, and the other two Vaults for the senior or junior Fellows.

Orders for the School and Scholars.

65. ITEM. I Ordayne and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, that the Master and Usher of the said School, and the two Masters of Musique of the said College, shall every of them teach the said twelve poore Schollers of the said Schoole, in good and sound learning, wryting, reading, grammar, musique and good manners, and shall admit no Scholler into the said School, nor put any out, but with the consent and approbation of the Master or Warden of the said College, for the time being, under their, or one of their hande-writing, shall not, in regard of other Schollers being to be taught in the said School, neglect the said twelve poore Schollers; but it shall be their principal and especial care, to teach and instruct them with all care and dilligence; they shall freely, whout recompence or reward, teach and instruct the children of the inhabitants within Dulwich, aforesaid, in writing and grammar; and I do ordain that the said Master or Usher of the Schole, be such as be able to teach the poore Schollers to write a faire hand, and shall provide and find, at their own chardge, sufficient pennes, ink, and paper, for all the twelve said poore Schollers, both for writing and ciphering books, and for the grammarians to make their lattines in.

66. ITEM. That the Usher of the said School, for the time being, in absence of the Scholemaster, shall teach, governe and instruct the Schollers of the said Scholemaster's formes, in such manner and order in all things, as the said Scholemaster shall direct and appoint.

67. ITEM. That the Schoolmaster and Usher of the said School, so shall divide the formes, charge, and teaching the Schollers between them, so that neither of them be over charged or pressed with a multitude of Schollers, nor the Schollers of the said School neglected thereby and left untaught; and the Usher of the saide Schoole, in his manner and forme of teaching, to be always directed by the Schoolmaster, and to yield an account of the saide Schoolmaster, of the Schollers under his charge, how they doe profitt in learning, and how apt and capable they and every of them are for learning, and they both, and the Musique Master, to yield an account to the Master and Warden, and the most parte of the other senior and junior Fellowes of the said College, for those that are committed to their charge to be instructed, and if the Master or Usher of the said School shall at any time be sick, then, during that time, the one shall supply the other's place, for so long time as the Master of the said College shall think fit; and if the Master or Usher of the said School shall happen to die, or be expelled the said College, then he that survivth or remayneth, to supply both places in the said School, until a new Master or Usher be chosen or admitted.

68. ITEM. That if there shall be any contagious or infectious sickness in Dulwich, yt shall be lawful for the Scholemaster and Usher of the said College at the tyme appointed by ye Master or Warden thereof, to omitt the publique teaching of the said Schole of the Inhabitants Children of Dulwich aforesaid, and such other Forreiyn Schollers as doe not lodge

wthin the said College, and if the said contagion or infection shall, at any time, happen to be within the said College (wch God forbid), then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for any person abiding in the said College with the consent of the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellows, or the most part of them, to depart or remove from the said College, for the time only as the said contagion doth endure; provided alwaies, that two of the senior Fellows of the said College be continually at the said College, to comfort and cherish, with their best advice, the poore and sick people of the said College, at ye discretion of the said Master and Warden of the said College; and if any poore Brother or Sister shall die of the plague, the house of the said poore Brother or Sister shall be shut up six weekes, and after such time the door shall be opened, and their goodes sould to some person not being of the College, and a fortnight after that the said person's place may be supplied again.

69. ITEM. I ordaine, that the Inhabitants of Dulwich aforesaid, shall have their men-children freely taught in the Schole of the said College, only giving two shillings for every child's admittance, and six-pence a quarter to the Schoolmaster, towards brooms and roddes, and every year, at Michaelmas, a pound of good candles, for the use of the School; for such Forreyner's children (other than Dulwich aforesaid) which shall be Schollers in the said Schole, their friends shall paie the Schoolmaster and Usher of the said Schole such allowance as the Master and Warden shall appointe. And I especially ordaine that, together with the twelve poore Schollers of the College, the number shall not exceed fower score at any one time.

70. ITEM. I ordaine, that all benefits, accruing to the Schole, by any reason of any Towne or Forreign Schollers, shall be continually divided into three parts, whereof the Master of the Schole shall have two parts, and the Usher one parte, the charge of pennes, ink and paper for the poore Schollers, as aforesaid, first deducted.

71. ITEM. That the Musique Masters of the said College shall, for the time being, teach and instruct Song and Musique, freely, all persons wch are in the said College, at the Master and Warden's appointment, and for any other Schollers, which desire to learne their Song or Musique; they shall receave such rewarde as the Master or Warden, for the time being, shall appoint, the benefit of which, or any otherwise accruing to the said two Musique Masters, shall equally be divided between them, ye charge of stringes, pennes, inck and paper deducted.

Hours of Scholinge.—72 ITEM.

That from the firste of Marche, yearley, until the first of September following, every Scholler shall come in the grammar Schole at six o'clock in the morninge, and there to contynue until half an hower past nyne of the clock; and to come and be againe in the Schole at one of the clock in the afternoone, and there remain until fower of the clock; and from the first of September, yearly, to the first of March then following, shall come at seaven in the morninge, and stai till half an hower past nyne, and to come again at one in the afternoon, and there to stay till half an hour past three, and the Usher of the said Schole, within a quarter of an hour after the Schollers, and the Master of the said Schole to come and bee in the said Schole within half an hower after the Scholars' time of coming into the said Schoole; and the Usher shall, at his coming into the said Schole, cause a roll of the said Schollers to be called, and to take a note of those wch are absent, of the Master's formes, and present them to the Master, at his coming into the said Schole; and the said Master and Usher, in the several places, shall admonish and correct those wch were absent, or did come too late, as the case shall require; and the Master and Usher, or one of them, to abyde or remain in the said Schole, during the tyme that the Schollers of the said Schole are to remayne and abide therein.

73. ITEM. That such Scholars as learn Musique in the said College, shall come into the Musique Schole or Roome, every forenoon, at half an hower past nyne of the clock, and every afternoon, at half an hower after three, and plaie days, at one of the clock in the afternoone, and there continue in learning their Song and Musique.

74. ITEM. That the Scholemaster of ye said College, shall appointe a shorte form and order of prayer, to be said and observed evy morning in the said Schole, by the Schollers thereof, kneeling on their knees, the Master and Usher of the said Schole, or one of them, to be continually thereat.

75. ITEM. I ordaine, that the Master and Usher of the grammar Schole, and also the two Masters and Teachers of Musique, during the howers and times assigned for teaching the said Schollers, shall not both be absent out of the said Schole at one time, unless yt be during such time as they, or either of them, shall have leave in wryting, under the hand of the Master, or, in his absence, the Warden of the said College, for the time being.

76. ITEM. I ordain, that the Schollers of the said Schole, shall be divided and placed into several formes, according to their capacities, and as they shall proceed in learninge, without any ptiality or affection to be shewed or used by the Schoolmaster or Usher of the said Schole, therein.

77. ITEM. I ordaine, that the Master and Usher of the said School, shall teach and instruct the Schollers thereof, according to the rules and precepts of the grammar allowed in England, and to teach and instruct in such other books as are commanded by publique auchoritye, and are usually taught in the free grammar Scholes of Westminster and Paules.

78. ITEM. I ordain, that if any of the Children of the Inhabitants of Dulwich, wch shall be Schollers in the said Schole, shall be absent from the said Schole, above the space of one and twentie days, unless yt be by reason or occasion of sickness, and his parents or friends will have him to be or contynue a Scholar there, they shall be at the chardge to paie for his new admittance.

79. ITEM. I ordaine, that at such times as the election dayes shal be, yearly for the free Schole of Westminster, or the Merchant Taylors' Schole in London, the Master or Usher of the said Schole, of the said College for the time being, shall yearly goe to either of the said Schools, at those times, and take with him or them, the Schollers of the highest forme, in the Schoole of the said College, to see and hear the orations and exercises used and uttered by the Schollers of those Scholes, on those daies, to the end they may observe and marke the manner and forme thereof.

80. ITEM. I ordaine that the said twelve poore Schollers, and every of them for the time being, as he shall attain the age of eighteen years, shall then be sent out of the said College, and preferred to the Universitie, or some trade or manual occupation, as his capacity shall be fitt, at the charge of the College, wherein I would have the Master, Warden, and senior and junior Fellows of the said College, for the time being, or the most part of them, shall for ever dilligently and carefully observe which of the poore Schollers for the time being, will be fitt and capable for the Universitye, and which are to be sent and put to trades or occupations, and the said Schollers to be disposed of accordingly, as they shall severally attaine to the age of eighteen years; provided, there bee not above nor under the number of fower of the said poore Schollers, at one time, maintained in the Universitie.

81. ITEM. I Ordaine and allow, that the said College shall allow and satisfye to every such of the said fower poore Schollers, as shal be sent to the Universitye, so much yearly a piece, as shall, by the Master, Warden, and Fellows, and Assistants, or the most part of them, be thought sufficient for their maintenance, to be paid to or for them quarterly, for the space of eight yeares then next ensuing; if, in the mean season, any of them shall have no other preferment, and if any of them shall have preferment within that time, then his pension shall forthwith determine and cease, as also at the expiration of the said eighte years, wch shall first happen, and then the College shall send one other poore Scholler to the University to bee maintaned in his place, and that the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellows of the said College, for the tyme being, shall, by all the beste wayes and meanes they can, from time to time, as occasion requireth, place and set forth such of the poore Scholars as shall be sett and putt to good and sweete trades and occupations, as neere as may be, and to persons of good credit and sufficiency, and to give such stock or money to every one of them therein, as the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellowes, or most parte of them, think fit.

82. ITEM. I ordaine, that if, within the said eight years, any such poore Schollers as shal be sent to the University, shall proceed to be Bachelor or Master of Arte, that then the College shall allowe to every of them that shall so proceed, five pounds at the several times, of taking either of the said degrees; provided, and I ordain and establish, that if any of the said twelve poore Schollers, wch shall be sent or put to the University as aforesaid, shal be afterwards capable to have a Fellowship in the said College, that then, whensoever any Fellowshippe in the said College is void, iff any one yt hath beene any of the said poore

Schollers, will stand for the said Fellowship, and desire that he shall forthwith be admitted thereunto, without any Lots or further election to be made of him, he taking the oathe before subscribed, and observing the lawes of the said College: and if any of the said poore Schollers that are put to trades and occupations, shall desire afterwards, or stand to be admitted to be one of the Servaunts or Officers of the said College, at such time as a Servaunt's or Officer's place is void, that then he shal be admitted and accepted into the said office or place before any other.

83. ITEM. I ordaine that the Visitor of the said College for the time being shall appointe, at his discression, some learned and sufficient person that is a divine, to repair to the said College yearly, on the Monday in Whitsunweeke, to appose, visit and examine the poore Schollers in their learning, and how they do profitt therein, as also how they are instructed in matters of religion, and of the service and worship of ALMIGHTIE GOD, the said person so appointed by the visitor, to have att every such, his repaire to the said College, his dynner for himself and his man, to be found at the charge of the said College, together with meat for their horses, and the said person so appointed, is to acquaint the visitor with his proceeding, at every such time, and what he thinketh fitt to be amended, touching the education of the said Schollers, to the end the visitor may admonish the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellowes of the said College thereof, and require them to be more careful therein, for the time to come.

Order of Diett.—84. ITEM.

I ordaine and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, from and after my decease, that the diett of the said College shall be kepte ordinarily, for the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellows, and for the poore Schollers of the said College, at two tables, in the Hall of said College; at the one whereof the Master and Warden, senior and junior Fellows shall sitt together at the upper end of the said Hall, and the twelve poore Schollers shall sitt at the side table, in the said Hall; but in cold weather, and in time of sickness of the Master or Warden, the Master may, if he will, have his diett for himself, the Warden, and so many of the senior Fellows as he shall think fit to be in the parlour adjoining to the said Hall, and wither Mr. Warden, or any of the senior or junior Fellows, shall absent himself from the said dyett, being resident, without giving warning to the Butler, before the bell ringing or not, resient the night before his departure, on paine to forfeit, for every meales meate, twelve pence.

85. ITEM. That from the Feast of All S^ts^, until the next day after the Purification of our Lady, there shall be a fire in the Parlour and in the publique Hall of the said College, and in the Servaunts' Hall there at dinner and supper times, and other times, at the discretion of Master and Warden of the said College for the time being, or either of them.

86. ITEM. That one of the Chaunters, alias junior Fellowes of the said College, shall weekely, by turns, be Steward of the diett and provision of the said College to see the same be sweete and wholesome, and daily to survey yt and deliver yt out of the wett Larder to the Cooke, and being drest, shall see yt be delivered into the Master's, Warden, Fellowes and poore Scholars' tables, and see that the poore Schollers be not defrauded of the proporcon of their diett, as well of bread and beere as other victuals, that hath been spent in the said College during that week; and shall take upon him this office every Friday night, and be present at the weekely accompts of the Warden of the said College, upon paine to forfeytt six shillings and eight pence, for every time wherein he shall be Steward or Surveyor, and not be present at the said accompts, to examine and certifye the same, or correct yt, or shew the defect thereof if there be cause.

87. ITEM. That after grace is said at the Master's table, both for dynner and supper, one of the poor Schollers, by turns, shall reade a chapter in the Bible, in the Hall, and all the rest of the poore Schollers give eare thereunto, except those three of them, who by turns are to fetch in the diet.

88. ITEM. That noe one particular person shall have any particular allowance of diett for himself, and that there shall be no divident or dividing of diett into shares or proportions, at the Master's table, and that none of the said College shall assigne over his said diett to any other person in his absence, and that the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellowes, and

poor Schollers, shall take their diett in noe other place, then in the place aforesaid, but if any contagion, or infectious sickness happen to be, at any time, in the said College (which God forbid), that then, and in every such case, the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellows of the said College, or most part of them, may consent and direct that the said diett, during the tyme of contagion or infection only and no longer, may be divided and sent into several places of the said College, to such persons who ought to have it; and if the Master, Warden, or any of the senior or junior Fellowes of the said College, shall at any time be sick or ill at ease, that he cannot sitt at the ordinare table, and take his or their diett there, that then also, by the consent of the Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellows, or the most part of them, he may have diett proportionable, in his Chamber, and that to continue noe longer than during the time of his sickness only, and whilst he shall continue and reside in the said College.

89. ITEM. That the said twelve poore Schollers shall have their diett proportioned and ordered for them, in manner following: that is to say, every morning in the weeke, about eight of the clock, except Sundaies and holydaies, to have a loafe of bread, weighing twelve ounces, troy weight, to be divided amongst fower of them, and each of them a cup of beere, and on Mondaies, Tuesdaies, and Thursdaies, at dynner and supper, each of they to have a good messe of pottage, and at each time two poundes of good beefe, boyled, and two of the said loaves between fower of them, and beere without stint; and on Wednesdaies, Fridaies, and Satterdaies, to have the said proportion of bread and beere as in other daies, and at dynner to have milke and other pottage, befitting the season, and amongst them all twelve, to have half a pound of butter, and two pounds of cheese, and insteed of either butter or cheese, to have a proportion of fish, pare, or apple pyes, according to the seasons are, and the like at supper, except Fridaies and Fasting days, and then every of them to have the same proportcon of bread and beere at night, as they have allowed them for their dynners at noones; and on Sundayes and holydayes, in open times, they shall have two poundes of roasted beefe between every fower of them, with the like proportcon of bread and beere, as on other dayes for their dinner; and at supper a competent allowance of roasted mutton between every fower of them, as near as may be, according to the proporcon of beefe allowed them at dynner, wth such increase of diett in Lent and on gawdy daies, as the discretion of the surveyor of the diett for the time being, shall thinck fitt.

90. ITEM. I doe ordain, and especially charge and require the Master and Warden of the said College, for the time being, to have a special regard that the beefe and mutton assigned for the poore Schollers, be sweete and good, their beer well brewed, and their bread well baked and made of cleane and sweet wheatten meale, the bran taken out, and every loafe, after it is baked, to weigh twelve ounces of troy weight; and when any augmentation of diett shall be made in the said College, either by divident or otherwise, that then the diett of the twelve poore Schollers to be augmented also, according to the rate and proporcon of increase of the other diett in the said College.

91. ITEM. That the Warden of the said College, for the time being, shall, every year, against Easter, and oftener if need shall require, provide, at the charge of the College, for every of the twelve poore Schollers of the said College, one surplice of white calico, one upper coat of good cloth of sad color, the bodys lined with canvas, and the skirts with white cotton, and one pair of drawers of white cotton, two canvas shirts with bockram bands to them, two pair knitt stockings, shoes as often as need shall require, two rownd bands, a girdle, and a black cappe, all to be repayred every yeare, at the charge of the said College, who are also, at their charge, to find and allow them readeinge books, for their learninge in the Schole, and their lynnen clothes to be weekly washed and dried, at the charge of the said College for ever.

92. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, y^{t} every Friday, after eveninge praier is ended, the Master, Warden, and so many of the senior and junior Fellows of the said College, as shall then be there, shall meete in the parlor of the said College, and take view of the expenses of the said College, for diett or any other occasion, for the week past, and give order for the diett or other provision, and also for other business of the said College, for the weeke following, and to heare and determine, if they can, all other business, wch concerne the said College, or any of the persons therein, and they shall also, once every moneth, upon the Sattorday, in the afternoone, after evening praier, hear and take

the accompts and receipts, and disbursements made by the Warden, or any other inferior officers of the said College ; and whosoever shall willingly defraud the said College, in or by his accompts, and yt shall be so adjudged by the most part of those who are present, to heare and take the said accompts; he shall, for the first offence therein, satisfie double damage, the second time, treble damage, the thirde time, fower times the value thereof, and if he shall offend therein the fourth time, then he shall forthwith be expelled out of the said College, and be thereby made uncapable to have and enjoy any office there, or receive or have any benefit and profitt from thence, for ever after; and these weekely, monthly, and quarterly meetings, of the Mr, Warden and Fellows of the said College, I ordain shall be called private sittings.

Publicque Audit and Private Sitting Dayes.

93. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, there shall be two general audit dayes, and public meetings, kept and observed in the said College; that is to say, on the fourth daie of March and the fourth day of September, yearely, and if either of them fall on a Sunday, then the next daie following, and shall be kept in the audit chamber of the said College, whereat shall be present, the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellows, of the said College, or the most parte of them, at wch time one of the senior Fellowes shall first reade so many of the status of the said College, as shall concerne the business then to be handled, and shall, to the uttermost of their power, take diligent care that the said status be truly observed and kepte, and the Warden of the said College shall, at those tymes, make his general accompte of all receipts and disbursements belonging to the College, by him had or made for the half year then last paste, being prepared and surveyed before by the Master, senior and junior Fellows, at their private sitting, which accompts shall then be publicly read, and the Master, Assistants. senior and junior Fellowes, then present, shall heare and examine, as well the same, as also the accomts of other inferior officers of the said College, and at that audit day, on or about the fourth of March, for ever, the Warden of the said College shall cleere his accomptes for the year past, and what of the revenue or other profitt of the said College shall then remain in his hands unexpended, he shall bring in at the said audit, and the Warden shall, at that auditt, make known and declare, what occasion there will be for the use of money the year then next following, whereupon the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellows there present, or the most part of them, shall take order what money shall be imployed on those occasions, and howe and in what manner it shall be imployed, and the same shall presently be delivered to the Warden for that purpose, and the money remaining shall be put into the common treasury of the said College, and the order so made shall be entered into the booke of orders of the said College, by the Warden or his Clarke; and the said Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellowes of the said College, or some parte of them, shall yearly, on or about the fourth of March, view all the Buildings of the College and what decay and defect they find in any of them, to give order for the repayre and amendment thereof to be done, at the charge of the said College, before the fourth of September next following, if conveniently yt may be, and on the said fourth day of September next following, to see and take view if the same be performed and repayred accordingly, and if the said repacons shall require a longer time for the doing thereof, then to appoint it accordingly ; and they shall, at either of the said audit days, lett and grant leases of the Landes and Tenements, belonging to the said College, in such manner, and according to such power as is limited and given them by the status and ordinances of the College, and not otherwise; and they shall take special care, and regard the pencons and porcons payable to the Fellowes, the poore Brothers, Sisters and Members of the said College, be daily and orderly paid, with their true and right divident, if there bee any; and that the poore Brothers, Sisters and Members of the said College, have their gownes given and delivered to them. at the tymes appointed by the said statutes and ordinances; and they shall heare and determine all matters of complaint or controversy brought unto them, touching any persons then resciding in the said College, and they, or the most pte of them, to punish and censure the same, if the cause require, according to the status and ordinances of the said College, and generally to hear, treat of and determine, if they or the most parte of them can, all other matters and things wch doe or may in any sort touch or concerne the said College, or the good and orderly government thereof, according to the status and ordinances thereof; and there shall be

continually two faire liegier books, in the one thereof shall be entered all the acts, orders and proceedings made at every of the said publique auditts, and in the other all the acts, orders and proceedings made at every of the said private weekly, monthly and quarterly sittings, in which books for the publique audit, in a separate place by ytself, shal be entered, the names of the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellowes, poore Brothers, poore Sisters and poore Schollers of the said College, and of and at the time of their several entrances into the said College, and of their deaths and departures from thence, and this to be ppetually observed, as often as occasion requireth.

94. ITEM. I ordain that at all and every of the said private sittings, the said Master, Warden, senior and junior Fellows then present, or the most part of them, shall heare and determine all misdemeanors, breaches and contempts, done or committed by any person in the said College, against the statuts and ordinances thereof, and they shall hear, end and determine all controversyes which are brought before them, which are raised or stirred up by any psons resciding in the said College, and if yt shall happen at any time of those private sittings that any person of the said College shall be expelled from thence for any offence, and that such person shall think him or herself wronged thereby, that then everie such person may appeale to the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellows, at their next public meeting, when the cause of his, her, or their expulsion, shall be at large debated by the Master, Warden. Fellows and Assistants of the said College, the party appellant first submitting him or herself to their order and censure therein, who shall have power to order, censure and determine the same; and if, upon the hearing and debating thereof, they or most parte of them shall pronounce and give theire voice, that the partie appellant have justly deserved the said punishment, then he or shee that made the said appeale, is forthwith (ipso facto) to be expelled out of the said College for ever, and thereby made uncapable, for ever after, to have and enjoy any place or roome in the said College, to receive or ave any benefit or profitt from thence.

95. ITEM. I ordaine, that at every audit on the fourth daie of September, the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellowes of the said College, or the most parte of them, shall survey the evidences, plate, and money remayning in the said treasury, and all other goods of the said College, inventoried or otherwise, and after the same so done, to put the evidences, plate and money into the said treasury appointed for that purpose againe, and locke it fast.

Auditt and Treasure Chamber.

96. ITEM. That the auditt shall be kept in the great Chamber, over the Hall, being part of the Master's Lodging; the treasure Chamber, over the great porch, the outer door whereof shall have three lockes and keys, to be kept, and the two senior Fellowes and Warden of the said College, to keep the keyes thereof, in which treasury Chamber there shall alwaies remaine and stand a common chest with three locks and keys thereunto, to be kept by the Mr; one of the Assistants of Saint Botolph without, Bishopsgate, and one of the Assistants of Saint Saviour, in Southwarke, every one of them to have a key, in which chest shall be kept all the special evidences of the said College, together with such plate not dailye used, and ready money, with all other things of special value, which do belong to the said College; and a book of the status and ordinances of the said College, fairely written in vellom, and upon the shelves of the said treasury Chamber, and in the desks and presses thereof, shall be laid and kept all other wryting and evidences of lesser value, wch doe concerne the said College, viz. counterparts of leases, bookes of accompts and reckonings copies, and books of lawe-suits, pleadings, acquittances, and discharges, for the receipt of money, and such like, together with one booke of the statuts and ordynances of the said College.

Lodgings in the College.

97. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, that for all succeeding times to come, from and after my decease, that the Master of the said College for ever, for the time being, shall enjoy and keepe to his owne use, for his lodgings, the great Chamber over the Hall, which shall also serve for the auditt Chamber, the Chamber over the Parlor, the Lobby Chamber, and the Lobby; the Warden for ever, for the time being, shall enjoy and keep to his own use, for his lodgings, the Chambers over the Servant's Hall, with presses in the same, and the new

Chamber, wth the Chamber over that for his man; the first senior Fellow, the Chamber next adjoining to the Chappel, wth the study; the second senior Fellow, the Chamber over that wth the study; the fourth senior Fellow or Usher, to have the Chamber over that; one of the Musique Masters, to lodge in the Music School, the other in the Chamber, at the north end thereof; the other fower junior Fellowes or Chanters of the said College, to have their lodgings appointed them in the said College, by the Master and Warden of the said College, for the time being; the twelve poor Schollers, for the time being for ever, to have the long Chamber over the two Organists Chambers; the sixe poore Brethren, to have the six ground Chambers on the east side of the inner Court; and the sixe poore Sisters, to have their lodgings in the sixe grownd Chambers, on the west side of the inner Court; and the Servaunts of the said College, to be lodged in the said College, from time to time, at the discretion of the Master and Warden of the said College, for the time being.

98. ITEM. That all pentioners and commoners in the said College, shall be lodged at the discretion and appointment of the Master or Warden of the said College.

99. ITEM. That it shall not be lawful for any person to lodge any person, whatsoever, in the said College, without the consent or leave of the Master, for the time being.

100. ITEM. I ordaine that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons of the said College, to keepe or use any weapons in the said College, without the consent of the Master, for the time being, or to play at any game of cards, or dice, or any other unlawful games in their Chambers in the said College, or suffer or permit any other so to do.

Orders for the Lands and the Revenues thereof, and how it shall be disposed.

101. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, that noe lease or demise shal be made or lett to any pson or psons, of any of the Lands given by me to the said College, but at one of the publique audit daies aforesaid, by the consent and approbacon of the Master, Warden, Assistants, senior and junior Fellowes of the said College, or the most part of them there present, under their handes and comon seale of the said College, and the same lease or leases to be graunted for noe longer terme than one and twentie yeares, with a valuable rent reserved thereupon, without any fine to be taken for the same.

102. ITEM. There shall noe demise, graunt, or lease, be made or graunted of any parte of the Landes belonging to the said Colledge, to the Master, Warden, and senior or junior Fellowes of the said College, or any of them, or to any other persons directly or indirectly, to their or any of their use or uses, and if any such lease shall happen to be made or graunted to any person or persons resciding in the said College, or to any other person or persons residing in the said College, or to any other persons, except those daies before appointed, then every such lease or leases to be void, and of none effect, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

103. ITEM. That in Easter weeke, yearely, the Mr or Warden, and two of the Fellowes of the said College at the least, shall survey all the Landes and Tenements belonging to the said Colledge, and where they shall finde any want of reparation, then they to take notice thereoff in writing, and leave them with the several Tenants, or at their dwelling howses; that the said defects and wants are to be mended, at the tymes lymited by the several leases; and the said Warden and Fellowes shall repaire againe to the said leased Landes and Tenements, in the month of October then following, to survey, or see if the said reparacons, wants, or defects, be repayred or mended accordingly; also, they shall view the thirtye Members' dwellings, with all such Lands, Howses, and Tenemts as are not in lease; and taking notice of the wants thereof, as aforesaid, shall present the same at the next publique sitting, that order may be given for the repayring thereof.

104. ITEM. That the garden and orcharde, together with the three home fields called the Howlets, adjoining to the College, shall not be demised to any persons, but the same shall continually remaine in the use of the College, for places of recreation of those of the College to walke in or use any commendable exercise therein, all the fruit growing there or elsewhere, to be alwaies gathered, and employed, for the general use and procon of the said College.

105. ITEM. I ordaine that noe part of two hundred acres of Copices or Wood Lands, nor

so much of the Arable and Pasture Lands, belonging to the said College, which shal be used as a demesen for provision thereunto, and shall not, at any time, after my decease, be demised in lease, to any psons whatsoever, but that the same shall remayne in the occupacons of the College, and be husbanded by the Master and Warden, with the consent of the most part of the senior and junior Fellowes thereof, to the best benefit and advantage of the College, and for the better and more easie provision of breade, and beere and other victuals, and also for the fewel of the said College.

106. ITEM. That out of the said copice of two hundred acres, there shall yearely, twentye acres thereof be sold or felled, of the growth of ten yeares, and not under, the said woodfalls to be made at seasonable times, wherein the lawes and statuts of this realme of England, for the preservation of timber trees, are to be duly observed.

107. ITEM. That the College, out of the Coppice Woods, Pollards, and hedgerows, yearly felled upon the Landes thereunto belonging, shall be yearly provided of sufficient fuell for the said College, to be spent in the Hall, Parlour, Servants' Hall, Kitchen, Bakehouse, and Brewhouse, at such proporcon and allowance, as the Master, Warden, and Fellows of the said College, or the most part of them, shall appoint.

108. ITEM. That out of the said woodfalls, the Master of the said College, for the time being, shall yearly have, for his owne fuell, in his Chamber, two hundred faggots; the Warden shall yearley have two hundred faggots, for his own spending; the fower senior Fellowes of the said College, shall yearly have for their own spending, one hundred and fifty faggots a piece; the six Chanters or junior Fellowes, shall yearly have one hundred faggots a piece, for their own spending; all the said faggots to be brought home to the said College at the charge of the said College, between the first of September, and the first of All Saints, yearly, to be kept in the yarde in a stack, and delivered by the Bailie to the Master, Warden, and Fellowes by halfe hundreds or quarterns, as they shall desire.

109. ITEM. I especially prohibitt and forbid, for all succeeding times to come, that any timber trees fit for shadow or shelter, be not cutt and felled in any of the grounds adjoining, or lying neere to the west-south and south-west ptes of the said College.

110. ITEM. That noe timber trees shall be felled upon any of the Landes belonging to the said College, but only such as are of necessitie to be imployed for the building or repayring of the said College, and that noe timber be sold to any pson or psons whatsvr, but to the Tenants of the Landes belonging to the said College, in Dulwich, aforesaid, for the building or repayring of their Tenements their, and not to be otherwise bestowed or imployed to any or use.

111. ITEM. I Ordain, that the Master and Warden of the said College, for the time being, shall keepe and maintaine Husbandry upon the Lands belonging to the said College, so much as shall necessarily serve for the necessarie provision of the said College.

112. ITEM. That the Master of the said College for ever for the time being, shall be allowed diett for one man, and the Warden for one other man; both at the chardge of the said Colledge; to waight and attend upon them, and that for the service of the said College, and also the servants hereafter following, shall be hired and kept in the College, at the chardge of the said College, that is to saie, a Porter, a Cooke, a Maltster, and Brewer, a Butler, a Bayley, to looke to the Woodes, Cattel and Husbandry, one Ploughman, being eight in number, at the rate of three powndes yearely wages a piece, one Kitchen boy, one Plough boy, at twoe powndes yearly wages a piece, and all of them to be single persons for ever for the time being, and to receave, besides their yearly wages, these Liveries at the chardge of the College, that is to say, at Easter a coat of the same cloth, whereof the poore Schollers coats are made of, and against the first of September, yearly, one black frize coat.

113. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, that the revenue of the Landes, which I have given to the said College, amounting to eight hundred pounds per annum, or thereabouts, shall be yearly disposed and divided in such manner and sort, as hereafter ensueth, that is to say,

	£	s.	d.
For the diett for the Master, Warden, and ten senior and junior Fellowes, after the rate of ten pounds per annum a piece . .	120	0	0
For the diett of the twelve poore Schollers, and ten Servantes . .	110	0	0
For bread and beere for the twelve poore Brothers and Sisters, twopence a die a peece for all, fourteen shillings a month, p annum.	36	10	0

	£	s.	d.
For the Master's pencon, to be payd quarterly, p ann . . .	41	0	0
For the Warden's pencon, to be payd quarterly, p ann . . .	30	0	0
The two first senior Fellowes' pencon, to be twelve pounds a year a pieece, quarterly, pr ann	24	0	0
The two second senior Fellowes' pencon, to be ten pounds a yeare a piece, to be paid quarterly, p ann	20	0	0
The two first Chaunters or junior Fellowes', (vizt.) Organists, to be six powndes to each of them, paid quarterly, p ann . . .	12	0	0
To the said two first Chaunters or junior Fellowes, to finde stringes for their instrumentes, pap, pennes and ink, for the twelve poore Schollers, eleaven shillings and eight pence a peece, p ann . .	1	3	4
The other fower Chaunters or junior Fellowes pencon, to be five pounds a year a peece, paid quarterly, p ann	20	0	0
The twelve poore Brothers and Sisters' pencon, in money, four pence p diem, to be paid monethlye, and every day a wheaten loaf, waying twelve ounces troy weight, and a full quart of eight shillings beer to each of them, the money pencon, p ann, is six pounds, one shilling eight pence, besides bread and beere, which in the total p ann is seventy and three powndes	73	0	0
For their twelve gownes, to be delivered them on the first of September, once in two years, for ever, after the rate of twenty shillings a peece, p ann	6	0	0
For the twelve poore Schollers apparell p ann	20	0	0
For the sixe Assistants, their horse-hire, ten shillings a peece p ann	3	0	0
For the thirtye members, six pence a week, a pece, p ann . .	39	0	0
Thirtye gownes for them once in two yeares, at twenty shillings price, a peece, p ann	15	0	0
Eight Servants or Officers of the College for their wages in total, p ann.	22	0	0
Liveries for those Servauntes, at twelve shillings and sixepence a peece, p ann	5	0	0
In augmentation of diett for the Assistants' dynners and the fower feastinge dayes, for the twelve poore Brothers and Sisters, p ann	3	6	8
The sum of these is, p ann . .	£600	0	0

114. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, that the remainder of the revenue, being two hdred powndes p ann, as aforesaid, of the said Landes belonging to the said College, wh all other advancements, profitts, and commodityes, which shall arise and accrewe to the said College, if there shal be any, shal be kept by the Warden, until the auditt which shal be yearely holden, on or about the fourth day of March, and then and there, by the Warden of the said College for the tyme being, brought into the Mr, Assistants, senior and junior Fellowes, or the most parte of them, to be disposed of in this manner and forme following, and noe otherwise.

115. ITEM. That out of the remainder, there shal be first put into the treasury chest one hundred poundes, if yt shall amount to so much, which shall always be ready for any sudden cause of ymployment, and if case shall require at any time to breake the said sum of one hundred pounds, or any pte thereof, that then, at the next auditt day, at or about the fourth daie of March, the said sum of one hundred powndes shall be supplyed and renewed againe, so that alwaies, from time to time, at the next auditt in March, one sum of one hundred powndes shall remaine in the treasury, and noe more.

116. ITEM. That next out of the aforesaid remainder, shall be satisfied and paid all bills of reparacons and lawesuits, if there be any, disbursed by the Warden, also for preferment of the poore Schollers, at their departure from the College, and tenn powndes annually to be disbursed, for the reparcon of the highways, vizt., the horseway and footway betweene Camerwell Town and the College.

117. ITEM. That after these disbursements, or so many of them, as shall yearly fall out, if there shall remaine the sum of fifteene powndes or upwards, in stock, over and above the hundred powndes in the treasure chest, then the said fifteen pounds, or any other greater sume which shall remaine, shall, at that auditt, be divided into six hundred equall parts or dividends, and bee disposed of and distributed in manner following, that is to say,

	PARTS.
For the Mr for the time being	40
To the Warden for the time being	30
To the first senior Fellow for the time being	12
To the second senior Fellow for the time being	12
To the third senior Fellow for ye time being	10
To the fourth senior Fellow for the time being	10
To the first Chaunter or junior Fellow for the time being	06
To the second Chaunter or junior Fellow for the time being	06
Towards stringes, pap, pennes and inck	$1\frac{1}{6}$
To the third Chaunter or junior Fellow for the time being	05
To the fourth Chaunter or junior Fellow for the time being	05
To the fift Chaunter or junior Fellow for the time being	05
To the sixt Chaunter or junior Fellow for the time being	05
To the xii. poore Brethren and Sisters for the time being	$109\frac{1}{2}$
For the bettering of the xii. gownes	06
For the bettering the xii. poore Schollers' apparell	20
For addicon of the Assistants hors hire	03
To the thirty Members, amongst them all	39
For the bettering of their gownes	15
To the increase of x. Servants' wages	22
For the bettering of their liveres	05
For increase of diett for the Master, Warden, and Fellowes	121
Also for the xii. Schollers and ten Servants increase of diett	110
Increase of diett for the Assistants dynner, and for the fower daies of feasting the twelve poore Brothers and Sisters	$03\frac{1}{3}$

118. ITEM. The remainder of the six hundred parts, shall be delivered to the Warden of the said College, as the first receipt of the monies, to be by him disbursed, for the benefitt and good of the said College.

119. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, that if at any time or times hereafter, by any waie or means whatsoever, this revenewe of eight hundred powndes p ann, wch I have given to the said College, should sink or decrease under the yearely value of sixe hundred powndes (which God, of his goodness, forbid), that then, and in such case, there shal be, by the consent of the Visitor, a general defalcacon out of all the pencons, porcons, and allowances aforesaid, proportionably, and the said abatement to contynue till such time the said revenue shall amount to the annual value of vi. hundred pounds p ann againe, and noe longer.

120. ITEM. I ordaine, and for ever establish, for all succeeding times to come, that the Churchwardens of the psh of St Biddulphes whout, Bishoppsgate, London, and their successors for ever, to whome I have given a Tente in Dulwich, called the Blew House, shall annually and for ever dispose of the revenue thereof, in manner and forme following, and not otherwise; that is to say, every year, yearely, on the first Sunday of September, being my birthday, they shall, in the Parish Church of their said Pshe, in the forenoon, after divine service, give unto those ten poore people of their Parish, which are called Members of God's Gift College, aforesaid, and theire successors, twelve pence a peece for ever, and all the full residue of the said yearely rent, they shall give unto such and so many other poore of their said Pish, as they shall think are in moste neede thereof, sixe pence a peece for ever.

121. ITEM. Provided alwaies, that albeit, I have in these former status, lymited the sixe poore Brothers, and six poore Sisters, and twelve poore Schollers, to be of the said fower Pshes aforesaid; yet notwithstanding if yt shall so happen, that at such tyme or tymes, when a poore Brother, Sister, or poore Scholler's place shall be void in the said College, and not any in the aforesaid fower Pshes can be found capable thereof, that then, and in such case it shall be lawful for the Mr, Warden, senior and junior Fellowes, or the moste part of them, to make choice of a fitt person in any other Countie, Psh, or Place whatsoever.

122. ITEM. I ordaine that all the penalties and forfeytures of money, which shal be had or made, by the Mr, Fellowes, poore Brethren and Sisters of the said College, or any of them, shall be deducted out of their severall stipends and pencons, as they grow due, and the Warden of the College, for the tyme being, shall for ever, as occasion requireth, employ, convert, and bestowe the same towards the detriment and reparacons of the household stuff of the said Colledge, and at every auditt shall give accompt thereof accordingly.

123. ITEM. I ordaine that all these aforesaid statuts, lawes, and ordynances, for the

ordering and well governing of the said College, with the Lands thereunto belonging, and every member thereof, may be the more better observed and kept, for all the succeeding times to come, that the whole bodie of the statuts of the said College, by the Warden or one of the senior Fellowes, in the presence and hearing of every person or persons, in any wise belonging or apperteyning to the said College, be read at fowr sevll times or daies in the yeare, the first day of September, the first day of December, the first day of Mch, and the first day of June, and when any of those fower daies fall on a Sunday, then they shall be read the next day following.

WILL OF EDWARD ALLEYN.

In the Name of God, Amen.—The thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1626, and in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord King Charles, &c., I, Edward Alleyn, of Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, being sick in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God, do make and ordain this my present Testament, declaring herein my last Will, in manner and form following: That is to say, first and principally, I commend my soul to Almighty God, my merciful Creator, and to Jesus Christ, my most loving Saviour and Redeemer, in whom, and by whose merits, I only trust to be saved, and made partaker of everlasting life: and my body I will to the earth, from whence it came, without any vain funeral pomp or show, to be interred in the quire of that chapel, which God of his goodness hath caused me to erect, and dedicate to the honor of my Saviour, by the name of Christ's Chapel, in God's Gift College, heretofore by me founded in Dulwich aforesaid.

ITEM. My mind and will is, that all such debts and duties, which of right or in conscience I do owe and stand truly indebted in unto any person or persons whatsoever, shall be truly paid and satisfied after my decease, so shortly and conveniently as may be.

And whereas, I, the said Edward Alleyn, and one Matthias Allen, he being a person by me put in trust for and in performance and assurance of one thousand and five hundred pounds, to and for my loving wife, Constance Alleyn, after my decease, have by two several deeds of demise, grant and assignment, bearing date the nine and twentieth day of June, last past, before the date of these presents, granted, assigned, and set over, unto Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, and Sir Thomas Crymes, of Peckham, in the County of Surrey, Knights, their executors and assigns, one capital messuage and tenement, or Inn, called the Unicorn, in Saint Saviour's parish, in the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, and all other messuages and tenements there, &c.

And also, I, the said Edward Alleyne, and Matthias Allen, by the other of the said deeds, have likewise granted, assigned, and set over, unto the said Sir Nicholas Carew and Sir Thomas Crymes their executors and assigns, certain capital messuages and tenements, called the Barge, the Bell, and the Cock, situate and lying on the Bank side, in the parish of Saint Saviour's aforesaid. And whereas likewise, for further assurance of the said one thousand five hundred pounds, for my said wife as aforesaid, I, the said Edward Alleyn, have acknowledged a statute of two thousand pounds, bearing the said date of the nine and twentieth day of June last, unto the said Sir Nicholas Carew, and Sir Thomas Crimes.

And whereas, by a pair of Indentures of defeazance, dated the said nine and twentieth day of June last, between me, the said Edward Alleyn, and the said Sir Nicholas Carew, and Sir Thomas Crimes, Knights, wherein the said two knights have covenanted, that, if my said wife (in case she survive me) shall by me, and out of my estate, be left the said sum of one thousand five hundred pounds in ready money, and that my executor or executors shall, within three months after my decease, pay to her, the said Constance, the said sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, that then, and not otherwise, the said statute of two thousand pounds to be void and of none effect together with the two deeds of assignment or to reassign them to such person or persons as I, the said Edward, shall nominate and appoint.

Now in full performance of the aforesaid assurance, and to shew my full desire to have it really accomplished, I will and require my executors hereunder named, that, first and principally my loving wife Constance (in case she survive me) be, according to my agreement,

fully satisfied in the best manner that may be, and then I desire the said two Knights to reassign and set over the said two Knights' leases unto my executors.

ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my said loving wife, Constance Alleyne, in testimony of my further love unto her, and for her present use and benefit, one hundred pounds more, of lawful money of England, which I have already, vidt., on the six and twentieth day of September last, in the presence of Matthew Sweeteser, Edward Alleyne, John Sandford, and John Casinghurst, delivered, to and for her use, unto the hands and custody of the said Sir Thomas Crimes; and moreover, I give unto my said wife all her jewells and other ornaments, which she is now possessed withall.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the Corporation of God's Gift College aforesaid, these goods and implements following, that is to say, first, my seal ring with my arms, to be worn by the Master and his successors. Next, I appoint that a Common seal shall be made for the said College, at the charge of my executors, which said two seals shall be repaired by the College, as often as need shall require.

Also all the wainscots, hangings, pictures, carpets, presses, tables, chairs, forms, and stools, in the said College, with all shelves, desks, and seats, also my books and instruments; and likewise all the furniture in the twelve poor scholars' chambers; that is to say, six bedsteads, six matts, six mattresses, six feather beds, sixe feather bolsters, twelve pair of sheets, twelve blankets, six rugs, three dozen of bed staves, and six pewter chamber-pots; also I give unto the said College, of my linen, twelve table cloaths, six dozen of napkins, and six towels, whereof one sort or suit shall be of damask, and other of diaper, likewise two dozen of pewter vessells, with all other brass and iron vessells of furniture which shall be in use of the said College, at the hour of my death, in any room of the said College whatsoever; also all implements and tools of husbandry, together with two furnished teams, the one with five horses, and the other with six oxen; and my mind is, that all these goods, by me thus given to the said College, shall be by my executors presently by inventory delivered unto them, to be continually by the said College kept in good repair.

Also, I will and require my executors, hereafter named, within two years after my decease, to build ten almshouses, in the parish of Saint Buttolphe without, Bishopsgate, London, for ten poor people of that parish, to be members of the aforesaid College; and likewise ten other houses in Saint Saviour's parish aforesaid, for other ten poor people of the said parish, to be likewise members of the said College; which said twenty poor people, being placed in their several houses, shall have such relief and maintenance as in the statutes of the aforesaid College is set down.

ITEM. I give to Thomas Alleyn, the son of John Alleyn, late of Willen, in the County of Bucks, being my cousin and next heir at the common law, the sum of fifty pounds.

ITEM. I give to Edward Alleyn, junior, of Newport, the sum of twenty pounds; and to his two sisters, Elizabeth Newman and Anne Ashpoole, twenty pounds a piece; and I give unto my aunt, Jane Waldock, of Water Laton, the sum of ten pounds.

ITEM. I give to Anne Alleyn, the now wife of John Harrison, clerk, the sum of twenty pounds.

ITEM. I will my copyhold lands in Lambeth Marshes to Edward Alleyn, my godson, and his heirs male (which I hope the custom there will allow); and, for want of such issue, to John Alleyn, the son of Mathias Alleyn, and his heirs for ever.

ITEM. I give to Sir Francis Calton, Knight, the sum of one hundred pounds, and hereby forgive him twenty pounds he owes me on his lre due long since.

ITEM. I give to Elizabeth Cutler, my late wife's god-daughter, the sum of ten pounds.

ITEM. I give to Hannah Pickerley the sum of ten pounds.

ITEM. I give to Elizabeth Russell, a young girl that is now in my house, ten pounds.

ITEM. I give to all the rest of my household servants that are in my service at the time of my death, so many pounds a-piece as they severally have been and continued years in my service, besides their wages then due.

ITEM. I will and bequeath to the Churchwardens of Saint Buttolphes without, Bishopsgate, London, and their successors, for ever, a tenement in Dulwich, with the appurtenances, called the Blew House, now in the tenure of Edward Kipping, to and for the only use of the poor of their said parish, to be by them employed and disposed of in such manner and form as in the statute of God's Gift College aforesaid is set down, and not otherwise.

And my will is, and I do hereby declare that, after the said fifteen hundred pounds, and all and every the legacies herein above bequeathed shall be respectively paid, that the said two leases so assigned as aforesaid to the said Sir Nicholas Carew and Sir Thomas Crimes, shall be and remain to the said Corporation of God's Gift College as an augmentation unto them, during the terms thereof, over and above what I have already assigned and assured unto them, to be employed current according to the intent of the statutes of the said College.

And I give and bequeath (after my legacies paid) to my two executors herein to be named, all my lands in Yorkshire, by what name or names or title soever called or known, which I lately purchased of George Cole, Esquire, in their two names, to hold to them and their two heirs and assigns jointly for ever.

And I do by these presents give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my goods, chattels, cattle, and ready money whatsoever, after my funerals are discharged and my debts paid, with all the legacies of this my will performed, unto Thomas Alleyn and Matthias Alleyn, my kinsmen, whom of this my last will and testament I make my sole executors, charging them, as they will answer it before the face of Almighty God, at the dreadful day of judgment, that they truly and punctually in every particular (so far fourth as they possibly can) perform this my last will and testament.

And I do hereby revoke all former will and wills by me at any time heretofore made; and in witness of this my last will, containing two sheets of paper, I have to the bottom of each sheet subscribed my name, and being both sheets joined together, at the foot thereof set to my seal, the day and year first above written.

E. ALLEYN.

Sealed, delivered and published as his last will and testament in the presence of us, Joseph Reading—Matthew Sweeteser—Henry Dell—John Casinghurst—Geo. Brome.

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 13th December, 1626 by Thomas Alleyn and Matthias Alleyn.

THE BUILDING OF DULWICH COLLEGE.

This Indenture, made the seaventeenth day of May, 1613, and in the yeres of the raigne of soveraigne Lorde James, by the grace of God Kinge of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faethe, &c. the eleaventh, and of Scotland the sixe and forteth. Betweene Edward Alleyn of Dulwich in the parishe of Camerwell in the County of Surrey, Esquier on th' one partye, and John Benson of Westminster in the County of Midd. bricklayer on th' other party. Witnessethe, that it is covenanted, graunted, concluded, condescended and agreed by and betwene the saide partees to theese presentes, and the said John Benson for him selfe covenanteth and graunteth to and with the saide Edward Alleyn his executors and assignes by thees presentes in manner and forme as hereunder from article to article is expressed, that is to say; That the saide John Benson or his assignes shall and will (for the consideration hereunder written and specified) builde erect and sett up, upon a certen parcell of ground appoynted and layde out for that purpose upon Dulwich Greene in the parishe of Camerwell aforesaide, the trench for the foundation to be digged and made fitt by the saide Edward Alleyn, his executors or assignes, a certaine buildinge of brick, of and with such brickes, lyme, sand, or other stuff belonginge to brickeworke, as shalbe provided and delivered to him att the place aforesaide by the saide Edward Alleyn his executors or assignes which buildinge shalbe for a Chappell, a Schoole howse, and twelve Almshowses. Proportionably accordinge to a plott thereof made and drawen by the saide John Benson and subscribed by the saide parties; the saide Chappell and Schoolehowse to be in lengthe from east to west fower-skore and fyfteene foote of assize and in bredthe from out side to out side twenty and nyne foote of assize, and in height from the upper parte of the foundation even from the grounde to the raysinge peece thertye foote of assize, and upon the head or topp of the same height sixe foote of assize of finishinge worke. And in the middle of the forefront of the said chappell shall erect and build one faire porche, to conteyne in length eighteene foot of assize and in bredthe from the other buildinge forward nyne foote of assize, the same porche to be bewtifyed and fynished as hereunder is mentioned. And behinde on the backe parte of the saide buildinge directly against the saide porche, shall erect and sett upp one Tower of

bricke to be eighteene foote of assize square from out to outside and in height to be three-skore foote of assize with decent and comely fyneshinge, and at each corner of the same Tower one pynacle of brick: and in the midest of the same Chappell and Scholehowse for a partition betweene them, shall make one partition wall to be in thecknes one brick and a halfe. To sett out the rome appoynted for the parlor of the saide Schole-howse backward by way of inlargement ten foote of assize, and under the same parlor and rome before the same appoynted for an entree and staire case shall make one cellar of brick to be in bredthe thirteene foote of assize and in lengthe thirty fower foote of assize, and seven foote of assize deepe. And in the same Scholehowse shall make and erect sixe chimneyes sufficiently and substancially to be made and wrought, with arched mantle trees of brick, and to carry and avoide smoke cleane thorough the tonnels of the same chimneyes; that is to say one chimney in the parlor, one in the chamber over the parlor, one in the chamber or garrett over the same parlor chamber, one in the kitchen, one in the chamber over the kitchen, and one in the chamber over the Scholehowse. The foundation of the Chappell walls within the grounde to be in thicknes sixe brickes, and so racled of untill at the upper parte of the grounde it be brought to fower brickes in thicknes; and from the grounde to the watertable to be three brickes and a halfe in thicknes; and from the watertable to the raysinge peece the walls to be three brickes in thicknes. The foundation of the Tower and the walls thereof to be of the same thicknes as the chappell is within the grounde, and the walls from the grounde uppward to the covering of the same Tower to be three brickes in thicknes and even with the ridge of the chappell the same Tower to have a decent watertable, and from the watertable upward the same Tower to have forward twoe pillasters, and suche other bewtifyinge and fynishinge as the forfront of the saide porch is to have, as hereunder is mentioned. And that the forefront of the said Chappell and Scholehowse shalbe bewtifyed with sixe Dorick pillasters with pettystalls, bases, capitalls and cornishe to reach from the lowest part of the foundation within the grounde unto the raysinge peece and twoe pillasters to bewtifie the same porche, and the saide sixe foote of fynishinge worke on the hedd or topp before mentioned, to rise and be made with a small pillaster on the heade of every greate pillaster, with three kinde of tafferells on the forefront; that is to say, one over the porche and on either side of the porch one; and in the same forefront fower half roundes for the bewtefyinge, and betweene every tafferrell and halfe rounde one piramides. And in the forefront of the same Chappell, Scholehowse and porche shall make fower-teene windowes, viz.; in the Chappell sixe, in the Schole howse sixe and over the sadde porch twoe, every windowe to have fower lightes, with a transsam, each light to be arched or turned over with brick, and every light to be twoe foote wide besides the monyon, which monion is to be nyne ynches thick. And att the east end of the saide Chappell shall make one faire windowe wherein shalbe ten arched lightes with a transam in the middle thereof, all the lightes and monyons thereof to be of the proportion of the saide former windowes and on the back parte of the said Chappell, towardes the south, shall make one dore rome and butteres and sixe arched windowes in the same Chappell, proportionable to the windowes in the fore-front. The walls of the Scholehowse and romes thereunto appoynted as aforesaide to be in thicknes as hereafter followeth viz.; from the lowest parte of the foundation within the grounde to the watertable twoe brickes and a halfe in thicknes; from the watertable to the first story twoe brickes in thicknes, and from the first story to the topp a brick and a halfe in thicknes, with sufficient windowes in every of the saide romes, as the same romes and storyes will conveniently beare and require. And in the kitchen chimney of the same Scholehowse shall make twoe meete and sufficient ovens; one greater and th'other lesser. And that sixe of the saide Almes'howses shalbe made and erected from the east corner of the saide Chappell northwardes and th'other sixe Almeshowses from the west corner of the saide Scholehowse northwardes, as by the said plott is prescribed and prefigured, every of the same Almeshowses to be twelve foote square within the walls; and in the same Almeshowses shall make twelve severall chimneyes, viz.; to each Almeshowse one, the mantle trees of the same chimneyes to be arched or turned over with brick and to be made to carry and avoid smoke cleane through the tonnells of the same, and in every of the same Almeshowses shall make one windowe with twoe lightes, and under the eves of the same Almeshowses shall make a slight cornishe, and to each Almeshowse one dore rome to be arched or turned over with brick. And at the north end of eache of the same rankes of Almeshowses shall erect one howse of

office to conteyne ten foote one way and twelve foote another, with a vault to each howse of office of brick, eight foote deepe, and a vent out of each howse of office in the manner of a chimney above the ridge of the same Almeshowses; and also shall erect one wall of brick thwart from end to end of the saide Almeshowses to enclose the courte, eight foote high, and in the midest of the same wall one faire gate rome to be fynished in the best and most decent manner with pillasters, freze cornishe and piramides; the saide wall to be a brick and a halfe in thicknes. All the pillasters, freezes, cornishe and windowes, and fawmes of the saide buildinge to be fairely and cleanely fynished white as is accustomed in buildings of like nature. And all the same worke before prescribed and all other bricklayers worke to the same buildinge apperteyninge shall well, workemanlike and sufficiently worke make and fynishe in all thinges to the trade of a bricklayer belonginge. And shall and will begin the same worke on or before the last day of this instant moneth of May, and shall and will contynue at the same worke and fynishe the same with as much convenient speede as possibly may be, and as the saide Edward Alleyn his executors or assignes shall require the same, shall provide stuffe for doeinge thereof. For and in consideration of which worke and covenantes, in forme aforesaide to be done and performed the said Edward Alleyn for him his executors and administrators covenanteth and graunteth to and with the saide John Benson his executors and assignes by these presentes in manner and forme followinge; that is to say, That he the said Edward Alleyn his executors or assignes shall finde and allowe sufficient scaffolding boards, cordes and nailes for the buildinge aforesaid. And also upon the fynishinge of every five rodd square of the saide buildinge every rodd conteyning sixteene foote and a half of assize, shall pay or cause to be paide to the said John Benson the sume of seaven poundes ten shillinges of lawfull mony of England the same to be measured one with another and runninge measure, which is thirty shillinges for every rodd. And upon the full fynishinge and endinge of the saide worke and buildinge for every rodd the same shalbe measured into, one with another after the measure aforesaide ten shillinges more, which in all is after the rate of forty shillinges a rodd, without fraud or covyn. In witness whereof the said parties to theis present Indentures interchangeably have sett their handes and seales. Yeoven the day and yeres first above written.

JOHN BENSON.

Sealed and delivered in presence of me,

THOMAS BOLTON, Scr.

ANTHONY WILLIAMS

Servant to the said Tho. Bolton.

LIST OF SCHOLARS SENT TO THE UNIVERSITY, 1627–1770.

1. 1627. Apr. 19th, Thomas Keyes, St. Saviour's, sent to Cambridge.
2. 1650. John Brooke, St. Luke's, to Cambridge, October 18.
3. 1657. Thomas Woodall, St. Botolph's, to Oxford, June 26.
4. 1660. William Greenhaugh, St. Luke's, to Oxford, June 27.
5. 1661. Roger Bailey, St. Botolph's, to Oxford, became 3rd Fellow, July 7, 1666, admitted 3rd Fellow without lot, as per statute 62.
6. 1666. John Small, St. Botolph's, to Oxford, June 21.
7. 1667. William Waite, St. Saviour's, to Oxford, November 12.
8. 1674. Thomas Richardson, St. Botolph's, to Cambridge, July 30.
9. 1674. William Stuart, St. Saviour's, to Cambridge, July 30.
10. 1675. Benjamin Bynes, St. Saviour's, to Cambridge, "admitted without lot, once poo boy of the College."
11. 1677. William Symes, St. Luke's, to Cambridge, October 19.
12. 1689. Isaac Desmawitts, Bishopsgate, to Oxford, March 26.
13. 1713. Richard Grensel, St. Botolph's, March 11.
14. 1718. James Bennett, St. Saviour's, to Cambridge, September 4.
15. 1747. William Swann, St. Luke's, to Oxford, January 27, became 2nd Fellow without lot, as per statute 62, in 1752, and 1st Fellow in 1766.
16. 1747. Edward Bayley, St. Luke's, to Oxford, July 1.
17. 1764. William Cotton, St. Saviour's.
18. 1770. George Long, Dulwich.

A LIST OF (FROM THE FOUNDATION A.D. 1619) THE MASTERS, WARDENS, AND FELLOWS.

Year.	Masters.	Died.	Wardens.	Died.	1st Fellows, Preachers.	2nd Fellows, Schoolmasters.	3rd Fellows, Ushers.	4th Fellows, Organists.
1619	Thomas Alleyn.	March 27.	Matthias Alleyn.		Samuel Wilson.	John Harrison.	Martyn Symonds.	Thomas Hopkins.
1620					Robert Vance.	Martyn Symonds.	Peter Symonds.	
1621							Christopher Reothin.	
1622					John Gifford.			Benjamin Cozyns.
1623					William George.			
1624						Matthew Sweetser.		
1625								Walter Gibbs.
1626					Joseph Reding.		Charles Faldo.	Henry Dell.
1627						Charles Faldo.	Thomas Dickinson.	John Silver.
1628					Robert Welles.		John Viell.	
1629					Matthias Turner.			
1630					John Blemell.	John Viell.	Thomas Blemell.	John Alleyn.
1631	Matthias Alleyn.	April 9.	Thomas Alleyn.*		David Fletcher.	Thomas Frith.	Samuel Porter.	
1632						Samuel Porter.	William Sutton.	
1634					Simon Mace.			William Holmes.
1639					Francis Hooke.	William Jones.	Cadwallader Roberts.	
1642	Thomas Alleyn.†	March 15.	Ralph Alleyn.					
1643							James Mead.	
1644					John Crofts.	James Mead.‡		
1645					Stephen Street.	Edmund Colby.§		
1658					John Harrison. } William Carter. }	John Bradlord.	Henry Tilley.‖	
1659							John Michaelson.	
1660					Henry Byarde.			
1661							Thomas Peere.	
1661							Samuel Paddy.	
1662						John Michaelson.	Francis Brockett.	
1662						Samuel Atwood.		
1663						Francis Brockett.	John Harper.	
1666							Roger Bailey.	
1667							John Blackstone.	
1668	Ralph Alleyn.	Jan. 24.					William Usborne.	
1669			John Alleyn.¶					Francis Forcer.**
1668-70								
1669-70								
1670					George Alleyn.			Samuel Pierson.
1663-70						Francis Brockett.		
1671								Albertus Bryne.††
1672					Robert Bond.‡‡			
1677	John Alleyn.	March 25.			James Alleyn.‖‖		John Blackstone.	
1678			Elias Alleyn§§ (election void).					Charles Garraway.¶¶
1679					Joseph Church.			
1680			Richard Alleyn.***		John Mawde.			
1681						John Blackstone.		
1682						William Lux.		
1686	Richard Alleyn.	June 28.	John Alleyn.					
1689					Benjamin Bynes.†††			
1690	John Alleyn.	May 4.	Thomas Alleyn.		Richard Pritchard.	Alexander Alcock.	Jacob Lewis.	

Year.	Masters.	Died.	Wardens.	Died.	1st Fellows, Preachers.	2nd Fellows, Schoolmasters.	3rd Fellows, Ushers.	4th Fellows, Organists.
1691						Thomas Baker.		
1692							John Rhodes.	
1696					Thomas Baker.	John Rhodes.		
1698							John Dane.	James Henstridge.
1700								John Reading.
1701					Job Brockitt.			
1702						Joseph Billington.		
1703							Rupert Sawyer.	William Howell.
1706					Joseph Billington.	James Hume.		
1709							John Beresford.	
1712	Thomas Alleyn.‡‡‡	Sept. 2.	James Alleyn.					
1713							John Hilary.	Thomas Clarke.
1715								Thomas Powell.
1721	James Alleyn.§§§		John Alleyn.	July 5.				
1723					Robert Bolton.			
1725					Richard Done.			
1727								David Cheriton.
1730						John Hilary.		
1731			William Allen.	May 8.			— Rushworth. } Richard Hart. }	Sam. Tanfield Hawkes.
1733					Richard King.			
1735			Thomas Allen.	Resigned.				
1738-40					George Thorpe.			
1730-40						John Hilary.		
1740							William Sutty.‖‖‖	
1731-40								Sam. Tanfield Hawkes.
1740			Henry Allen.	Feb. 8.				
1741					John Hilary.	Thomas Gregory.		
1744							Thomas Waterhouse.	
1745			Joseph Allen.					
1746	Joseph Allen.¶¶¶		James Allen.	July 3, 1851.				
1751							John T. Lambe.	
1751							George Baker.	
1752			Thomas Allen.			William Swanne.		
1762							Peter James.	
1763							John Wilder.	Richard Randall.
1766					William Swanne.	Wm. Higgs Barker.	{ Hugh Panton & Richard Taylor	
1767						Thomas Williams.		
1774							Mark Holberry.****	
1774							Nicholas Layton.	
1775	Thomas Allen.	July 18.	William Allen.					
1776							Neville Stow.	
1781						Neville Stow.	Hugh Panton.	
1782								Richard Dowell.
1783							Thos. Jenyns Smith.	
1785					Thos. Jenyns Smith.			
1786							J. Newell Puddicombe.	
1797							Richard Marshall.	
1804							Chas. Brent Barry.	
1805	William Allen.	April 13.	Lancelot Baugh Allen.					
1806							Robert Corry.	

1810								
1811	Lancelot Baugh Allen (resigned May 5).††††		John Allen.			Peter Julian.		
1812								
1814								
1816						Robert Corry.	Edwd. Benj. Johnson.	
1818						Edwd. Benj. Johnson.	Robert Henry Auber & John Lindsay.	
1820	John Allen.	April 10, 1843.	Jefferys Thos. Allen.			John Vane.		Ozias Thurston Lindley.
1830					John Image.			
1831						W. Fellowes.		
1834								
1836								
1841								Robert Geo. Suckling Browne.
1842							Robert G. S. Browne.	
1843	Geo. John Allen.		Geo. John Allen.		Charles Howes.		Wm. Lucas Chafy.	Edwd. Aug. Giraud.
1851			John Gay Newton Alleyne.					
			R. Wm. Allen.					

* Cousin and heir-at-law to the founder. "Thomas Alleyn was so elected in regard there was none equal in blood and condition with him, but only Mr. John Alleyn, son of Matthias Alleyn, master, who was then under age, and therefore the Court thought fit that a stranger should stand with him as a competitor in the choice, so long as there is any one fit of the blood and surname to execute the place of warden, and therefore have elected the said Thomas Alleyn to be warden.

† 1643, February 26. By letters patent of King Charles from Oxford, Thomas Alleyn is allowed to resign his mastership in favour of John Alleyn, son of Matthias Alleyn, the late master, and his resignation was signed in the presence of Thomas Spratt and Nicholas Hunt, public notaries, notwithstanding which he remained master till his death in 1668.

‡ By virtue of an order from "ye committee for plundered ministers," two fellows only.

§ In 1646, Edmund Colby was sole fellow.

‖ Put in by Visitor; a memorandum in the Register states that the three other fellows were likewise so put in.

¶ 1669, April 5. "The Court of Assistants having assembled to elect a new warden, John Alleyn, of St. Margaret's, near Rochester, Kent, surgeon, produces a Royal mandamus under privy signet, dated Whitehall, April 3, 1669, appointing him warden, and dispensing with his disqualification as a married man. The Court resolved that the Founder is not empowered to make any statute repugnant to the Royal Prerogative." His election was subsequently set aside by Royal mandate, but the Court re-elected him again under date March 4, 1670, he being then a single person according to the statutes.

** By Archbishop's letter without lot.

†† By Archbishop's letter without lot.

‡‡ By Archbishop's mandate.

§§ 1670, March 4. "Elias Alleyn, formerly competitor for the wardenship in 1642, now produces another Royal mandate annulling the election of John Alleyn, warden, on the ground of the former having been obtained from his Majesty by misrepresentation, and appointing the bearer, Elias Alleyn, warden instead, whereupon the Court have a conference with his grace the Visitor, who recommends them to re-elect John Alleyn, he being now eligible by the death of his wife during his brief wardenship. (His wife, Lucia, died on Oct. 12, 1669, and was buried in the chapel.)

‖‖ 1678, Feb. 11. "At a Court Extraordinary held this day, James Alleyn, the first fellow, produced a mandamus from King Charles the Second, dated Jan. 26, 1677, appointing him warden, notwithstanding which, none supporting him but the new master, John Alleyn, the fellows declining to vote, the churchwardens elected Elias Alleyn, the candidate in 1642, and with a mandamus in 1669, who is sworn in.

¶¶ By Archbishop's order.

*** The election of Elias Alleyn having been declared by his grace the Visitor to have been originally void, under date June 17th, 1680, the College are ordered to proceed to a new election, but the churchwardens refuse to give notice of the election in their respective parishes, though they meet at the College on the day of election and refuse to take part in the proceedings. The master and fellows ultimately proceed without them, and Richard Alleyn, of Chigwell, Essex, draws the right lot. Richard Alleyn thereupon enters into a statute of £1,000, and is duly admitted and sworn in. Elias Alleyn, however, in 1682, petitioned the King to order his case of rejection from the wardenship to be heard again and reconsidered. The churchwardens assemble at the College, when they declare the original election of Elias Alleyn to have been good, and reinstate him in the office of warden. This order was signed by the master and one fellow only, together with all the churchwardens present and past, none of whom had ever signed the accounts of Richard Alleyn from his election in 1680. Under date Sept. 6, the Visitor complains of this decision, and also of the reference having been unfairly obtained from the King and unknown to his Grace. Under date Oct. 1, on the petition of Richard Alleyn, his Majesty sets aside again Elias Alleyn, and confirms Richard Alleyn in his wardenship.

††† Admitted without lot, having been a "poor scholar."

‡‡‡ This is the only entry made in the College Register for eight years.

§§§ From the year of his election to the wardenship, May, 1712, he spelt his name Alleyn, but dropped the *y* from it when John Allen was elected warden, Oct. 27, 1721, and never but once used it till the day of his death, Nov., 1746. There's a portrait in the College of this James Alleyn, who was warden in 1712 and master in 1720, and the inscription beneath his portrait states that he was

"Six feet high, Skilful as a Skaiter, a Jumper, ATHLETIC, and humane."

‖‖‖ This person was chosen in the place of "Mr. Rushworth, admitted usher, but refusing to take the oath his place was declared void."

¶¶¶ Resigned June 21, 1775, on the occasion of his marriage.

**** "The Rev. Mark Holberry drew the lot for the usher's place, but resigned in seven days, his election being declared void because he had not received the sacrament nor taken the oath, nor been admitted by the warden on the Sunday next after election, as the statutes require."

†††† Resigned in 1820, on the occasion of his marriage.

LIST OF VISITORS.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Visitor of the College.

Year.	Name.	Died.	
1611	George Abbott.	1633	
1633	William Laud.	1645	Beheaded.
1660	William Juxon.	1663	
1663	Gilbert Sheldon.	1677	
1677	William Sancroft.	1693	Deprived 1691.
1691	John Tillotson.	1694	
1694	Thomas Tenison.	1715	
1715	William Wake.	1737	
1737	John Potter.	1747	
1747	Thomas Herring.	1757	
1757	Matthew Hutton.	1758	
1758	Thomas Secker.	1768	
1768	Frederick Cornwallis.	1783	
1783	John Moore.	1805	
1805	Charles Manners Sutton.	1828	
1828	William Howley.	1848	
1848	John Bird Sumner.	1862	
1862	Charles Thomas Longley.	1868	
1868	Archibald Campbell Tait.		Present Archbishop.

Table showing the Annual Income of the Trust, and the amounts transferred to the Educational and Eleemosynary Departments from 1853 to 1873.

Year.	Gross Annual Income.	Transferred to Credit of Educational Department.	Transferred to Credit of Eleemosynary Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858	10,790 3 2	719 19 5	239 19 9
1859	10,803 10 10	1,672 11 8	557 10 6
1860	12,012 14 9	1,445 5 0	481 15 0
1861	11,001 8 1	1,855 11 2	618 10 5
1862	12,418 6 2	3,180 6 9	1,060 2 3
1863	11,298 3 7	2,204 19 10	734 19 11
1864	14,953 0 9	2,683 4 3	894 8 1
1865	17,167 6 4	2,633 0 9	877 13 7
1866	15,787 9 1	3,034 0 11	1,011 6 11
1867	15,899 13 4	3,008 18 2	1,002 19 4
1868	14,701 0 11	3,381 6 3	1,127 2 1
1869	15,740 11 7	2,715 4 3	905 1 5
1870	18,411 2 11	2,724 17 5	1,241 12 6
1871	15,187 8 1	3,040 12 4	1,013 10 9
1872	15,500 6 7	3,714 2 0	1,238 0 8
1873	16,349 10 2	4,314 16 6	1,438 5 7
1874	16,281 0 0	4,255 13 7	1,418 11 3

THE CONSECRATION OF DULWICH COLLEGE CHAPEL AND CEMETERY.—The chapel and cemetery were consecrated by Archbishop Abbot on "Lord's day, viz., the 1st day of the month of September in the year of our Lord, 1616, between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon of the same day." The recital of the deed of consecration sets forth that the "Honourable Edward Alleyn appeared before his Grace, and stated that it was his intention, by the grace of God and the King's license, to convert his residence into a college for the poor, and which residence being two miles from the parochial church at Camberwell, he was unable, without danger and difficulty, especially in rainy weather and in winter, to repair with his family to the said church either conveniently or at the proper time to attend divine service, and pay to the Almighty the homage that is due to him, and that in consequence, with a view to serve God the better with his family, and to give a token of his love for the Christian religion as recognized and professed in the kingdom of England, he had a chapel or oratory built, erected, and constructed in his own house, on his own property, at his own expense, and had amply supplied and ornamented the same with all the things requisite for divine worship; and that near to the said house within the hamlet was a certain spot enclosed with walls, destined for a cemetery or burial place for those who die at the said house or within the hamlet, which he humbly prayed might be consecrated and set apart for the purpose designed.

His Grace the Archbishop thereupon granted the pious and religious request of the said Edward Alleyn, and decreed that the above chapel or oratory, and the spot or ground for a cemetery or burial place, should be dedicated and consecrated according to his request, should be proceeded with, and forthwith the same Right Rev. Father in God, accompanied by honourable and excellent men, Messrs. Edmund Bowyer, Thomas Grymes, William Gresham, Thomas Hunt, Jeremiah Turner, with soldiers and many others, entered the chapel and repaired to the east end of it, and there sitting officially in a seat placed and prepared for him, and proceeded, in accordance with all lawful rites, to dedicate and consecrate the said chapel or oratory to divine worship, the celebration of divine service, and administration of sacraments, the preaching of the divine word, the burying of the dead, and the execution of the other divine offices, pronouncing and promulgating publicly and in a loud voice the decree or schedule of the dedication and consecration of the said chapel, couched in writing and in the following terms:—

"In the name of God. Amen. Whereas the Honourable Edward Alleyn, moved by a pious and religious devotion, built this chapel or oratory, measuring within its walls in length, from east to west, forty-seven feet or thereabouts; and in breadth, from north to south, besides the belfry, twenty-four feet, or thereabouts, and erected and constructed it on his own lands, and at his own expense, in a residence of his lately built for him in the village or hamlet of Dulwich, which residence the said Alleyn, by the grace of God and the King's license, intends to convert into a college for the poor, and as he has amply supplied and ornamented the said chapel with a pulpit, a table, a holy baptistery, suitable seats and other necessaries for divine worship, and prayed that we, the episcopal see of Winton being vacant, by our ordinary and metropolitan authority, would deign to dedicate and consecrate the said chapel to the aforesaid sacred and divine uses. We, George, by divine providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, to whom belongs all and every jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, in and throughout the whole diocese of Winchester, as much by reason of the vacancy of the see thereof, as of our Metropolitan Visitation, granting the request for the consecration of the chapel or oratory lately built, furnished and ornamented at the expense of the said Edward Alleyn, as above related, proceeding in virtue of our authority, ordinary and metropolitan, in so far as by right lies in our power and is permitted us by the laws, the statutes, and the canons of this kingdom of England, we dedicate and consecrate this chapel or oratory, under the name of Christ's Chapel, in the aforesaid village or hamlet of Dulwich, to divine worship, to the celebration of divine offices, and as well for the administration of the sacraments of the Lord's Supper and of Holy Baptism; as for the celebration of matrimony and for offering prayers to God, preaching and expounding God's word purely and sincerely, and burying those principally who die in this house or hamlet, with the consent, however, of the said Edward Alleyn, or of whoever shall be master or prefect of the said house for the time being, and for the performance of other sacramental rites for the honour of God, and the salvation of souls, and for the use of the

said Edward Alleyn, of his family, and of the prefect, master, or governor of the said house for the time being, and of all the inhabitants present and future, of the same house and hamlet of Dulwich ; and openly and publicly do we pronounce and decree and declare that it has been, and is, and ever shall remain thus dedicated and consecrated, and assigned, and, by the name of Christ's Chapel, as above, we decree and pronounce that it shall be named and called through all ages to come.

"And we wish it moreover to be endowed with all and every privilege used and requested in this part, and enjoyed by old founded chapels, and in so far as lies in us and in our power by right, we thus endow and establish it hereby ; save always the right and interest of the mother church in the parish, of which the said chapel or oratory is situated, with all and every tithe, offertories whatsoever, and also the expenses for repairs and other ordinary and extraordinary expenses to which the said mother church is entitled by right or by custom of any kind, and reserving to the same Edward Alleyn and to the prefect, master, or governor of the said house, the free and full power of appointing a fit priest to perform and celebrate the above divine offices, with the approbation and license of the ordinary of the place. Provided always that the said Edward Alleyn, and the prefect, master, or governor of the said house, for the future, will nourish and support at his own expense the curate or minister attending the said chapel, with the approbation and license of the above, and will give the same curate a yearly stipend of at least twenty marks, without any diminution or defalcation of the ecclesiastical right of offertories or tithes, &c., devolving or appertaining to the rectory or vicarage of Camberwell, otherwise Camerwell, aforesaid, by right or by usage ; and provided moreover that for burials in the same chapel, or in reason of the same, the mortuary offertories and all dues belonging by right or by custom both to the vicar of the said mother church, and to the guardians and ministers of the same, be fully paid in the same amount and form as are usually paid for burials in the chancel of the said mother church, and as should be paid according to usage if the aforesaid dead were buried in the chancel of the said mother church. All and each regulations, in so far as lies in us and in our power by right, we thus decree, establish, and reserve by the present.

"G. CANTUAR."

This decree or schedule being read, the said Right Rev. Father in God offered prayers to Almighty God for His acceptance of the above work . . . . . which being over, Master Cornelius Lymer, Master of Arts, invested with the holy orders of deaconship and priesthood, occupying the seat assigned to the curate, read holy prayers and certain selected psalms and a chapter, viz., Ps. 84 & 122, and the 11th chapter of the Gospel according to John ; and this over, the said Right Rev. Lord Archbishop ascended the pulpit, and a hymn being previously sung, took for his text the 11th verse in the 76th Psalm, viz., "Promise unto the Lord your God and keep it," and explained the word of God to the people assembled there in large numbers. This sermon being finished, and a psalm sung, the said Right Rev. Lord Archbishop dismissed the people with his blessing, and went out of the aforesaid chapel, and with the said Master Cornelius Lymer and many others, repaired to the spot or ground destined as cemetery or burying place in the above-named hamlet, and entered it and went to a seat, there prepared and placed for him, and rested thereon ; and then and there the Right Rev. Lord Archbishop sitting officially, at the request of the said Edward Alleyn, as well in his own as in the name of all the inhabitants of the village or hamlet of Dulwich aforesaid, dedicated and consecrated the spot or ground above-mentioned into a cemetery or burial place for the dead in and about the hamlet aforesaid, reading, pronouncing, and promulgating publicly and in a loud voice the decree or schedule of the dedication and consecration of the above-named cemetery, couched in writing as follows, viz., "In the name of God. Amen. We, George, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, to whom is acknowledged to belong all and every jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, in and throughout the whole diocese of Winchester, as much by reason of the vacancy of the see thereof as of our metropolitan visitation, do decree that this spot and ground, lying in the village or hamlet of Dulwich, within the parish of Camberwell, alias Camerwell, in the county of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester aforesaid, and our province of Canterbury, adjoining the royal road leading from the village of Camberwell aforesaid to a certain residence lately built for Edward Alleyn in the village or hamlet of Dulwich aforesaid, the same entirely

enclosed with walls, measuring in width, from east to west, eighty-six feet or thereabout, and in length, from north to south, a hundred and fifty feet or thereabout, shall be diverted from its former and all other common and profane uses for the following purposes: and in so far as lies in us and in our power by our own right, by the laws, statutes, and canons of this kingdom of England, we have assigned it to the inhabitants and dwellers of the village or hamlet of Dulwich aforesaid, as a cemetery or burial place for those who die in and about the said hamlet, and by our ordinary and metropolitan authority we dedicate and consecrate it by the name of the cemetery of the hamlet aforesaid, and we decree that it shall be kept and held for the above use, and be called and named the cemetery of the above-mentioned hamlet henceforth and for ever; and we wish it to be moreover endowed with all and every privilege usually enjoyed and requested in this part and belonging to old cemeteries and burial places dedicated and consecrated before this, and in as much as lies in us and in our power by right we thus endow and establish it by the present; save always, however, and reserving to the vicar of the parochial church of Camberwell, alias Camerwell aforesaid, and to the guardians and other ministers of the said church for the time being, for ever, all offertories, mortuary fees and dues for all and every burial in this cemetery or burying place, or in reason of the same, ordered by law or custom, to the same amount and in the same form as if the said dead were buried in the cemetery of the mother church aforesaid, which offertories and dues, each and all due by right or by custom to the vicar, guardians, and ministers of the said mother church for the time being, we order to be paid for ever, and hereby reserve in so far as lies in us and in our power by right.

"G. CANTUAR."

This being over, the said Right Rev. Father in Christ offered prayers to God for His acceptance of the work above named, ... and then the said Right Rev. Lord Archbishop dismissed the assembled people with his blessing. In the matter of all and each of the above, the said Edward Alleyn, as well in his own name as in that of all the inhabitants of the hamlet aforesaid, requested me, John Drake, N.P., to draw out one or more public instrument or instruments, witnesses, &c. Present at the time of the consecration of the said chapel, the honourable men, soldiers, above named, present also at the time of the consecration of both the said chapel and the said cemetery, the honourable men, Thomas Goade, professor of Sacred Theology, Robert Hatton, Maurice Abbot, merchant, William Arcough, Edward Lerenthope, and Humphrey Orme, gentlemen, and John Gilpyn, general attendant to the Right Rev. Father, and the other witnesses required in this part.

Archbishop of Cantuar,	Year of Christ,	King of England,
Geo. Abbott, 6.	1616.	James I., 14.

Table shewing the numbers of boys in the Upper School from the year 1858 to 1874 inclusive, and their distribution :—

Year.	Camberwell.		St. Saviour's.		Bishopsgate.		St. Luke's		Non-parishioners.		Total.
	Day Boys.	Boarders.	Day Boys.	Boarders.	Day Boys.	Boarders.	Day Boys.	Boarders.	Day Boys.	Boarders.	
1858	58	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	68
1859	85	22	6	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	127*
1860	86	23	4	...	...	...	2	2	10	1	128
1861	83	28	3	...	...	...	2	2	9	2	129
1862	83	31	1	...	2	...	2	1	6	2	128
1863	92	24	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	2	128
1864	99	21	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	130
1865	98	22	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	130
1866	97	25	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	130
1867	94	28	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	130
1868	95	25	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	130*
1869	151	13	4	4	...	2	2	1	36	15	228
1870	171	10	8	5	2	...	2	1	77	46	322
1871	199	8	6	2	4	1	2	1	115	65	403
1872	231	10	10	2	4	1	2	2	150	68	480
1873	232	16	8	5	2	...	3	2	196	61	525
1874	259	9	6	4	1	...	2	2	182	71	536

* From 1859 to 1869 the Upper School occupied the old College buildings, and was strictly limited by the accommodation to 130 boys. The apparent variation in the numbers arises from the practice of taking the returns for a particular day at the end of the term.

Table shewing the number of the boys in the Lower School from the year 1858 to 1874 inclusive, and their distribution :—

Year.	Camberwell.		St. Saviour's.		Bishopsgate.		St. Luke's.		Total.
	Foundation Boys.	Day Boys.	Foundation Boys.	Day Boys.	Foundation Boys.	Day Boys.	Foundation Boys.	Day Boys.	
1858	2	22	2	1	3	...	3	...	33
1859	2	70	2	2	2	...	3	1	82
1860	2	67	2	2	2	...	3	4	82
1861	2	68	1	2	1	...	2	4	80
1862	2	62	1	5	1	...	2	9	82
1863	3	68	3	3	1	...	2	7	87
1864	3	70	3	...	3	1	3	6	89
1865	3	67	3	...	3	...	3	7	86
1866	3	67	3	1	3	...	3	6	86
1867	3	74	3	1	3	...	3	6	93
1868	3	71	3	2	3	2	3	5	92
1869	3	75	3	2	3	2	3	2	93
1870	3	113	3	5	3	2	3	1	133
1871	3	124	3	3	3	1	3	1	141
1872	3	143	3	5	3	...	3	...	160
1873	2	145	3	3	3	...	3	...	159
1874	1	151	2	2	1	...	3	...	160

LIST OF HONOURS

Obtained by Boys of the Upper School.

1870–1874.

1870.	Milner, R. J.	First Class, Mathematics, Moderations, Oxford.
	Lane, C. H.	Second Class, Theological Tripos, Cambridge.
	Gull, C. G.	Open Exhibition, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
	Tresidder, T. J.	Commission Royal Engineers. (Second place.)
	Rich, C. C.	Commission Royal Artillery.
1871.	Bendall, H.	First Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
	Smith, A. J.	Second Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
	Everett, E. M.	Second Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
	Wilkinson, H.	Scholarship, Merton College, Oxford.
	Peach, E. H.	Scholarship, Downing College, Cambridge.
	Hooton, J.	Scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge.
	Lane, A. L.	Commission, Royal Artillery.
1872.	Glazebrook, M. G.	Scholarship, Balliol College, Oxford.
	Hull. E. L.	Woolwich, admission. (Fourth place).
	Nightingale, L. C.	Studentship, Royal Academy of Arts.
	Bone, H. A.	Studentship, Royal Academy of Arts.
	Hooton, J. G.	Scholarship. Downing College, Cambridge.
	Milner, E.	Senior Scholarship, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
	Morgan, H.	Scholarship, Merton College, Oxford.
	Rainsford, S. D.	Woolwich, admission. (First place.)
	Baker, H. V. S.	Royal Engineering College for India, admission. (Fourth place.)
	Nightingale, L. C.	Silver Medal, National Competition of the Science and Art Department.
1873.	Wilkinson, H.	Second Class, Classics, Moderations, Oxford.
	Bone, H. A.	Silver Medal (Antique School), Royal Academy of Arts.
	Glazebrook, M. G.	First Class, Mathematics, Moderations, Oxford.
1874.	Carver, E. A.	Scholarship (Mathematics), Clare College, Cambridge.
	Clifford, P. H.	Scholarship (Classics), Christ's College, Cambridge.
	Rainsford, S. D.	Commission Royal Artillery.
	Hooton, J.	Second Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
	Forbes, S. A.	Studentship, Royal Academy of Arts.
	Goodall, T. F.	Studentship, Royal Academy of Arts.
	Glazebrook, M. G.	First Class, Classics, Moderations, Oxford.
	Morley, G. S.	Royal Engineering College for India, admission.
	Nigtingale, L. C.	Silver Medal (Life School), Royal Academy of Arts.

To these have already been added during the present year :—

White, H. T.	Scholarship (Classics), Brasenose College, Oxford.
Legg, J. E.	Scholarship (Science), Caius College, Cambridge.
Voigt, F. H.	Scholarship (Science), Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Saunders, S. H. B.	Gold Medal, Royal Geographical Society.
White, H. T.	Indian Civil Service, admission.
Peach, E. H.	Second Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

The Honour List of the Upper School (as given above) necessarily belongs almost exclusively to a school numerically much smaller than that of 1875. The large admissions of young boys since 1870, are, of course, as yet scarcely beginning to affect a list of honours obtained at or after the close of the school career.

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Burls, Chas., Red House, Peckham Rye.
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Cade, Capt., Albert Villa, Peckham.
Campbell, George, Woodhall, Dulwich.
Carpenter, George, 11, Wilson Road, Camberwell.
Carver, Rev. Alfred J., D.D., The Master of Dulwich College.
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Chadwick, Miss, 139, Adelaide Road, N.W.
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Champion, Charles, Moira House, Dulwich.
Chance, F., Dr., Burleigh House, Sydenham Hill.
Chapman, Hy., 9, Camberwell Terrace.
Chippendale, W., Fern Bank, Grove Hill.
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Clark, Edward, Talfourd Road, Camberwell.
Clarke, Edward, Dagmar Road, Camberwell.
Clarke, Walter, 143, Neate Street, Camberwell.
Closs, J. J., 41, Camberwell Green.
Colegrave, David, 64, Peckham Grove.
Colls, Benjamin, Camberwell Road.
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Cooper, C., 7, Hanover Street, Peckham.
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Cronin, Fredk. J., Brunswick Square, W.C
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Cummings, W. H., Brockley Villas, Dulwich.
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Dawnay, Archibald, Peckham Park Road.
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Diprose, J., Strand, W.C.
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